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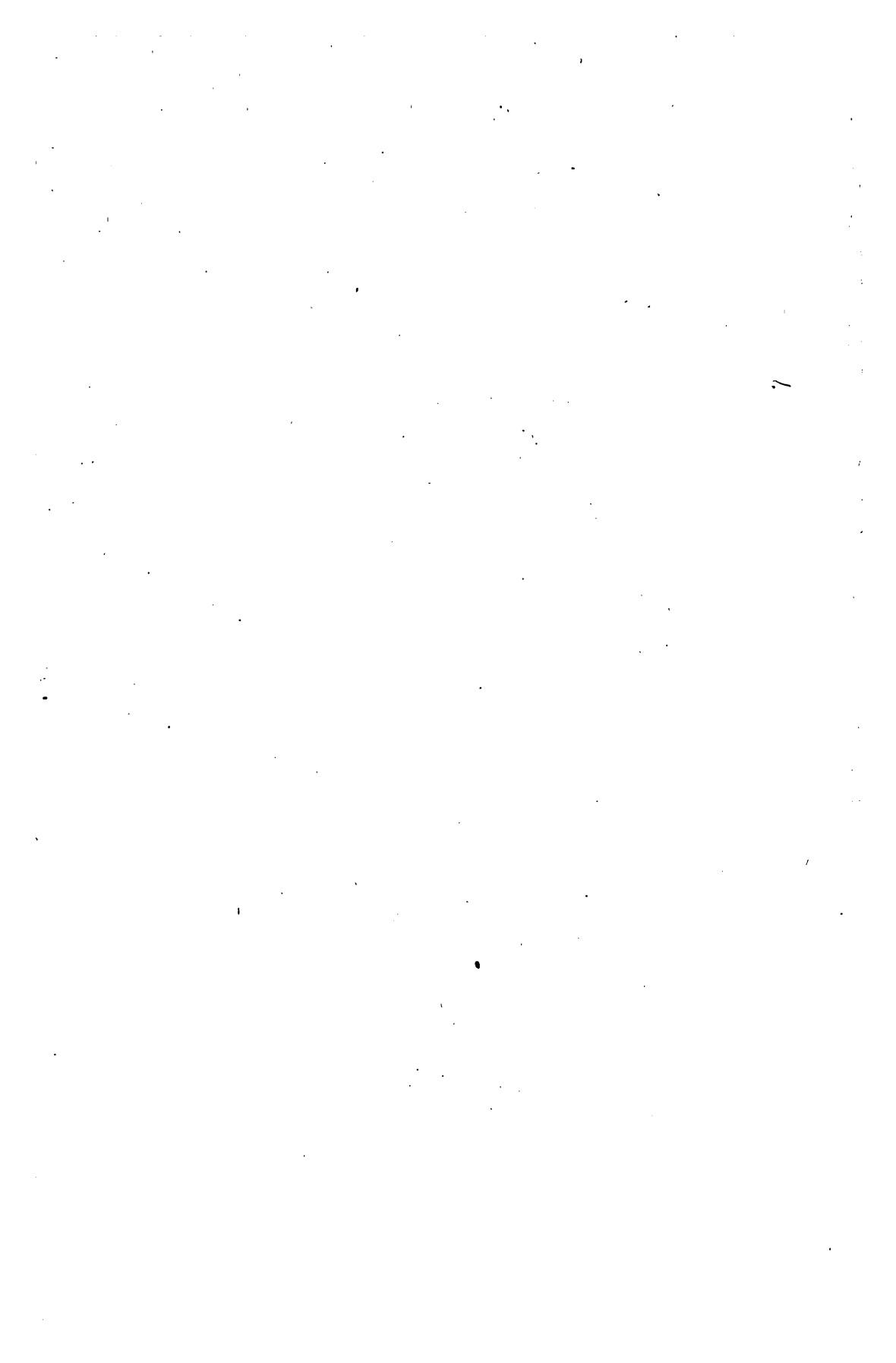
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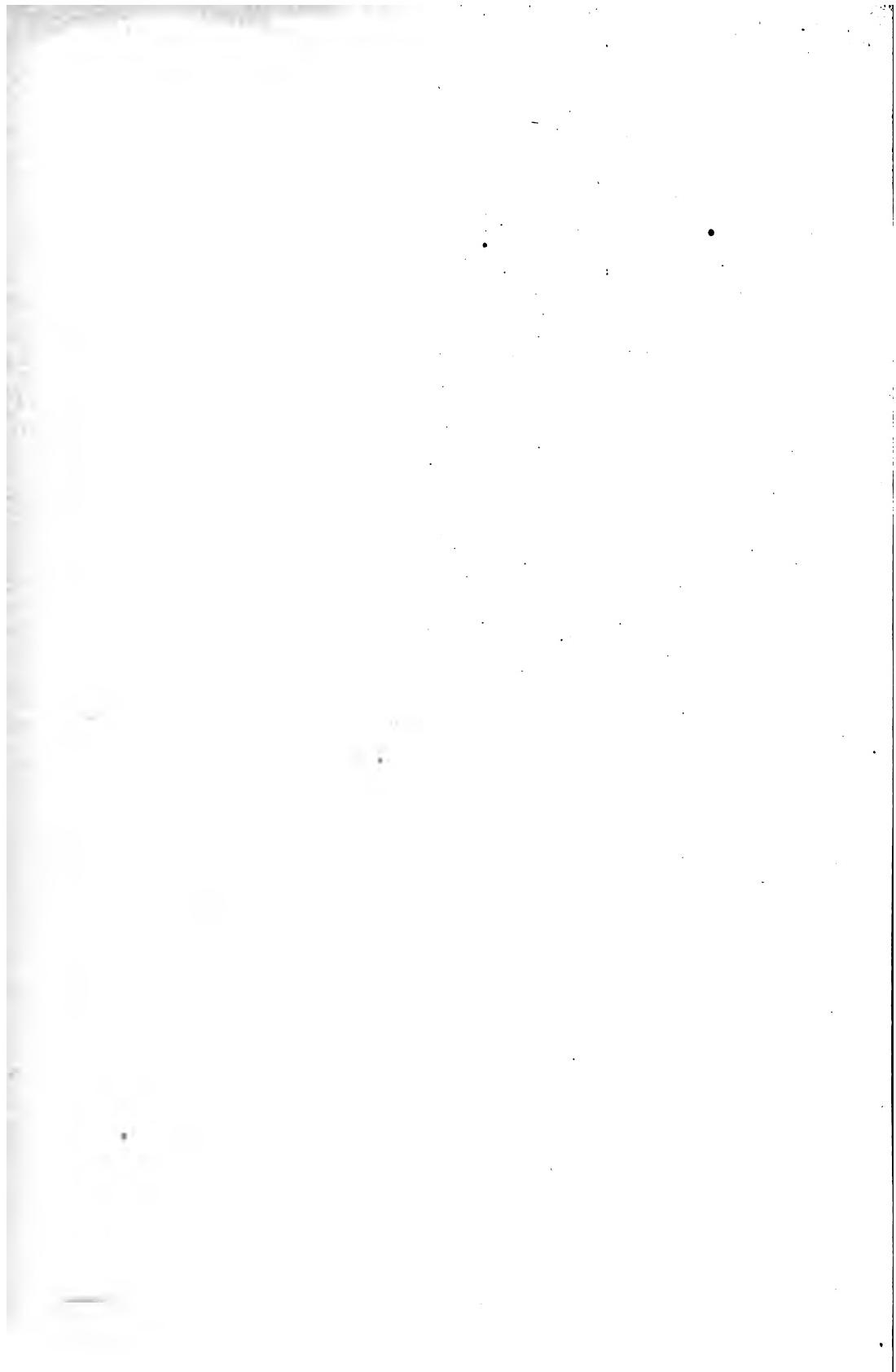
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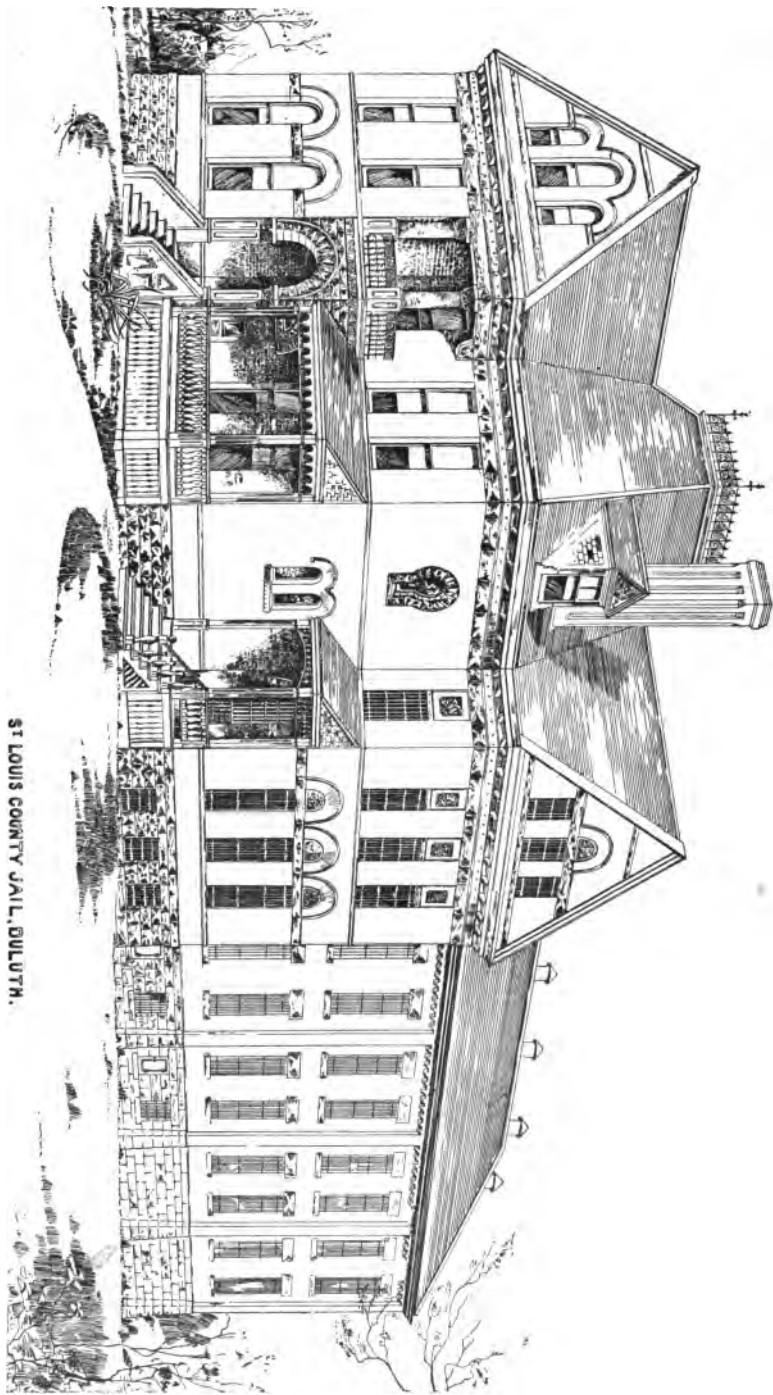
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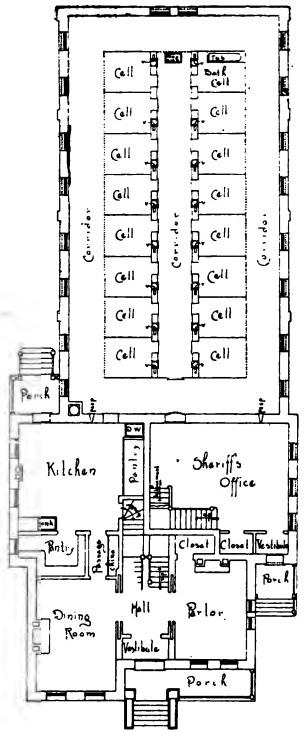
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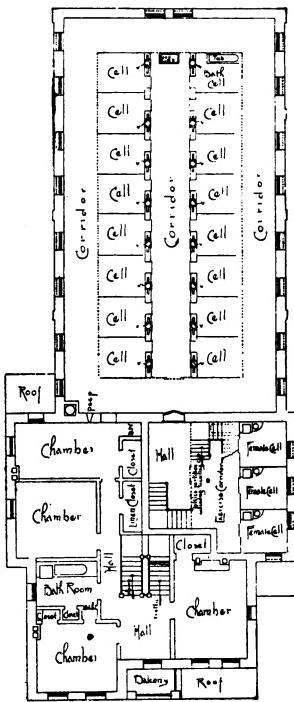




ST LOUIS COUNTY JAIL, DULUTH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS ST. LOUIS COUNTY JAIL.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1892.



MINNEAPOLIS:
HARRISON & SMITH, PRINTERS.
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Prof. A. B. Hart

State Board of Corrections and Charities.

OFFICE AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Gov. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, *ex officio*.

SAMUEL G. SMITH, St. Paul.....Term expires January, 1893.
GEORGE A. BRACKETT, Minneapolis.....Term expires January, 1893.
JOHN W. WILLIS, St. Paul.....Term expires January, 1894.
HARLAN J. BOYD, Alexandria.....Term expires January, 1894.
CHRISTOPHER AMUNDSON, St. PeterTerm expires January, 1895.
OSEE M. HALL, Red Wing.....Term expires January, 1895.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, JANUARY, 1893.

Gov. KNUTE NELSON, *ex officio*.

HARLAN J. BOYD, Alexandria.....Term expires January, 1894.
C. P. MAGINNIS, Duluth.....Term expires January, 1894.
CHRISTOPHER AMUNDSON, St. PeterTerm expires January, 1895.
JOHN H. RICH, Red Wing.....Term expires January, 1895.
SAMUEL G. SMITH, St. Paul.....Term expires January, 1896.
GEORGE A. BRACKETT, MinneapolisTerm expires January, 1896.

OFFICERS.

Gov. KNUTE NELSON.....President.
HASTINGS H. HART.....Secretary.
GEORGE G. COWIE.....Clerk.
ZILLAH KNOX.....Clerk.

COMMITTEES.

ON HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—Messrs. Smith, Boyd and Amundson.
ON INSTITUTES FOR DEFECTIVES—Messrs. Brackett, Boyd and Smith.
ON REFORM SCHOOL AND SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN—Messrs.
Rich, Maginnis and Amundson.
ON STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY—Messrs. Maginnis, Smith and
Brackett.
ON JAILS, LOCKUPS AND POOR HOUSES—Messrs. Amundson, Rich and
Maginnis.
ON SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Boyd, Brackett and Rich.
AUDITING COMMITTEE—Messrs. Smith, Maginnis and Amundson.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The Board of Corrections and Charities offers recommendations as follows:

FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

1. With reference to the length of sentences to city prisons, city work-houses and county jails. (Page 12.)
2. With reference to residence of trustees of state institutions. (Page 13.)
3. With reference to rebuilding the centre building at the Rochester hospital for insane. (Pages 13 and 23.)
4. With reference to the classification of insane patients. (Page 13.)
5. With reference to provision for insane criminals. (Page 13.)
6. With reference to the age of commitment to the state reform school. (Page 13.)
7. With reference to apprenticing children from the state reform school. (Page 14.)
8. With reference to the employment of the inmates of the state reformatory on the erection of buildings. (Page 14.)
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10. With reference to furnishing subsistence for officers at the state prison. (Page 15.)
11. With reference to separate appropriations for furniture. (Page 15.)

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. With reference to the completion of the Fergus Falls hospital for insane. (Page 20.)
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6 BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

3. With reference to the completion of a custodial building for feeble-minded children. (Page 32.)
4. With reference to appropriations for current expenses of the state institutions. (Page 44.)
5. With reference to appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements. (Page 53.)
6. With reference to the registration of paupers and criminals. (Page 62.)
7. With reference to establishing a district jail system. (Page 66.)
8. With reference to fire proof lock-ups. (Page 70.)

AN ACT.**TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND CHARITIES FOR THE STATE OF
MINNESOTA.**

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six (6) persons, not more than three (3) of whom shall be from the same political party, who shall constitute a state board of corrections and charities, to serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only being defrayed by the state; two (2) of whom, as indicated by the governor upon their appointment, shall serve for one (1) year, two (2) for two (2) years, and two (2) for three (3) years; and upon the expiration of the term of each, his place, and that of his successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of three (3) years. The Governor shall be *ex officio* a member of said board and the president thereof. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms, may be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments.

SEC. 2. The state board of corrections and charities shall be provided with a suitable room in the state house. Regular meetings of the board shall be held quarterly, or oftener if required. They may make such rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings as they may deem necessary. They shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums; and the officers in charge of all such institutions shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential; and all plans for new jails, lock-ups, and infirmaries shall, before the adoption of the same by the county or municipal authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The governor, in his discretion, may

at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the state; and said board, or committee, in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestions, to the legislature.

SEC. 3. The said board may appoint a secretary and a clerk, whose salaries they may establish and determine, and there is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the said board the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for each year ending July thirty-first (31st), one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight (1888), and July thirty-first (31st), one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889.) All accounts and expenditures shall be certified as may be provided by the board, and shall be paid by the state treasurer upon an order from the auditor of state.

SEC. 4. The state board of corrections and charities shall, every two (2) years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable, of which report two thousand (2,000) copies shall be printed for the use of the legislature, and one thousand (1,000) copies for the use of the board.

SEC. 5. Whenever the governor shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practical workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other states, he may authorize or designate any member or members of said board, or the secretary thereof to visit such institutions in operation in other states; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful, and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this state.

SEC. 6. No member of said board, or their secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, poor house or jail which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution, jail or poor house be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage,

Approved March 2, 1883.

Amended March 3, 1885.

Amended March 5, 1887.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Corrections and Charities.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF }
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES. }
ST. PAUL, MINN., November 16, 1892.

To the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

The statute requires that "the state board of corrections and charities shall, every two years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable." Accordingly we have the honor to submit our fifth biennial report.

The magnitude of the interests committed to the supervision of this board may be seen from the following statement:

TABLE 1.

Summary of estimates for the state corrections and charities institutions, 1893-1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Our Estimate for Current Expenses for Two Years.	Our Estimates for Extraordinary Repairs & Impr. for 2 years	Trustees' Estimates for Buildings, etc., for Two Years.	Totals for Two Years.
St. Peter Hospital....	\$338,800	\$10,000	\$18,100	\$366,900
Rochester Hospital.	338,800	10,000	151,500	500,300
Fergus Falls Hospital	254,500	4,000	39,600	654,100
Total for Insane.	\$932,100	\$24,000	\$565,200	\$1,521,300
Soldiers' Home.....	40,000	3,000	.....	43,000
School for the Deaf...	86,600	4,000	10,000	100,600
School for the Blind...	33,225	1,200	10,000	44,425
School for F'ble M'nd'd	128,590	3,200	80,000	211,790
State Public School...	48,980	2,400	32,880	84,220
State Reform School...	90,390	5,000	5,000	100,390
State Reformatory....	95,600	2,400	102,000	200,000
State Prison	104,460	7,000	3,000	114,460
Totals.....	\$1,559,925	\$52,200	\$808,060	\$2,420,185

The expenditures for the department of corrections and charities comprise about half of the expenses of the State of Minnesota, as will be seen from the following statement.

TABLE 2.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE TREASURY OF THE STATE
OF MINNESOTA, FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1892, AS
SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

(Excluding funds invested, school funds apportioned to counties, roads and bridges, and grain inspection).

	Year Ending July 31.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Amount.	Percent.	Amount.	Percent.
Legislative.....	\$163,000	6.3		
Executive.....	84,000	3.2	\$86,000	3.6
Judicial.....	136,000	5.3	144,000	6.
Miscellaneous commissions, etc.....	62,000	2.5	62,000	2.6
Agricultural societies, etc.....	92,000	3.5	49,000	2.
Public printing, etc.....	150,000	5.8	39,000	1.6
Interest.....	207,000	7.9	136,000	5.7
State militia.....	44,000	1.7	36,000	1.5
Miscellaneous expenses.....	150,000	5.8	109,000	4.6
University, normal schools, etc.....	361,000	13.9	405,000	17.
Corrections and charities.....	1,148,000	44.1	1,325,000	55.4
Totals	\$2,599,000		\$2,391,000	

The foregoing table includes disbursements from the revenue, forestry, soldiers' relief, university and reform school funds; but excludes the roads and bridges, school text books, and grain inspection funds, etc.

These large expenditures of about one and a quarter millions yearly from the State treasury, are only a part of the financial operations that come under our supervision.

The counties, cities and towns expend large sums for the assistance of the poor and the building and maintenance of almshouses, jails and lockups. The aggregate is, approximately, as follows:

From the State treasury, yearly,.....	\$1,250,000
From county and municipal treasuries for pauperism, yearly,..	350,000
From county treasuries for maintaining fifty county jails, yearly,.....	70,000
From city and village treasuries for maintaining 200 lock-ups, yearly, (estimated).....	20,000
Making a total yearly expenditure of.....	\$1,690,000

WORK OF THE BOARD

subject to the supervision of this board, besides the amount expended for building poor houses, jails and lock-ups.

The work of the State board of Corrections and Charities was thoroughly investigated by the legislature of 1891. A bill was introduced Jan. 23d, 1891 to abolish the board. March 10th, 1891, the bill was reported back by the chairman of the committee on public accounts and expenditures, to which it had been referred, with the recommendation that the bill do pass; but on the same day, on motion of the same chairman it was referred back to the committee. The committee then went into a careful inquiry as to the utility of the board and promptly voted to recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

At the close of the session, April 20th, 1891, the same committee on public accounts and expenditures made its report to the House of Representatives on "books and accounts of the different departments of the State administration," (Journal of the House, Twenty-seventh session, Eighty-first day, pages 9 to 14), from which we quote as follows:

"Your committee found that the accounts and expenses of the state correctional and charitable institutions have been admirably systematized. This almost invaluable work is the direct result of the efforts of the board of corrections and charities. The board keeps a complete set of double entry books, and the accounts of all the different institutions are brought together through this agency in such a comprehensive way that even a novice can readily arrive at the exact fiscal condition. These books show at once the amounts appropriated and the amounts expended, so that the board has at all times a reliable check upon all financial transactions of the different institutions and is kept constantly posted as to whether the legal provisions have been complied with or not. These facts are laid before the people of the State in the published reports of the board, including comparative statements in tabular form, of previous years, and also comparisons with similar institutions in other states.

"The number of inmates of the respective institutions are given and the cost per capita is recited in detail. Many interesting facts are disclosed. For illustration, it is shown that the gross expenses of the state prison for the three years ending July 31, 1889, in comparative array, were per convict: for 1885, \$184.45; for 1888, \$187.75, and for 1890, \$230.78. Thus it will be noted that the expense per capita in this institution is alarmingly on the increase, and a more careful supervision of affairs and more frugal conduct of the penitentiary is earnestly requested. In this connection your committee feels it pertinent to point to a condition that seemingly should be changed. The principal items of excessive expenditures are wages and food. A system is in vogue to furnish the officers of the prison with subsistence. The salary list shows that the officers and guards receive compensation, and since most of them are married men it seems that the best interests of the State demand that they shall no longer be furnished with board by the state.

The board of corrections and charities, your committee is gratified to observe, has already taken steps looking to the abandonment of the practice.

In contradistinction, the aggregate expense in some of the institutions, per inmate, has decreased meanwhile, and to the board of corrections and charities credit is due for this salutary condition.

Following the plans formulated by this board, your committee would recommend—

First—that the labor of convicts be utilized, so far as possible, in constructing the building at the state reformatory in St. Cloud.

Second—That the practice of supplying officers and guards at the penitentiary with subsistence be discontinued.

Third—That in the future, estimates for buildings should be accompanied by estimates for separate and special appropriations for furnishing and equipping the same. These estimates should include necessary furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, household utensils, apparatus, etc., necessary to equip the building ready for occupancy.

Should the system adopted by this board be extended so as to include the various state educational institutions, great benefit and an immense saving would ensue. The fiscal affairs of these institutions should all be brought together in concise form. The present method fails to give a clear understanding of the cost per capita and the like, and whether or not the administration of finances is prudent and economical is largely a matter of conjecture. If the accounts were brought together in comparison, these facts could be arrived at with the utmost precision. Either the board of corrections and charities should be so remodeled as to become an educational, correctional and charitable board, or the supervision of the work just outlined should devolve upon the public examiner. To accentuate the seeming importance of this suggestion, permit your committee to relate that the expenses incurred by the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, including experimental farm, for the period of 1868-1890, inclusively, was \$165,825.54. Meanwhile there were but three graduates, and the records are so uncertain that it is impossible to determine the exact attendance, so that the cost per capita cannot be very well given.

* * * *

Your committee visited the public examiner and found that the duties of the office are conducted in an efficient manner. The finances of all the public institutions are regularly checked up, but, as related above, the work would be greatly facilitated should the educational institutions be brought under the systematic regime practiced in other institutions pursuant to the methods evolved by the board of corrections and charities. Furthermore, it would naturally conduce to better stewardship of all institutions.

MATT WALSH, Chairman,
F. E. SEARLE,
N. P. NELSON,
R. A. WALSH,
O. M. LARSON,
O. B. TURRELL,
Committee.

We believe that publicity as to the operations of public institutions is a safeguard against abuses, and we shall be glad at all times to have the legislature examine freely into the work of this board. We aim to make it thoroughly useful to the State, and welcome any suggestions tending to increase its usefulness.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

This board has never heretofore offered any recommendations to the legislature except on unanimous agreement of its members, preferring delay to any risk of hasty action and believing that a wise conservatism should control the action of an advisory board; and its recommendations have always received generous consideration by the legislature.

The board offered to the Legislature of 1885 nine recommendations, of which seven have been adopted; to the legislature of 1887, six additional recommendations, of which four have been adopted and a fifth partially adopted; to the legislature of

1889, fifteen recommendations of which nine were adopted and three partially adopted; and to the legislature of 1891, sixteen recommendations, of which four were adopted, two partially adopted and the remainder are still pending.

FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

We respectfully renew the following recommendations made in our former reports:

1. That sentences to city prisons or work-houses and county jails for a shorter period than ten days be prohibited, and that provision be made by law for cumulative sentences to work-houses, increasing with each repeated conviction for the same offence. (Report of 1886, p. 44; report of 1888, p. 14; report of 1890, p. 10.)

There is universal complaint from the officers of city work-houses that five and ten day sentences demoralize the prison and do no good to the prisoner.

2. That it be provided by law that no board of trustees of any state correctional or charitable institution shall have a majority of its members resident in the county in which the institution under its charge is located. The propriety of this recommendation seems self-evident. (Report of 1888, p. 33; report of 1890, p. 10.)

3. That the centre building of the Rochester hospital be reconstructed to avert danger from fire. (Report of 1884, p. 20; report of 1886, p. 22; report of 1888, p. 20; report of 1890, pp. 10 and 69.)

In this connection we wish to repeat what we said in our last report: "This improvement is an imperative necessity. Should a second holocaust occur, like that of St. Peter in 1881, the legislature could not escape the responsibility for a calamity which has been so often prophesied. In our judgment, this appropriation should be granted, whatever else may fail."

The legislature of 1891 appropriated \$30,000 for the reconstruction of the first section of the east wing, occupied by patients, but the center building, occupied for administration purposes, remains unchanged.

4. That, as far as possible, under existing conditions, the patients in the St. Peter and Rochester hospitals be graded as though they were inmates of one institution. (Report of 1890, p. 19.)

This recommendation is designed to increase the possibilities of proper classification and the consequent opportunities for recovery.

5. That a ward especially designed for the care of insane convicts and state insane patients of vicious or criminal tendencies, be constructed and operated at, and in connection with the Fergus Falls hospital. (Report of 1890, p 24.)

This recommendation is intended to secure temporary, separate provision for this class of patients until their numbers shall warrant the creation of a separate institution.

6. That the minimum age of commitment to the Minnesota State Reform School be fixed at eight years. (Report of 1890, p. 30.)

At present there is no limit, and very young children are sometimes sent to the school. Most of the reform schools have a minimum age limit ranging from seven to ten years.

7. That the reform school law be so amended as to give the board of managers discretion in the matter of apprenticing children. (Report of 1890, p. 31.)

The reform school law provides that the board of managers "shall have the power to bind out the said children, *with their consent*, as apprentices for the period of their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such trades and employment as, in the judgment of said managers, will be most conducive to their reformation and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children."

We respectfully recommend that the law be amended by striking out the words "*with their consent*." In practice this restriction operates to prevent placing children in proper places. Those who most need to be apprenticed are most likely to object.

8. That all future appropriations for buildings at the state reformatory be made with the proviso that they be constructed, as far as possible, of granite, and that the labor of the convicts shall be utilized to the utmost possible degree in their erection; also that a suitable part of such appropriation be set apart to be paid to the superintendent for the labor of inmates employed on such buildings at the rate of not less than 60 cents nor more than 75 cents for each day's labor, the amount so paid to the superintendent to be turned in by him with other miscellaneous receipts, and reappropriated by the state auditor, to apply on the current expenses of the institution. (Report of 1890, p. 36 and p. 55.)

This may appear to be an unnecessary piece of bookkeeping, but it will result in putting the entire cost of the building onto

the books of the state auditor and will at the same time allow the reformatory due credit for the legitimate earnings of the men.

9. That the law be so amended that convicts shall be taken to the reformatory by county sheriffs, as they are now taken to the state prison. (Report of 1890, p. 36.)

The present law provides that the reformatory shall send its own officers to the counties for prisoners sentenced to the reformatory. In practice this plan has not proved advantageous, either to the institution or to the state at large.

10. That the practice of furnishing subsistence to the officers of the State prison by the State be abolished. (Report of 1890, p. 56).

11. That in every case where appropriations are made for new buildings they be accompanied by a separate and distinct appropriation for the necessary furniture. (Report of 1890, p. 64).

We offered to the legislatures of 1891 and 1892 detailed estimates of the average number of inmates and the current expenses of the State institutions. In order to avoid under-estimating, we have found it necessary to make liberal estimates of the number of inmates to be cared for.

For the two years ending July 31, 1891, we estimated for an average of 3,700 inmates. The actual average was 3,380 which was 90 per cent. of our estimate. For the year ending July 31, 1892, we estimated for an average of 3,900 inmates. The actual number was 3,699 which was 92.3 per cent. of our estimate. For the two years ending July 31, 1891, we estimated the probable expenses of the institutions at \$1,331,900; the legislature appropriated \$1,344,500 (one per cent. more) and the institutions expended \$1,359,500 (two per cent. more than our estimate). For the two years ending July 31, 1893, we estimated for \$1,479,030; the legislature appropriated \$1,470,-830 (one half of one per cent. less than our estimate). For the year ending July 31, 1892, we estimated for \$715,460; the legislature appropriated \$705,232 (half of one per cent. less) and the actual expenses were \$705,232, (1.4 per cent. less than our estimate).

With this experience, we have come to place considerable confidence in our estimates. For the two years ending July 31, 1895, we estimate the average number of inmates in the state correctional and charitable institutions at 4,380 and the current expenses at \$1,593,925.

The advice which this board has been called upon to give to the trustees of the state institutions and to county commissioners has been received with due consideration and we find a growing tendency on the part of county officers to heed the advice of this board, although it has no binding force upon them but is dependent for its effect entirely upon their judgment as to its wisdom. Indeed the readiness with which our counsel has been accepted has made us increasingly careful in offering it.

MINNESOTA'S GOOD RECORD.

Minnesota is one of the most favored states in the union in her very low proportion of misfortune and crime. The census of 1890 makes a favorable showing for this State in every department of corrections and charities.

The number of state convicts in a million inhabitants is as follows: (See Census Bulletin No. 31.)

In the United States.....	722
In the "North Central Division" (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas).....	491
In Minnesota.....	332 .

Minnesota has less than half as many convicts as the average. Only six states have a better record: Maine, 257; New Hampshire, 308; Vermont, 274; Wisconsin, 314; Iowa, 326 and South Dakota, 295, while New York has 1,365; Illinois, 538; Kansas, 643, and California, 1,698, in a million inhabitants.

The number of county jail prisoners in a million inhabitants is as follows: (See Census Bulletin No. 95.)

In the United States.....	312
In the "North Central Division".....	189
In Minnesota.....	160

Minnesota has a little more than half as many jail prisoners, in proportion to her population as the average. Only four states have a better record: Vermont, 90; Maryland, 156; Ohio, 137, and North Dakota, 136; while Maine has 457; Virginia, 905; Indiana, 212; Wisconsin, 205; Kansas, 303; Montana, 1,460; and California, 565 in the million.

The number of inmates of juvenile reformatories in a million inhabitants in those states having reform schools is as follows: (See census bulletin No. 72.)

In the United States (26 states).....	328
In the "North Central Division" (except North and South Dakota).....	250
In Minnesota.....	218

Minnesota has just two-thirds as many juvenile delinquents as the average. Only six states that have juvenile reformatories have as low a ratio of inmates of juvenile reformatories as Minnesota: Illinois, 100; Missouri, 134; Kansas, 146; Kentucky, 147; Louisiana, 77 and California, 171; but several of these states make inadequate provision for their delinquent children: Connecticut has 839 in a million inhabitants; New Jersey, 421; Ohio, 416; Michigan, 332 and Colorado, 371.

The number of almshouse paupers in a million inhabitants is as follows: (See census bulletin No. 90.)

In the United States	1,166
In the "North Central Division"	1,145
In Minnesota.....	280

Minnesota has less than one-fourth as many almshouse paupers as the average. Only eleven states have as low a ratio: North Dakota, 192; South Dakota, 161; Nebraska, 275; Colorado, 211; New Mexico, 7; Idaho, 237; Washington, 203; Florida, 61; Arkansas, 198; Louisiana, 109; and Texas 208 in a million inhabitants. But no one of these states (except, perhaps, Colorado and Nebraska) makes adequate provision for its paupers. New Hampshire has 3,036 almshouse paupers in a million inhabitants; Pennsylvania, 1,646; Maryland, 1,534; Ohio, 2,015; Iowa, 848; Kansas, 416; Kentucky, 849; Nevada, 940; and California, 2,152 in a million inhabitants.

Much complaint is heard in some parts of the United States about the large contribution of foreign immigration to the crime population. In this respect again Minnesota is highly favored. In order to make a just comparison, it is necessary to compare the criminal population with the adult male population. The number of state convicts out of each million white males of voting age is as follows (see census bulletins Nos. 31 and 194):

	All classes.	Native born.	Foreign born.
In the United States	2,010	2,108	1,671
In the "North Central Division"	1,524	1,678	916
In Minnesota.....	1,112	1,686	706

It appears from this statement that the proportion of criminals among the foreign born males of voting age in Minnesota is less than half that of the United States, and is also less than half that of the native born inhabitants of Minnesota. The statistics of county jails show similar facts, the proportions between native and foreign prisoners being nearly the same as in the state prisons.

The number of insane persons in a million inhabitants is as follows: (Census bulletin not yet published).

In the United States.....	1,698
In the "North Central States".....	1,649
In Minnesota.....	1,693

There has been a popular impression that Minnesota had more than the average amount of insanity, but this is not the case. The ratio of insanity in Minnesota is a little less than the average in the United States, though it is a little more than the average ratio of the "North Central" states.

The states of California and New York have each 2,976 insane in a million inhabitants; Massachusetts, 2,732; New Jersey, 2,188; Wisconsin, 2,083; Ohio, 2,070; Michigan, 1,780; and Illinois, 1,736.

The "North Central" states which have a lower ratio than Minnesota are Iowa, 1,675; Indiana, 1,500; Missouri, 1,279; Kansas, 1,259; North Dakota, 1,215; South Dakota, 943; and Nebraska, 882.

Minnesota shows a higher ratio of insanity than some of the neighboring states because she makes fuller provision for her insane than other states. Minnesota is the only state in the Union except, perhaps, California, which is making provision for all of her insane in state institutions, without any charge back upon counties or individuals. Other states, notably New York, Ohio and Indiana, are striving to reach the Minnesota standard, but still have many insane persons in county asylums or almshouses or in private families. In view of these facts the ratio of insanity in Minnesota does not appear to be excessive.

The same general line of facts appears from the statistics of state and national soldiers' homes.

Out of every 10,000 surviving soldiers of the Union army in the late war, there were found in the state and national homes in 1891, (Census Bulletin not yet published):

From the United States.....	287
From the North Central States.....	298
From Minnesota.....	179

The veterans residing in Minnesota contribute only five-twelfths as many inmates to the soldiers' homes as the average. Of the veterans resident in California, 638 in every 10,000 are in soldiers' homes; from New York, 588; from Wisconsin, 402; Illinois, 400; Michigan, 310; Iowa, 299; Kansas, 188; but in Nebraska only 116 veterans out of 10,000 are in soldiers' homes.

The statistics of dependent children supported in orphan asylums or children's homes are not obtainable, but the facts would probably be equally creditable to Minnesota.

Minnesota has in orphan asylums and in the state public school, (excluding deaf, blind and feeble minded children), 424 in each million of the population; California, about 2,500; New York, about 2,500; Indiana, 1,200; Massachusetts, 850; Illinois, 848.

A summary of the foregoing facts may be seen in the following table:

TABLE 3.

Number of public charges out of each million of the population.

	In the United States.	In the North Central States.	In Minnesota.
In state prisons.....	722	491	332
In county jails.....	312	189	160
In juvenile reformatories.	328	250	218
In alms-houses.....	1,166	1,145	280
Insane persons.....	1,698	1,649	1,693
Dependent children.....			424
In Soldiers' Homes, out of each 10,000 veterans.....	287	298	179

This splendid showing, which can be verified by any one who will take the trouble to examine the bulletins of the United States census office and the report of the National Soldiers' Home for 1891, indicates the character of the immigration, native and foreign with which the state of Minnesota has been favored. It has been a picked body of men and women, sober, law-abiding, industrious and independent. Pauperism is at a minimum in Minnesota and insanity is the only misfortune which reaches the average ratio among our people. While the care of the insane may seem burdensome at times, we find encouragement in the fact that we have only 57 per cent as much insanity, proportionately, as the states of New York and California. While our burdens of crime and pauperism continue as light as they now are, Minnesota can well afford to do her full duty by those of her citizens who are so unfortunate as to become insane.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

There has been no increase in the number of state institutions subject to the supervision of this board. They are the three hospitals for insane at St. Peter, Rochester and Fergus Falls; the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha Falls; the three institutions constituting the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, namely, the School for the Deaf, School for the Blind and the School for the Feeble-minded; the School for Dependent Children at Owatonna; the State Reform School at Red Wing; the State Reformatory at St. Cloud, and the State Prison at Stillwater.

THE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

*In our last biennial report, (pages 22 and 23), we recommended that the attendants in the hospitals for insane be graded, that promotions be made to depend in part on training school work and that wages be graded according to responsibility and efficiency, with a small increase in the average wages paid. These recommendations have been essentially carried out with encouraging results.

In our last biennial report, (page 18), we expressed the hope that the rate of increase of insanity in the State had permanently diminished. The experience of the last two years confirms this hope. For ten years, ending July 31, 1888, the average annual increase of patients in the hospitals for insane was about ten per cent.; since then, the yearly increase in the average number of inmates has been as follows: For the year ending July 31, 1889, 2.4 per cent.; 1890, 6.7 per cent; 1891, 8.3 per cent.; 1892, 7.8 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that owing to the crowded condition of the hospitals, many patients have been discharged or paroled who would have been retained under more favorable circumstances.

The three hospitals have now a normal capacity for about 2,200 patients. They already contain (Oct. 31, 1892) 2,288 patients; the Fergus Falls hospital is full and the Rochester hospital is still over-crowded. At the present rate of increase (8 per cent. per year) the three hospitals will contain: Oct. 31, 1893, 2,481 patients; Oct. 31, 1894, 2,647 patients; and Oct. 31, 1895, 2,859 patients.

We recommend therefore that this legislature make provision for increasing the capacity of the Fergus Falls hospital to 850 patients. The State must either make provision for the increasing number of the insane or throw them back upon the counties, as has been done in other states; but there is not a county in the State that has suitable accommodations for a single insane patient. If patients are thrown back upon the counties, the counties must build for them; and, in our judgment, this would be a step backward. The tendency in the older states is now toward the plan which Minnesota has followed for twenty-five years, of State care for all the insane.

For several years, the capacity of our hospitals has been from 100 to 150 patients less than the actual number of patients on hand, resulting in over-crowding, diminution of the number of cures, increase in the sufferings of the insane and inconvenience to those who care for them. The State has

saved the interest on about \$100,000 which would have been required to make the necessary enlargement, amounting to say \$5,000 per year. We do not consider this economy, and we do not think that anyone would justify it who has seen the crowded condition of the wards at the Rochester and St. Peter hospitals on stormy winter days, or the scores of patients sleeping on the floors of the corridors at night.

A FOURTH HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

In our last biennial report, (pages 18 and 19), we recommended "that the next institution for the care of the insane in this State, be a hospital for the treatment of acute insanity," which should be built in a central location, should have a capacity of about 250 or 300 patients, should be built on the best procurable plans, at a cost of about \$1,000 per bed; should have no large dormitories and a large number of single rooms; should have a complete system of baths of all kinds, facilities for electrical treatment, a complete gymnasium and every means of amusing patients or employing them healthfully, and should have sick wards of the best possible construction * * * the end and purpose of this institution to be *the cure of insanity*; and all new cases of insanity throughout the State to be sent to it, keeping it full of the most hopeful cases," while "the least hopeful cases would be drafted from the hospital for acute cases as fast as necessary."

We now respectfully recommend that the trustees of the Minnesota hospitals for insane, be authorized and instructed to choose a location for a fourth hospital for insane, as near as practicable to the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, at some suitable point which shall be readily accessible from both cities by public conveyance; that they be authorized to make contracts for the purchase of a suitable site at a reasonable price, subject to the approval of the legislature of 1895; but that they be debarred from accepting on behalf of the State, any donation of land or money in consideration of locating the hospital in any particular location.

We recommend further that they be instructed to have prepared and to present to the legislature of 1895 preliminary and detailed estimates for the building of a hospital for the insane on the cottage or pavilion plan, to have a capacity, when completed, of not more than 500 patients.

We make this recommendation at this time because experience proves that it is none too soon. The legislature of 1885 created a commission to locate a third hospital for insane.

That commission performed its duties promptly and reported to the legislature of 1887, which adopted the recommendations of the commission and made application for buildings; now, after a lapse of eight years, the hospital has a capacity of 250 patients and will not be completed and fully equipped within ten years of the time when the first action was taken. If the capacity of the Fergus Falls hospital is increased to 1000 patients, it will probably be filled before the meeting of the legislature of 1897, and, unless the legislature of 1895 has definite plans to act upon, the State may be compelled either to enlarge the old hospitals, which is in every way undesirable, or to over crowd them, until the new one can be located and built.

We recommend that this matter be placed in the hands of the trustees, because we believe that from their experience and knowledge of the situation they can serve the interests of the State in this matter better than any temporary commission. The board is composed of representative men from all sections of the State.

We recommend its location in the vicinity of the twin cities, because more than one-fourth of the insane patients of the State come from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and more than half of the insane patients of the State come from county seats which are nearer to the twin cities than to either of the three existing hospitals, and the saving in traveling expenses and time of officers, patients and their friends would be a great consideration.

We recommend the cottage plan because it is gaining in favor wherever it is used and because the experience of the State Public School at Owatonna, the Soldiers' Home and the State Reform School, as well as the experience of hospitals for insane in North Dakota and Canada, have effectually exploded the idea that the cottage plan is not adapted to this climate.

THE ST. PETER HOSPITAL.

There has been little change in the general administration of the St. Peter hospital for insane.

There is a noticeable improvement in the tone of the employe force, under the influence of the training school for attendants. The addition of a telephone system and an electric light system are important improvements. Notwithstanding the introduction of electric lights, the bill for fuel and lights for the year 1892, was twenty-five per cent. less than for the preceding year.

Superintendent Cyrus K. Bartlett, M. D., has resigned his office after twenty years of honorable service. Doctor Bartlett became superintendent of the hospital in the second year of its existence, in 1868, and has been identified with the development of the hospitals of this State from their foundation. He has displayed great executive ability and leaves the hospital in an excellent condition.

The board of trustees has appointed the first assistant physician, Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, as acting superintendent. Dr. Tomlinson came to Minnesota in 1891 from the Friends' Hospital for Insane in Philadelphia.

THE ROCHESTER HOSPITAL.

There has been a steady improvement in the internal administration of the Rochester Hospital for Insane, during the past two years. Mechanical restraints have disappeared. Two or three patients who were formerly locked in rooms or kept in restraint most of the time are now found loose on the wards. The "back wards" have lost their cheerless aspect and have been made as cheerful and inviting as the "front wards." There is a manifest increase in alertness and interest in their work on the part of the attendants.

The most important external improvement during the year has been the rebuilding of the first section of the east wing. The new structure is entirely fireproof, and is admirably arranged. It greatly diminishes the danger from fire. The center building, containing the superintendent's residence, offices, store-rooms, kitchen, etc., continues to menace the safety to the entire main building. We recommended an appropriation to reconstruct this building in our reports of 1884, p. 20; 1886, p. 22; 1888, p. 20, and 1890, pp. 10 and 69. We now repeat that recommendation with emphasis.

The estimated cost of this improvement is greater than former estimates for the same work. We understand that this is because the present estimates call for a more thoroughly fireproof building. In the absence of detailed estimates we are unable to judge whether these estimates are too large; but the work ought to be done immediately and thoroughly.

The trustees again estimate for a chapel and gymnasium. This is needed as a remedial measure as well as a means of relieving the monotony of hospital life. The present chapel is entirely inadequate.

Cold storage is needed as a measure of economy. The saving in the items of butter and eggs alone would pay the interest and create a sinking fund which would soon pay the entire cost of this improvement.

The purchase of additional land is desirable for the same reason. The products would soon pay for the land and the patients would be greatly benefited while doing valuable work for the State.

Electric lighting is much needed. Eight out of eleven state institutions have electric lights, and experience proves that there is no corresponding increase in the cost of fuel.

THE FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL.

This hospital has been enlarged to a capacity of 250 patients. The boiler and house kitchens, laundry, etc., will suffice for an institution of 1,000 patients, and contracts now made will enclose buildings for some 200 more patients. It will be necessary, however, to make an appropriation to complete these buildings, and for this purpose the trustees ask an emergency appropriation of \$38,500.

The buildings thus far erected are of a substantial character. The detached ward is of "mill construction," the floor being supported on timbers without air spaces; the partitions being of brick, with no furring, studding or lath to carry fire. The first section of the main building is entirely fire proof, the floors and ceilings being composed of brick arches supported on iron beams.

The buildings are well planned. Some difficulty has been experienced hitherto because the detached ward, with its large dormitories, did not afford opportunity for separate treatment of acute cases; but this difficulty will be remedied in the wards of the main building.

The farm shows satisfactory results, justifying the policy of purchasing a large farm. The expenditure for food has been less per capita than in either of the other hospitals, notwithstanding the smaller number of patients.

The administration of the hospital has been very satisfactory. The patients have received a great deal of personal attention and care, and the attendants seem to be attending assiduously to their work. There is an air of cheerfulness about the hospital which is unusual in a new institution. Superintendent Williamson has resigned his position, which seems a misfortune to the State, in view of the auspicious beginning which he

had made. We trust that his excellent record may be followed by his successor. We have already made recommendations with reference to the enlargement of the hospital.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home has been enlarged and improved during the past two years. Through the liberality of the legislature of 1891 a beautiful "domestic building" has been erected, replacing the cellar-like basement, which formerly served as kitchen and dining room. The erection of an additional cottage has enabled the administration to vacate the attics, never intended for occupancy, difficult of access to feeble and rheumatic men, and dangerous in case of fire. An elegant "administration building" is under contract, and will afford commodious officers' quarters for the commandant and his family, and space for chapel and store-rooms. The home is now able to accommodate, without over-crowding, about two hundred men. The average number present in the home since it was opened, has been as follows:

Year ending July 31st	Our estimate in advance.	Actual average.
1888.....	.....	34
1889.....	.....	98
1890.....	140	128
1891.....	200	130
1892.....	160	141
1893 (6 months).....	175	163

The death roll at the Soldiers' Home tells a sad story of infirmity. It has been as follows: For the year ending July 31, 1888, 3 per cent. of the average number present; 1889, 8.2 per cent.; 1890, 14.8 per cent.; 1891, 10.8 per cent.; 1892, 12.8 per cent.; while during the five months ending December 31, 1892, fourteen men have died, which rate, if it should continue through the year, would give an annual rate of 20 per cent. of those present in the home. This increase in the death rate is probably due to the fact that veterans requiring medical or surgical treatment are now received at the hospital of the Soldiers' Home, though not otherwise eligible.

STATISTICS OF SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Minnesota has been greatly favored in the character of her soldier immigrants. They have been men of robust physique and independent character, as may be seen from the relatively small number who have become inmates of the state or national home. The following tables have been compiled by our secretary from the official reports of the National Soldiers' Home and the United States census. It will be seen that

while in the eighteen states that have state soldiers' homes, 347 veterans out of every 10,000 were in a soldiers' home in 1891, Minnesota had only 178 out of every 10,000, and only the states of New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont and Nebraska had as low a ratio.

Table No. 4 shows the number of surviving veterans, compared with the original enlistments and the number of survivors resident in the eighteen states which have established state soldier's homes. The effects of inter-state migration are apparent. California, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota have more surviving resident veterans than the whole number originally enlisted from those states, while Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota have a much larger number than the estimated number of their surviving veterans. The same is true of the southern and western states, not separately specified in the table. Wisconsin is the only western state in which the census shows less than the estimated number of survivors, but Wisconsin contributed a large emigration to Minnesota and the Dakotas. On the other hand, the number remaining in all of the eastern states is much less than the estimated number of their survivors, owing to the effects of emigration to other states.

TABLE 4.

Showing the number of men furnished by certain states during the civil war, the estimated number of survivors and their residence in 1890.

STATE.	Enlisted during the civil war.	Estimated No. surviving in 1890.	Survivors resid'g in states named, 1890.
California.....	15,725	6,000	17,509
Connecticut.....	55,864	21,000	13,753
Illinois.....	259,052	100,000	75,636
Iowa.....	76,242	29,000	44,189
Kansas.....	20,149	7,500	52,487
Massachusetts.....	146,730	94,000	39,996
Michigan.....	87,364	33,500	47,904
Minnesota.....	24,020	9,000	21,321
Nebraska.....	3,157	1,100	23,861
New Hampshire.....	33,937	13,000	9,870
New Jersey.....	76,814	29,000	23,270
New York.....	448,850	170,000	89,957
Ohio.....	313,180	119,000	106,328
Pennsylvania.....	337,936	128,000	116,970
Rhode Island.....	23,236	8,800	6,131
South Dakota.....	206	100	7,163
Vermont.....	33,288	12,500	9,457
Wisconsin.....	91,237	35,000	30,748
— Total eighteen states.....	2,046,987	816,500	737,250
All other states.....	731,317	285,500	364,750
Total United States.....	2,778,304	1,102,000	1,100,000

Table No 5 shows the whole number of veterans cared for in state and national homes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. For convenience of comparison, these numbers have been reduced to ratios, showing the number of veterans out of each 10,000 survivors, cared for in homes.

A noticeable difference is observed in the proportion under state and national care. While the inmates of the national home are twice as numerous as those in the state homes, seven states had more in the state home than in the national home. It would appear that some of the states are carrying a disproportionate share of the burden of caring for the survivors of the war, while others have allowed the national government to carry the whole burden. The endeavor has been in the states which have established state homes to keep all veterans of the union army and navy out of the poor houses.

TABLE 5.

Showing the whole number of veterans cared for in State and National Soldiers' Homes during the year ending June 30, 1891.

STATE FROM WHICH ADMITTED.	In state home.	In nat'l home.	Total in state and nat'l homes.	Number out of each 10,000 surviving veterans.		
				In state home.	In nat'l home.	In state and nat'l homes.
California.....	458	658	1,116	261	376	638
Connecticut.....	527	185	712	383	135	518
Illinois.....	1,540	1,480	3,020	206	196	400
Iowa.....	617	396	1,013	140	89	239
Kansas.....	50	938	988	9	179	188
Massachusetts.....	437	1,350	1,787	109	338	447
Michigan.....	1,077	403	1,480	225	85	310
Minnesota.....	203	178	381	95	84	179
Nebraska.....	137	140	277	57	59	116
New Hampshire.....	71	103	174	72	104	176
New Jersey.....	700	431	1,131	301	184	485
New York.....	2,192	3,097	5,289	244	344	588
Ohio.....	1,220	2,420	3,640	115	228	343
Pennsylvania.....	759	2,152	2,911	65	184	249
Rhode Island.....	59	139	198	96	227	323
South Dakota.....	97	38	135	125	49	174
Vermont.....	91	21	112	96	22	118
Wisconsin.....	205	1,032	1,237	67	335	402
Total, 18 states	10,440	15,161	25,601	141	206	347
All other states.....		5,998	5,998		163	163
Totals, U. S.	10,440	21,157	31,597	95	192	237

Table No. 6 presents the same ratios given in table No. 5, but arranged in order, beginning with the state showing the largest proportion of its veterans in soldiers' homes. Out of every 10,000 veterans, 347 were members of soldiers' homes last year, or one out of every 35.

In the older states from which the emigration has been large, the proportion of dependent veterans is large; for the reason, doubtless, that infirm and crippled veterans could not

well emigrate; conversely, the smaller proportion from the immigrant states of Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, is doubtless due to receiving the most sound, thrifty and independent class of old soldiers. Only three exceptions to the rule appear: California, heads the list; but California has an extraordinary proportion of dependents of all classes; dependent children, paupers, insane persons, etc.; probably because its immigration has been largely of an adventurous and floating class. New Hampshire and Vermont, on the other hand, have a very small proportion of dependent soldiers, for which no reason is apparent.

TABLE 6.

Showing the number of veterans in 10,000 cared for in soldiers' homes during the year ending June 30, 1891:

STATE.	Population of State.	Number of veterans in each 10,000 survivors.		
		In State homes.	In national home.	Totals.
California	1,204,002	261	376	638
New York.....	5,981,934	244	344	588
Massachusetts.....	2,228,407	109	338	447
Rhode Island.....	345,343	96	227	323
Wisconsin.....	1,083,697	7	335	402
New Jersey.....	1,441,017	301	184	485
Illinois.....	3,818,536	206	196	400
Connecticut.....	745,861	383	135	513
Ohio.....	3,666,719	115	228	343
Michigan.....	2,089,792	225	85	310
Pennsylvania.....	5,218,574	65	184	249
Iowa.....	1,906,729	140	89	229
Kansas.....	1,423,485	9	179	188
Minnesota.....	1,300,017	95	84	179
New Hampshire.....	375,827	72	104	176
South Dakota.....	327,848	125	49	174
Vermont.....	332,205	96	22	118
Nebraska	1,056,793	57	59	116
Total, 18 states.....	35,181,786	141	206	347
All other states.....	27,440,464	.....	163	163
Totals, U. S.....	62,622,250	95	102	287

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is not intended for soldiers who have families. Minnesota, like New Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island, has provided a "soldiers' relief fund." This fund is provided by a tax levy of one-tenth of a mill. It is intended "for the relief, outside of the soldiers' home, of honorably discharged, indigent, ex soldiers, sailors or marines * * * * and the widows, minor orphans and dependent parents of such persons." The fund is disbursed under the direction of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home, through their secretary and through unpaid county agents.

The method of disbursing the fund is described in the report of the board of trustees as follows: "The work is done through the secretary of the board, the executive committee and county agents. * * * Blank applications for relief are supplied" * * which "embrace a brief military history of the applicant, also a statement of facts in regard to his property, his pension, his age, his period of residence in Minnesota and his family. It is attested by his oath, verified by two witnesses and accompanied by the certificate of a physician as to the nature of the disability. The executive committee then decides on the allowance per month. * * * The county agent is notified and gives the applicant an order to any reputable dealer the applicant may designate for the amount of the allowance. The dealer returns an itemized and receipted bill for the goods furnished, which must be approved by the county agent and the executive committee. The president and the secretary of the board then endorse on the back of this invoice an order to the state auditor to draw his warrant on the state treasurer, payable to the dealer, for the amount. Thus the state auditor keeps permanently on file in his office for public inspection, an itemized bill for every dollar expended, and the money goes direct from the state treasury to the man who sold the supplies, neither the board of trustees, the county agent, nor the applicant for relief touching a cent of it."

The fifth annual report of the board of trustees states the *Disbursements from the Soldiers' Relief Fund*, as follows:

For the fiscal year 1887-8.....	\$13,571.37
For the fiscal year 1888-9.....	34,682.79
For the fiscal year 1889-90.....	46,012.62
For the fiscal year 1890-91.....	51,800.66
For the fiscal year 1891-2.....	39,370.42
Total.....	\$185,437.86

The total number of applications for this relief has been 2,647.

The number of applications from August 12, 1890, to July 31, 1892, has aggregated 1,283, classified as follows: Ex-soldiers, 882; soldiers' widows, 360; soldiers' dependent parents, 27; guardians of soldiers' orphans, 14.

The number of beneficiaries on the roll July 31, 1892, was 586, receiving a monthly average of \$5.50 each. For February, 1892, there were 668 recipients on the roll, receiving an average of \$6.75 each.

The expenditures from this fund for the year 1891-2, were \$12,430 less than for the preceding year. The trustees say: "This decrease confirms the prediction of our last annual re-

port. The results of Senator Davis' disability pension bill are now quite generally felt. The benefactions of that patriotic enactment are reaching precisely the same classes of ex-soldiers and dependents whom we have been helping, but in more generous measure than our resources have allowed. The disbursements from the state relief fund reached high water mark in 1890-91. Unless some now unforeseen calamity shall come the demand during the year will no doubt show a further decrease.

"The amount available for the fiscal year, beginning August 1, 1892, consists of the balance remaining from last year, viz: \$24,407.84, in addition to the proceeds of the one-tenth mill tax, \$59,558.85; total \$83,966.69. Of course this amount will not all be needed, and will not all be expended. If, however, the needs of the Soldiers' Home outrun its resources during the coming year, the board may, by a unanimous vote, transfer some portion of the relief fund to the home support fund. * * *

"Of the 586 persons receiving relief at the close of the fiscal year, 193 are also receiving U. S. pensions. Of these, 48 receive pensions at the rate of \$4 a month, 27 at the rate of \$6 a month, 72 at the rate of \$8 a month, and 46 at higher rates. These pensions are, of course, taken into the account in adjusting the allowance of relief. Relief is only granted to persons receiving \$8 a month or over U. S. pensions, in very exceptional cases of disability and destitution, or to cover some temporary emergency. * * * * As new pensions are secured under the law of 1890, the state relief is, as a rule, discontinued, either by the voluntary relinquishment of the applicants themselves, or by the action of the county agents and the executive committee."

THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

The three schools composing the Minnesota Institute for Defectives have sustained a great loss in the death of Hon. H. E. Barron, steward of the three schools. Mr. Barron was loyally devoted to this institution, from the day of his appointment as a member of the board of directors in 1866, to the day of his death. His labors in its behalf were unceasing; his integrity was unquestioned, and he has left behind him an unblemished record as a public servant.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This school has suffered inconvenience from delay in finishing the new dormitory building for boys. It was necessary to delay opening the fall term of 1892 on that account. The work

of the school continues to be satisfactory. The instruction is competent and thorough. The domestic arrangements are efficient. Parents can safely entrust their children to the care of the school. The school is economically administered, as may be seen from the following comparison of current expenses of schools for the deaf.

TABLE 7.

STATE.	Year ending.	Average No. pupils.	Expense per pupil.	Food per diem.
Minnesota.....	July 31, 1892.....	206	\$181	.11
Kansas.....	January 30, 1892.....	228	164	.....
Wisconsin.....	September 30, 1891.....	181	208	.....
Illinois.....	June 30, 1892.....	511	210	.095
Michigan.....	June 30, 1892.....	275	185	.112
Indiana.....	November 30, 1891.....	281	202	.161
Ohio.....	November 15, 1891.....	380	232	.....
Pennsylvania.....	September 30, 1891.....	599	235	.....

In the foregoing statement, the accounts have been reduced, as nearly as possible to the same basis. Although Minnesota has a smaller number of deaf pupils than any of the states named except Wisconsin; she has also the lowest rate per capita of any except Kansas.

The new building will accommodate about 150 boys. The stairways are entirely fire-proof. The walls are of brick with adamant plastering; the ceilings of "mill construction," having no dead air spaces, and covered with corrugated iron. The floors are filled in beneath with grouting.

In the basement are playrooms, gymnasium, coat room, barber shop, bath rooms, closets and trunk rooms. On the first floor are reading room and library, day rooms (28x42), bath rooms, monitor's rooms and dormitories. On the second floor are suitable rooms for a hospital and a hospital matron with several dormitories.

The building has no kitchen or dining room as all of the pupils will be fed at the central dining hall.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The work of the school for the blind, has been impeded by sickness during the past year. As a result, the attendance has been diminished so that there were only fifty-one pupils present October 31, 1892, as against fifty-six, October 31, 1891.

The building formerly occupied as a shop has been comfortably fitted up to serve as a residence for the superintendent. The plan of providing a residence for the superintendent, separate from the buildings now occupied by inmates, now prevails at the state prison, the state reformatory and the school for the blind. At the state public school, a separate house

has been built for the state agent. This plan has some great advantages, and it is probable that all of the superintendents of state institutions could be more comfortably and cheaply housed, without any loss of efficiency on this plan. To those who have families, residence in an institution has serious disadvantages.

The work of the school for the blind is efficient and satisfactory. The annual expenditure is very moderate, considering the small number cared for.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

The administration of the school for feeble minded is a thoroughly satisfactory. The pressure for admission does not diminish. The superintendent has now 150 applications for admission on hand, while the school is entirely full. There is a steady increase of the inmates of the custodial class, partly from the pupils who grow up in the school and partly from commitments of this class.

We wish to emphasize what we have said in former reports—that it is the highest economy for the state to make provision for the females of this class, at least during the child-bearing age, and it is neither economical nor humane to allow such persons to become inmates of county poor houses.

The legislature of 1891 made appropriations to begin the erection of a separate building for custodial inmates. We recommend that funds be provided for the completion of that building as soon as possible.

The farm colony is a valuable adjunct to the school, and we hope that its advantages may be extended to a larger proportion of the inmates. The board of directors is wisely planning to make a further increase in the amount of farming land.

THE STATE SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Experience has confirmed the wisdom of those who established this institution. The state of California, with a smaller population than Minnesota, maintains from 3,000 to 4,000 dependent children at state expense, at an annual cost of about \$250,000. The state of Minnesota cared last year for 336 children in the State Public School at a cost of about \$23,000. The state maintains supervision over 343 additional children under state guardianship in homes, at a cost of about \$2,500. The state of New York cares for 20,000 dependent children at public expense, and the state of Ohio about 3,000; while in the states of Michigan and Wisconsin, which have the same system as ours, the ratio of dependent children is very small.

Since the last meeting of the legislature the south wing of the main building, intended for little children, has been finished and occupied. It is a beautiful building, perfectly adapted to its purpose. The north wing of the building has also been completed, containing a commodious chapel and quarters for employees.

The board of control asks for an increase of appropriation for the state agency in order to employ an assistant agent. In our judgment the additional amount should be granted, both as a means of increasing the efficiency of the work, and as a measure of economy. The increase of the force will allow children to be placed more rapidly in homes, thus diminishing the number to be cared for in the school.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In November, 1891, the State Reform School moved into its new buildings at Red Wing. The new plant at Red Wing is probably the finest reform school plant in the world. The central administration building contains superintendent's residence, offices, dining hall, kitchen, laundry, bakery, store-rooms, etc. The north and south wings of the administration building have accommodations for about 100 of the large boys.

There are three "cottages" for boys, each accommodating about 50 boys, together with an overseer, matron and teacher. Each building contains a school room, visitors' room, two dormitories and playroom for boys. The girls' building is about one-fourth of a mile north of the main building. It has accommodations for 60 girls with the necessary officers and teachers. There are 36 single rooms for the use of the older girls. The building is heated from the central steam plant. It is finished in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and contains all modern improvements and conveniences.

The boiler house and shops are located in the rear of the main building and are well equipped for the purpose, except that there is not sufficient shop room for carrying on such diversity of industries as is needed for a reformatory institution.

The industrial problem at the reform school is a serious one. The tin shop formerly maintained has been abandoned, for the reason that the trade has so changed that it does not furnish ready employment to boys after their discharge. The carpenter and toy shop, which was maintained at St. Paul, did not furnish employment to a large number of boys. The little boys are employed at cane-seating chairs for "busy work,"

but this work is not in the line of industrial training. Since the removal of the school the older boys have been sufficiently employed in grading and improving the grounds and doing the farm and garden work.

The solution of the industrial problem probably lies in the direction of manual training, which has now been successfully established in several of the best reform schools in the United States. There is some difference of opinion among reform school men whether the training should be of a general character, such as given in the public schools, or whether the endeavor should be to teach a working trade. The preponderance of testimony seems to be in favor of the latter plan, and considerable progress has been made in this direction at the Sockanosset School for boys in Rhode Island, the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, the Industrial School at Rochester, New York, and the House of Refuge in Cincinnati. The principal trades taught are the machinist's trade, blacksmithing, carpentering, bricklaying, wood carving, tailoring, shoe-making, baking and printing. It is claimed that a large portion of the boys of 14 years and upwards acquire such knowledge of a trade in from eighteen months to two years as will enable them to earn good wages as journeymen.

THE STATE REFORMATORY.

The development of the state reformatory has been somewhat retarded from a lack of material upon which to work. The number of convicts in the state prison and the state reformatory together, October 31, 1889, was 434; October 31, 1892, it was 431, an actual decrease of 3 inmates in 3 years. This condition of things is the more gratifying because in other parts of the Union there is general complaint that crime increases more rapidly than population increases. It can hardly be expected that we shall escape considerable increase in our criminal population in the future.

The industries of the reformatory have been operated under a disadvantage during the past two years. The number of men to be employed on the production of granite for the market is restricted to 33 per cent. The work of the farm and garden has been admirably developed, but only a limited portion of the men can be thus employed. The board of managers had no appropriation for providing tools and machinery to work on State account. It has been necessary, therefore, to employ the men on state buildings. The amount available for this purpose was very small, being only what could be saved from the

earnings of the institution. With this sum a large and well built boiler house of granite has been erected and a large greenhouse. The experience in this direction has been very encouraging. The work has been admirably done, and the amount accomplished by the inmates is much greater than had been anticipated.

The state reformatory is required to furnish employment for an average of 125 men on state account, while the state prison is required to furnish employment on state account for about 175 men. The state reformatory has no shops for the employment of its men, except a stone-shop which was built by the labor of the inmates, and has no machinery for carrying on its industries, except one small portable engine and two or three derricks for handling stone. The state prison has two large shops for state account work, heated by steam and furnished with power.

There have never been any appropriations for carrying on work at the state reformatory on state account, except \$5,000 appropriated by the legislature of 1891 for establishing a garden seed industry, and \$500 for establishing a tailor shop. At the state prison there has been appropriated: A state account appropriation of \$75,000, a revolving fund for carrying on the twine industry, \$150,000; a special fund for carrying on the tub and pail industry, \$30,000; for the purchase of binding twine machinery, \$35,000; making a total of \$290,000; besides the use of buildings with steam power. If appropriations were made in the same proportion for carrying on the industries at the state reformatory, they would receive over \$200,000, besides shops and power.

The managers of the state reformatory do not ask for an appropriation for the purchase of machinery, except a stone crusher, to enable them to dispose of their waste product. They do, however, ask for \$100,000 building appropriation to enable them to employ their men to advantage on the erection of their new buildings and to provide for expected increase in numbers. The reformatory has 128 cells and the number of inmates has several times exceeded that number. It is proposed to erect an additional cell-building with the labor of the convicts, and to commence the erection of an administration building, with school rooms, shops, etc.

For the past nine years the state prison has had an annual appropriation of \$30,000 for improvements. The buildings at the state prison are now completed and this appropriation has

expired by limitation. As a matter of fact, the state prison has received in the past five years nearly as much money for building purposes as the reformatory.

The expenses of the state reformatory per inmate seem large, but this disproportion is owing to the very small number of inmates. If there were twice as many inmates the expense per capita would be largely reduced, but the total expense would be increased.

THE STATE PRISON.

During the eighteen months of the administration of Warden Albert Garvin, the State prison was brought to a high state of organization and discipline. His resignation, to accept the position of chief of police in the city of St. Paul, was a great loss to the State. His successor, Warden Henry Wolfer, is a prison officer who has had large experience in the Illinois state penitentiary and the Detroit house of correction.

The state prison is in excellent condition. The discipline both of officers and convicts is good. The convicts are well fed and clothed and cared for. The hospital has been removed to the second story of the solitary prison, which makes a very convenient and suitable hospital, separated from the noise and confusion of the main building, and much more light and airy than the old quarters.

The old hospital has been transformed into a dining hall with seats for about 500 men, where the convicts are now fed instead of receiving their meals in their cells, as formerly. The dining room is somewhat crowded, but the new arrangement is a great improvement. The men receive their meals hot; they eat from earthenware dishes instead of tin pans, and there is much less waste than formerly.

A night school is maintained under the direction of Chaplain Albert. Here, those convicts who are deficient in the rudiments of an education receive instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. Good progress is made. The Chautauqua Circle is also maintained under the direction of Chaplain Albert, giving opportunity for advance study for men who do not have the benefit of the night school. The results are very encouraging.

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES.

About 140 convicts are employed by the Minnesota Thresher Co., under their contract, at 55 cents per day. In addition to this amount the Thresher Co. pays \$1,225 monthly for shop rent, heat and power, furnished by the State.

The tub and pail shop has been closed for several months for lack of convicts to carry it on. The financial statement of the tub and pail shop from August 1st, 1890, to July 31st, 1892, shows sales of tubs, pails, etc., amounting to \$29,350, on which there is a profit to the state of \$5,230, making the earnings about 30 cents per day for each convict. The statement for the twine industry shows twine manufactured to the value of about \$67,000, with a profit to the State of \$8,287, making the earnings about 43.6 cents per day for each convict. The twine manufactured is of good quality and was sold to the farmers of the state at 9 cents per pound. This is a very satisfactory showing when we consider that the work has been to a large degree experimental, and that it has been carried on under the disadvantages incident to any new undertaking. In the statement of the twine industry and the tub and pail shop, it must be remembered that fuel and power are charged for at a nominal rate. There is no charge for rent, for interest on the capital involved, for depreciation in the value of machinery on account of wear and tear, or for the services of the warden, clerk and other officers in carrying on the business.

The twine industry has some serious disadvantages as a prison industry. It requires a large capital; it exposes the property to danger from fire, and it does not give the convicts any experience which can be of use to them in earning an honest living outside.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRISON DISCIPLINE.

During the past two years, advances have been made in the establishment of a reformatory discipline at the state prison: First, by the action of the governor in establishing a conditional pardon system. This action was taken on recommendation of a committee of the State Board of Corrections and Charities. The system went into effect June 1, 1892, and up to October 31, six men had received conditional pardons. This action of the governor was a new departure in penology, without precedent, but thus far it has met with no unfavorable criticism and has largely stopped the pressure for pardons.

Second, by the establishment by the board of managers, in accordance with the governor's instructions, of a system of grades and marks in the state prison. The men are now divided into three grades. The first grade men wear grey suits, the second grade men checked suits and the third grade men wear stripes. The first and second grade men eat in the dining room with some small differences in diet, while the

third grade men eat in their cells. The first and second grade men receive a more liberal good time allowance than the third grade men, and receive a larger number of privileges.

Third, by the appointment of a state agent for the assistance of discharged prisoners, whose duty it is to find employment in advance for prisoners about to be discharged, and to place them directly in situations with employers who will not discharge them on account of their previous prison record.

The results of this system are very encouraging. They are seen in an improved disposition on the part of the convicts and in a diminution of efforts to secure the pardons of convicts by means of outside influence. A small number of men find their way into the third grade, and show a disposition to resist the new order of things, and the result is simply to deprive them of their privileges, and the better class of convicts lend no countenance to these rebellious individuals. The conditional pardon system is being used with great caution and discretion, and it is hoped that it will become, in some form, a permanent institution.

FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The details of the financial operations of the state institutions will be found in Tables No. 33 and 34, in the report of the secretary of this board, which follows. For convenience of reference we shall summarize the facts therein contained.

TABLE 8.—STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1891, AND 1892.

APPROPRIATIONS YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1891.	Special.	Current.	Total.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$8,550	\$162,400	\$170,950
Rochester hospital for insane.....	5,000	174,250	179,250
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	26,950	60,750	87,700
Total for insane.....	\$40,500	\$397,400	\$437,900
State soldiers' home.....	3,000	20,000	23,000
School for the deaf.....	32,749	45,000	77,749
School for the blind.....	6,523	16,400	22,923
School for feeble minded.....	7,228	58,000	65,228
School for dependent children.....	21,250	21,900	43,150
Reform school.....	750	45,000	45,750
State reformatory.....	13,450	69,000	82,450
State prison.....	31,250	75,600	106,850
From insurance appropriation.....	\$156,700	\$748,300	\$905,000
3,650	.....	.....	3,650
Totals.....	\$160,350	\$748,300	\$908,650

APPROPRIATIONS YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.	Special.	Current.	Total.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$19,000	\$166,000	\$185,000
Rochester hospital for insane.....	33,000	175,796	208,796
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	66,000	59,704	125,704
Total for insane.....	\$118,000	\$401,500	\$519,500
State soldiers' home.....	53,500	20,000	73,500
School for the deaf.....	33,500	37,920	71,420
School for the blind.....	500	17,000	17,500
School for feeble minded.....	1,500	52,750	54,250
School for dependent children.....	14,250	22,800	37,050
Reform school.....	750	43,500	44,250
State reformatory.....	750	41,000	41,750
State prison.....	246,250	75,250	321,500
From insurance appropriation.....	\$469,000	\$711,720	\$1,180,720
8,207	.....	.....	8,207
Totals.....	\$477,207	\$711,720	\$1,188,927
Grand totals for two years.....	\$637,557	\$1,460,020	\$2,097,577

TABLE 8—Continued.

Appropriations for two years ending July 31, 1892.	Special.	Current.	Totals.
Balance from old appropriations....	\$153,974	\$110,107	\$264,081
Appropriated for year ending July 31, 1891	160,350	748,300	908,650
Re-appropriated from miscellaneous receipts.....	142,195	54,782	196,977
Appropriated for year ending July 31, 1892.....	477,207	711,720	1,188,927
Re-appropriated from miscellaneous receipts.....	123,280	64,958	188,238
Totals for the two years.....	\$1,057,006	\$1,689,867	\$2,746,873
Appropriations cancelled.....	131	3,725	3,856
Appropriations drawn during two years ending July 31, 1892	848,005	1,513,822	2,361,827
Appropriations undrawn July 31, 1892	\$208,870	\$172,320	\$381,190

TABLE 9.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS JULY 31, 1892.

	Special.	Current.	Totals.
Appropriations undrawn (as above)....	\$208,870	\$172,320	\$381,190
Cash on hand.....	23,331	22,894	46,225
Miscellaneous receipts uncollected.....	.....	8,158	8,158
Total available resources.....	\$232,201	\$203,372	\$435,573
Deduct accounts payable.....	45,559	62,851	108,410
Unexpended balances.....	\$186,642	\$140,521	\$327,163

This unexpended balance was distributed among the several institutions as follows:

INSTITUTIONS.	Special.	Current.	Totals.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$14,380	\$45,098	\$59,478
Rochester hospital for insane	2,975	.....	2,975
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	1,507	23,103	24,610
State soldiers' home.....	5	7,333	7,338
School for the deaf.....	15,707	14,988	30,695
School for the blind.....	.....	3,678	3,678
School for feeble minded.....	.....	11,426	11,426
School for dependent children.....	5,538	a 476	5,062
Reform school	a 2,273	9,269	6,994
State reformatory.....	11,253	a 1,519	9,734
State prison.....	137,548	27,623	165,171
	\$186,642	\$140,521	\$327,163

a Deficit.

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TABLE 10.
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Special.	Current.	Totals.
St. Peter Hospital for Insane.....	\$3,000	\$166,000	\$169,000
Rochester Hospital for Insane.....	3,000	166,000	169,000
Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane.....	125,800	103,750	229,550
Total for insane.....	\$131,800	\$435,750	\$567,550
State Soldiers' Home.....	\$53,500	\$20,000	\$73,500
School for the Deaf.....	b 19,500	41,700	61,200
School for the Blind.....	500	18,340	18,840
School for Feeble Minded.....	1,500	57,650	59,150
School for Dependent Children.....	14,250	22,800	37,050
Reform School.....	750	43,500	44,250
State Reformatory.....	750	41,000	41,750
State Prison.....	1,250	78,370	79,620
Totals.....	\$223,800	\$759,110	\$982,910

b Joint appropriations for the deaf and feeble minded.

ESTIMATES OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities is accustomed to submit estimates of current expenses for the State institutions.

Two elements of uncertainty enter into such estimates: First, the probable number of inmates; second, the probable rate of expense.

In most cases our estimate of the probable number of inmates proved reasonably correct, as is shown by the following comparison:

TABLE 11.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL NUMBER OF INMATES, 1891-2.
(See 4th biennial report, page 46.)

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number as estimated in 1890.	Actual average number in 1892.
State reform school.....	300	292
State public school.....	122	130
Total for the two schools.....	422	422
School for the deaf.....	200	206
School for the blind.....	52	39
School for feeble minded.....	310	306
Total for the "Institute for defectives".....	562	551
Total for the five schools	984	973
St. Peter hospital.....	1,000	970
Rochester hospital.....	1,000	1,084
Fergus Falls hospital.....	300	136
Total insane.....	2,300	2,190
State reformatory.....	135	124
State prison.....	375	327
Total prisoners.....	510	451
Soldiers' home.....	160	141
Grand total.....	3,954	3,755

The inmates of the reform school and the state public school are, to a certain extent, of the same class. For these two institutions, our estimate was exactly correct. For the institute for defectives, the actual number was 1.9 per cent. less than our estimate, and for the five schools together .9 per cent. less. For the three hospitals for insane, the actual number was 4.8 per cent. less; for the two prisons, 11.6 per cent. less, and for the soldiers' home, 11.9 per cent. less than our estimate. For the eleven institutions together, the actual average was just 5 per cent. less than our estimate.

Our estimates of the amounts needed for current expenses also proved reasonably accurate, considering that they were made so long in advance, as will be seen from the following statement:

TABLE 12.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL CURRENT EXPENSES 1891-92.

INSTITUTIONS.	As estimated in 1890.	Actual ex- penses in 1892.
St. Peter hospital.....	\$169,000	\$155,784
Rochester hospital.....	169,000	179,470
Fergus Falls hospital.....	70,500	53,651
Total for insane	\$408,500	\$388,905
Soldiers' home.....	36,000	38,693
School for the deaf.....	39,420	37,308
School for the blind.....	17,500	14,714
School for feeble minded.....	54,250	52,574
State public school.....	22,000	23,212
Reform school.....	45,000	54,194
State reformatory.....	34,290	38,689
State prison	58,500	56,943
Totals	\$715,460	\$705,232

The expenses of the hospitals for insane were 4.8 per cent. less than our estimates, and the number of inmates, as shown above, was 4.8 per cent. less. The total expense was 1.4 per cent. less than our estimate. The greatest divergence from the estimate is found in the cases of the school for the blind and the reform school. The expenses of the school for the blind were 16 per cent less than the estimate, owing to an unexpected diminution in numbers. The expenses of the reform school exceeded the estimate 20.5 per cent., partly in consequence of expenses attending the removal of the school to Red Wing, and partly by the payment of about \$8,000 of special taxes from the current expense account.

ESTIMATES FOR 1893 TO 1895.

We present herewith the following estimates of the current expenses of the eleven State institutions subject to our supervision for the two years ending July 31, 1895.

TABLE 13. ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE
Estimated Current Expenses per Inmate Exclusive of

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1894.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Total Insane.	
Salaries and wages.....	\$50 00	\$50 00	\$60 00	\$52 25	\$78 00
Food.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	58 00
Clothing and bedding.....	16 00	16 00	18 00	16 50	20 00
Fuel and lights.....	25 00	25 00	32 00	28 50	28 00
Medical supplies.....	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	4 00
Furniture and household supplies.....	5 00	5 00	8 00	6 00	6 00
Repairs (ordinary).....	10 00	10 00	15 00	11 00	4 00
Farm, garden stock and grounds.....	4 00	4 00	9 00	5 00	6 00
Expenses not classified.....	11 90	10 90	17 00	12 50	11 30
Industrial training and good conduct.....					
Gross current expenses.....	\$173 40	\$172 40	\$211 00	\$181 25	\$215 30
Estimated miscellaneous receipts.....	4 00	3 00	2 40	3 25	1 00
Net estimated expenses, per inmate					
Same per week.....	\$169 40	\$169 40	\$208 60	\$178 00	\$214 30
Estimated average No. of inmates.....	3 25	3 25	4 00	3 30	4 10
1,000	1,000	555	2,555	175	
Total estimated current expenses.....	\$160,400 00	\$160,400 00	\$115,800 00	\$454,600 00	\$37,500 00
Deduct standing appropriation.....	140,000 00	140,000 00	25,000 00	305,000 00	20,000 00
Deduct U. S. appropriation.....					17,500 00
Additional appropriation needed.....	\$20,400 00	\$20,400 00	\$90,800 00	\$149,600 00	
Estimated school term per capita.....					
Same per week.....					
Estimated average No. school term.....					
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.					
Salaries and wages.....	\$50 00	\$50 00	\$55 00	\$51 50	\$78 00
Food.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	58 00
Clothing and bedding.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	20 00
Fuel and lights.....	25 00	25 00	30 00	26 25	28 00
Medical supplies.....	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	4 00
Furniture and household supplies.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00
Repairs (ordinary).....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	4 00
Farm, garden and grounds.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	6 00
Expenses not classified.....	11 90	10 90	13 50	12 00	11 30
Industrial expenses and good conduct.....					
Gross current expenses.....	\$173 40	\$172 40	\$185 00	\$176 25	\$215 30
Estimated miscellaneous receipts.....	4 00	3 00	2 50	3 25	1 00
Net estimated expenses, per inmate					
Same per week.....	\$169 40	\$169 40	\$182 50	\$173 00	\$214 30
Estimated average No. of inmates.....	3 25	3 25	3 50	3 30	4 10
1,000	1,000	760	2,760	175	
Total estimated current expenses.....	\$160,400 00	\$160,400 00	\$138,700 00	\$477,500 00	\$37,500 00
Deduct standing appropriation.....	140,000 00	140,000 00	25,000 00	305,000 00	20,000 00
Deduct U. S. appropriation.....					17,500 00
Additional appropriation needed.....	\$20,400 00	\$20,400 00	\$113,700 00	\$172,500 00	
Estimated school term per capita.....					
Same per week.....					
Estimated average No. school term.....					

BIENNIAL REPORT—ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES. 45

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Lands, Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at Red Wng.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$120 00	\$160 00	\$62 00	\$65 00	\$50 00	\$140 00	\$110 00	\$86 15
50 00	70 00	44 00	37 00	46 00	52 00	48 77	
2 00	3 00	3 00	24 00	13 00	30 00	14 00	15 02
38 00	64 00	26 00	30 00	22 00	42 00	32 00	28 22
.....	.....	2 00	1 00	5 00	1 50	2 00	1 64
6 00	12 00	6 00	6 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 68
10 00	20 00	8 00	7 00	4 00	2 00	4 00	9 06
4 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	4 00	2 50	.....	4 60
12 00	23 00	10 00	8 00	9 50	30 00	16 00	12 48
25 00	24 00	4 00	.....	11 00	35 00	30 00	6 02
\$267 00	\$384 00	\$171 00	\$184 00	\$156 00	\$334 00	\$285 00	\$197 64
17 00	19 00	4 00	4 00	11 00	.....	115 00	13 79
\$250 00	\$365 00	\$167 00	\$180 00	\$145 00	\$334 00	\$150 00	\$183 65
4 80	7 00	3 20	3 45	2 78	6 60	2 88	3 53
170	45	360	136	310	140	354	4,245
\$42,500 00	\$16,425 00	\$60,120 00	\$24,480 00	\$44,960 00	\$46,760 00	\$33,100 00	\$780,435 00
35,000 00	12,000 00	45,000 00	15,000 00	35,000 00	15,000 00	40,000 00	522,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	18,500 00
\$7,500 00	\$4,425 00	\$15,120 00	\$9,480 00	\$9,950 00	\$31,760 00	\$12,100 00	\$239,935 00
\$182 00	\$253 00	\$163 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 86	7 00	3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	65	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$118 00	\$150 00	\$62 00	\$65 00	\$48 00	\$138 00	\$108 00	\$64 82
50 00	68 00	44 00	37 00	37 00	46 00	52 00	48 72
2 00	3 00	3 00	24 00	13 00	30 00	14 00	14 66
36 00	62 00	26 00	30 00	22 00	40 00	30 00	27 79
.....	2 00	2 00	1 00	50	1 50	2 00	1 57
6 00	12 00	6 00	6 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 27
10 00	18 00	8 00	7 00	4 00	2 00	4 00	8 53
4 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	4 00	2 50	.....	3 96
12 00	23 00	10 00	8 00	9 50	30 00	15 00	12 37
24 00	24 00	4 00	.....	11 00	35 00	30 00	5 93
\$262 00	\$368 00	\$171 00	\$184 00	\$154 00	\$330 00	\$260 00	\$193 62
17 00	18 00	4 00	4 00	12 00	.....	115 00	13 75
\$245 00	\$350 00	\$167 00	\$180 00	\$142 00	\$330 00	\$145 00	\$179 87
4 70	6 71	3 20	3 45	2 72	6 52	2 78	3 41
180	48	410	136	320	148	368	4,545
\$44,100 00	\$16,800 00	\$68,470 00	\$24,480 00	\$45,440 00	\$48,840 00	\$33,360 00	\$816,490 00
35,000 00	12,000 00	45,000 00	15,000 00	35,000 00	15,000 00	40,000 00	522,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	18,500 00
\$3,100 00	\$4,800 00	\$23,470 00	\$9,480 00	\$10,440 00	\$33,840 00	\$12,360 00	\$275,990 00
\$179 00	\$242 00	\$162 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 70	6 71	3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	69	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The foregoing estimates are the result of careful study, based on the experience of the past six years.

The following is a statement of the amount thus estimated compared with the amount appropriated by the legislature of 1891, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1893:

TABLE 14.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1892-93 WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1893-95.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriated for 1892-3.	Estimated for	
		1893-4.	1894-5.
St. Peter hospital.....	\$166,000	\$169,400	\$169,400
Rochester hospital.....	166,000	169,400	169,400
Fergus Falls hospital.	103,750	115,800	138,700
Total for insane.....	\$435,750	\$454,600	\$477,500
Soldiers' home	20,000	20,000	20,000
School for deaf.....	41,700	42,500	44,100
School for blind.....	18,340	16,425	16,800
School for feeble minded.....	57,650	60,120	68,470
School for dependent children.....	22,800	24,480	24,480
Reform school	43,500	44,950	45,440
State reformatory.....	41,000	46,760	48,840
State prison.....	78,370	52,100	52,360
Totals.....	\$759,110	\$761,935	\$797,990

The estimated increase over the appropriations for the year ending July 31, 1893, is \$2,825 for 1894, and \$38,880 for 1895. Most of this increase is for the hospitals for insane and the feeble minded children. Omitting the insane and the feeble minded, we have for the remaining seven institutions an actual decrease of \$18,495 of the appropriations for 1894 from those for 1893, and a decrease of \$12,690 in the appropriations for 1895 from those of 1893, owing to the fact that the numbers are more closely estimated. The estimated increase of numbers in the insane hospitals is 8 per cent. for each year, but the estimated increase in expenditure is only 4.3 per cent for 1894 and 5 per cent. for 1895.

TABLE 15.
ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THREE YEARS COMPARED WITH EXPERIENCE FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Average number of inmates of the state for each million inhabitants.	Number of inmates of institutions for each million inhabitants.	Total valuation of taxable property in the state.	Amount expended for current expenses of state on correctional and charitable institutions.	Rate of expenses on each inmate maintained.	Amount expended for each inmate maintained.
1878-79.....	725,000	1,133	\$242,000,000	a \$242,850	1.7 mill	33 cents
1879-80.....	750,773	1,206	250,000,000	243,860	.98 mill	31 cents
1880-81.....	850,000	1,183	268,056,000	241,750	.94 mill	30 cents
1881-82.....	900,000	1,295	271,156,000	274,770	1.01 mill	31 cents
1882-83.....	960,000	1,388	311,182,000	298,150	c 1.04 mill	33 cents
1883-84.....	1,040,000	1,689	334,456,000	318,850	1.36 mill	41 cents
1884-85.....	1,117,798	1,934	388,250,000	383,900	.91 mill	31 cents
1885-86.....	1,155,000	2,182	389,736,000	383,400	.91 mill	33 cents
1886-87.....	1,190,000	2,448	442,872,000	442,750	.89 mill	33 cents
1887-88.....	1,225,000	2,772	486,670,000	483,900	1.01 mill	40 cents
1888-89.....	1,263,000	3,052	558,196,000	552,600	.99 mill	44 cents
1889-90.....	1,301,826	3,275	559,362,000	556,860	1.17 mill	50 cents
1890-91.....	1,336,000	3,486	588,824,000	701,100	1.19 mill	52 cents
1891-92.....	1,370,000	3,699	646,568,000	706,250	1.18 mill	51 cents
ESTIMATES FOR THREE YEARS, 1892-95.....	1,405,000	3,950	610,000,000	728,650	1.21 mill	53 cents
1892-93.....	1,440,000	4,230	625,000,000	778,980	1.24 mill	54 cents
1893-94.....	1,475,000	4,530	640,000,000	815,000	1.27 mill	53 cents

a In this table, earnings of convicts and miscellaneous receipts are deducted.

b For eight months.

c Adding 30 per cent to the expense for eight months.

d Omitting Fergus Falls hospital. The apparent increase is due to the expense incident to opening the state reformatory.

TABLE 16.—PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF CURRENT

	Year ending July 31	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
Attendance, salaries and wages.	1889	\$41.55	\$39.59	.....	\$77.13
	1890	45.94	44.70	.....	75.72
	1891	49.85	46.61	116.89	82.85
	1892	48.62	44.58	110.07	93.72
Food.	1889	45.50	58.82	.....	66.92
	1890	45.01	54.10	.....	59.24
	1891	50.23	53.88	82.31	65.54
	1892	47.22	45.15	49.12	70.47
Clothing and bedding.	1889	14.15	16.54	.....	43.84
	1890	16.61	20.41	.....	16.04
	1891	15.35	18.37	29.42	19.05
	1892	15.10	15.88	30.39	31.76
Fuel and light.	1889	20.86	21.34	.....	14.21
	1890	22.40	20.88	.....	18.95
	1891	27.82	23.22	39.46	25.91
	1892	21.37	26.59	60.00	33.51
Medical supplies.	1889	1.00	1.35	.....	5.27
	1890	1.31	2.05	.....	8.32
	1891	1.42	1.53	2.02	10.34
	1892	2.23	1.34	3.52	8.25
Furniture and house- hold supplies.	1889	3.84	5.02	.....	18.56
	1890	5.68	7.42	.....	5.63
	1891	4.55	5.07	30.33	7.34
	1892	4.51	7.45	16.35	10.12
Repairs (ordinary).	1889	11.16	9.84	.....	18.27
	1890	11.94	17.32	.....	19.96
	1891	9.82	16.29	87.65	17.55
	1892	11.49	13.85	83.28	3.89
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.	1889	4.75	3.06	.....	9.68
	1890	2.62	4.22	.....	6.76
	1891	3.11	5.13	28.66	5.93
	1892	3.19	5.73	9.00	6.01
Industrial expenses and good conduct.	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other expenses.	1889	11.27	8.95	.....	24.09
	1890	8.28	12.80	.....	22.06
	1891	8.28	8.00	41.30	28.17
	1892	10.75	8.68	32.19	17.57
Gross current exp'nses	1889	\$182.58	\$164.51	.....	\$277.97
	1890	159.79	183.70	.....	230.18
	1891	170.45	173.10	\$438.04	262.68
	1892	164.48	168.75	394.90	275.30
Deduct miscellaneous receipts.	1889	4.05	.47	.....	.....
	1890	3.60	.35	.....	.....
	1891	4.28	1.81	.29	.65
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.50
Net current expense.	1889	\$158.53	\$164.04	.....	\$277.97
	1890	156.19	183.35	.....	230.18
	1891	166.15	171.29	\$437.75	262.03
	1892	160.57	165.53	394.90	274.80
Average number of inmates.	1889	962.0	836.1	.....	98.4
	1890	972.8	908.4	.....	121.7
	1891	929.0	1,001.4	102.3	130.1
	1892	970.2	1,084.2	135.9	140.8
Net current expenses, based on school term averages.	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average number of pupils (school term.)	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....

BIENNIAL REPORT—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES 49

EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1892.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			State public school at Owa- tonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTIT'NS.			Totals.
School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble mind'd		Reform school at Red Wing.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud	Prison at Stillwater	
\$131.29	\$150.04	\$73.15	\$76.02	\$60.28	.....	\$82.40	\$356.84
128.56	141.85	68.08	76.23	46.56	\$191.10	98.08	62.92
121.08	174.15	67.81	81.18	47.93	141.76	113.47	67.98
124.41	178.21	73.63	60.53	53.42	145.49	113.87	68.04
53.73	80.92	51.13	32.76	43.78	.....	52.73	51.41
46.48	74.60	46.46	31.52	38.51	80.22	60.02	50.12
50.02	81.41	45.05	37.20	43.85	65.89	63.67	53.56
48.90	69.46	40.26	32.14	38.80	47.20	51.95	46.52
5.65	7.62	7.58	27.54	13.95	.....	16.28	15.71
2.34	5.44	7.46	26.75	12.37	55.82	17.51	17.27
3.88	1.29	4.38	31.39	12.77	34.31	16.98	14.89
1.64	3.29	1.23	24.38	13.80	33.19	13.60	15.23
38.75	49.33	29.04	32.85	23.24	.....	13.07	24.77
38.48	40.14	23.39	30.25	12.74	41.16	8.88	21.22
36.74	64.60	22.00	32.86	14.80	33.73	5.03	24.30
39.37	63.52	25.28	28.54	22.00	46.64	32.34	28.40
.26	1.01	.88	.74	.96	.....	1.43	1.24
.22	1.02	2.08	1.07	.45	5.02	3.32	2.08
.84	1.54	1.49	.72	.42	1.56	2.48	1.76
.25	2.05	2.06	1.05	.33	1.42	2.29	1.93
10.01	18.40	7.92	6.48	2.87	.....	3.76	5.18
5.68	15.13	10.65	9.40	2.28	32.86	3.98	6.75
11.37	16.62	6.45	3.90	1.79	5.04	5.68	6.01
2.72	11.37	5.70	7.60	5.58	5.20	4.69	6.36
20.88	44.63	16.02	7.92	3.88	.....	3.25	10.25
11.47	13.05	11.15	8.16	.77	10.44	1.46	11.59
15.81	54.27	14.95	5.44	2.02	5.02	.44	12.74
7.32	14.14	7.64	7.13	4.22	.48	.59	12.01
6.89	4.38	10.82	8.07	7.36	.....	.....	4.60
6.46	6.70	8.28	5.90	4.21	18.22	.....	4.17
2.05	8.73	6.95	6.22	3.89	2.82	.....	4.80
4.08	4.04	5.90	4.32	6.63	1.66	.....	4.53
29.45	15.17	2.23	.....	33.29	.....	11.55	6.03
26.70	22.39	2.25	.....	26.80	57.52	31.12	8.55
27.76	20.61	4.82	.....	13.67	60.84	30.97	7.96
24.28	26.17	3.49	.....	10.01	45.88	30.05	6.53
13.81	34.50	10.73	10.25	14.92	.....	13.38	11.96
13.01	24.68	7.80	8.07	9.49	92.60	20.20	14.08
22.00	29.06	14.80	9.57	8.58	44.95	23.03	13.99
12.84	27.90	10.56	7.13	39.11	41.83	19.26	15.34
\$310.22	\$406.09	\$209.50	\$202.63	\$198.93	.....	\$197.85	\$187.99
278.40	345.00	187.60	197.39	154.48	\$584.96	239.57	198.70
290.55	452.28	188.80	208.48	149.23	395.93	281.75	207.94
265.75	400.15	175.75	181.82	193.90	367.99	268.64	204.88
23.19	8.90	3.03	1.97	21.74	.....	16.52	6.94
20.37	16.74	2.49	3.45	15.76	64.40	8.17	6.37
17.58	19.13	5.81	4.70	11.26	54.53	11.58	7.26
17.19	18.96	3.66	3.55	8.37	66.99	94.24	14.21
\$287.03	\$397.19	\$206.47	\$200.66	\$172.19	.....	\$181.33	\$181.05
268.03	328.26	185.11	193.94	138.72	\$520.56	231.40	192.23
272.97	433.15	183.99	203.78	137.97	341.40	250.19	200.88
248.56	381.19	172.09	178.27	185.53	311.00	174.40	190.87
127.6	37.3	197.7	101.6	266.8	.....	424.6	3,052.1
135.1	44.2	267.7	110.3	280.5	81.1	352.4	3,275.2
144.8	39.0	301.3	108.8	285.9	128.3	315.2	3,486.1
150.1	38.6	305.6	130.2	292.1	124.4	328.5	3,608.6
\$209.14	\$296.91	\$201.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188.74	246.33	180.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198.92	325.50	177.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181.37	263.22	166.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175.1	49.9	202.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154.7	58.9	274.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198.7	51.9	310.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205.7	55.9	314.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**COMPARISON OF EXPENSES OF MINNESOTA STATE INSTITUTIONS
WITH THOSE OF OTHER STATES.**

In the following tables, the institutions of Minnesota are compared with like institutions in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The expenses, in each case, have been reduced as nearly as possible to the same basis.

It must be remembered that Minnesota has to contend with a more severe climate than any of these states, requiring more clothing and more fuel, at a higher price. It must be remembered also, that the expense per inmate of running small institutions like our school for the blind, state public school, state reformatory, soldiers' home and the Fergus Falls hospital for insane, is necessarily higher than for larger institutions of the same class.

Bearing these facts in mind, the comparison is decidedly favorable to Minnesota, except in state prison expenses. The state prisons of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio make a favorable showing in this respect, partly because they have larger numbers, and partly because they have a more remunerative labor system.

YEARLY CURRENT EXPENSES PER INMATE.

TABLE 17.

MINNESOTA, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.			WISCONSIN, YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1891.		
INSTITUTIONS.	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate	INSTITUTIONS.	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate
Insane, St. Peter.....	970	\$161	Insane, Mendota.....	518	\$219
Insane, Rochester.....	1,044	166	Insane, Oshkosh.....	625	215
Insane, Fergus Falls.....	136	385			
<i>Total Insane.</i>	2,190	\$178	<i>Total Insane.</i>	a1,143	\$211
Deaf (school year).....	206	181	Deaf (school year).....	181	206
Blind (school year).....	56	283	Blind (school year).....	84	270
State public school.....	130	178	State public school.....	277	162
Reform school.....	282	186	Industrial school.....	596	156
State prison.....	327	150	State prison.....	535	137
Totals.	3,201	\$180	Totals.	2,616	\$184

a Not including insane in county institutions.

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TABLE 18.

MINNESOTA, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.				ILLINOIS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.			
INSTITUTIONS.	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate	Food per diem	INSTITUTIONS.	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate	Food per diem
Insane, St. Peter.....	970	\$161	\$0.112	Insane, criminals.....	51	\$319	\$0.132
Insane, Rochester.....	1,084	166	.108	Insane, Elgin.....	906	157	.093
Insane, Fergus Falls....	136	395	.107	Insane, Kankakee.....	1,703	161	.104
Total Insane.....	2,190	\$178	\$0.110	Insane, Jacksonville....	1,79	163	.145
Soldiers' Home.....	141	275	.173	Insane, Anna.....	802	163	.128
Deaf (school year).....	206	181	.110	Total Insane.....	4,541	\$163	\$0.116
Blind (school year)....	56	263	.122	Soldiers' Home.....	846	158	.134
Feeble Minded.....	306	172	.094	Deaf (school year).....	511	210	.095
Dependent Children....	130	178	.072	Blind (school year)....	221	186	.097
Totals.....	3,029	\$183	\$0.109	Feeble Minded.....	485	166	.107
				Soldiers' Orphans.....	397	158	.103
				Totals	7,001	\$165	\$0.115

TABLE 19.

MINNESOTA, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.				MICHIGAN, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.			
INSTITUTIONS.	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate	Food per diem.	INSTITUTIONS.	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate	Food per diem.
Insane, St. Peter.....	970	\$161	\$0.112	Insane, criminals.....	161	\$174	\$0.095
Insane, Rochester.....	1,084	166	.108	Insane, Kalamazoo....	1,040	174	.159
Insane, Fergus Falls....	136	395	.107	Insane, Pontiac.....	898	193	.121
Total Insane.....	2,190	\$178	\$0.11	Insane, Traverse City....	797	190	.159
Soldiers' Home.....	141	275	.173	Total Insane.....	2,896	\$185	\$0.131
Deaf (school year).....	206	181	.11	Soldiers' Home.....	471	146	.132
Blind (school year)....	56	263	.122	Deaf (school year).....	275	185	.112
State Public School....	130	178	.072	Blind (school year)....	74	305	.123
Reform School.....	292	186	.094	State Public School....	207	157	.068
Reformatory, St. Cloud..	124	311	.103	Ref'm & Ind'st'rl sch'l's.	701	132	.068
Prison, Stillwater.....	327	174	.125	Prison, Marquette.....	110	426	.148
Totals	3,466	\$188	\$0.111	House Correction, Iona	823	238	.141
				Totals (except Jackson)	5,057	\$182	\$0.121
				Add Jackson Prison....	767	a 16	.085
				Grand Totals.....	5,824	\$157	\$0.117

a. The Jackson prison shows a profit of \$16.00 per convict above current expenses, and the Michigan City prison \$27.00 per convict.

TABLE 20.

MINNESOTA, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.				INDIANA, YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1891.			
INSTITUTIONS.	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate	Food per diem.	IMSTITUTIONS. b	Av'ge No.	Cost per inmate	Food per diem.
Insane, St. Peter.....	970	\$161	\$0.112	Insane, Indianapolis...	1,394	\$193	\$0.174
Insane, Rochester.....	1,084	166	.108	Insane, Logansport....	377	105	.141
Insane, Fergus Falls....	136	395	.107	Insane, Richmond.....	342	228	.143
Total Insane.....	2,190	\$178	\$0.11	Insane, Evansville.....	236	294	.146
Deaf (school year)....	206	181	.11	Total Insane.....	2,349	\$210	\$0.161
Blind (school year)....	56	263	.122	Deaf (school year)....	281	202	.161
Feeble Minded.....	306	172	.094	Blind (school year)....	120	220	.145
Dependent Children....	130	178	.072	Feeble Mindef.....	359	193	.112
Reform School.....	292	186	.094	Dependent Children...	570	207	.134
Totals (except prisons)....	3,180	180	\$0.105	Reform School (boys)...	541	118	.08
Reformatory, St. Cloud..	124	311	.103	Total Insane.....	2,349	\$210	\$0.161
Prison, Stillwater.....	327	174	.125	Deaf (school year)....	281	202	.161
Grand Totals.....	3,631	\$183	\$0.107	Blind (school year)....	120	220	.145
				Feeble Mindef.....	359	193	.112
				Dependent Children...	570	207	.134
				Reform School (boys)...	541	118	.08
				Totals (except prisons)....	4,220	\$185	\$0.144
				Prison, Jefferson City..	569	3	.101
				Prison, Michigan City..	756	a 27	.124
				Grand Totals...	5,545	\$145	\$0.138

b Expenses of Indiana institutions do not include repairs.

TABLE 21.

MINNESOTA, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.			OHIO, YEAR ENDING NOV. 15, 1891.		
INSTITUTIONS.	Avg'e No.	Cost per inmate	INSTITUTIONS.	Avg'e No.	Cost per inmate
Insane, St. Peter.....	970	\$161	Insane, Athens.....	810	\$155
Insane, Rochester.....	1,084	166	Insane, Cleveland.....	726	171
Insane, Fergus Falls.....	136	395	Insane, Columbus.....	920	208
			Insane, Dayton.....	595	171
Totals.....	2,190	\$178	Totals.....	3,051	\$177
			Insane, Carthage.....	826	151
			Insane, Toledo.....	1,160	121
Total Insane.....	2,190	\$178	Total Insane.....	5,037	\$160
Soldiers' home.....	141	275	Soldiers' home.....	660	146
Deaf (school year).....	206	181	Deaf (school year).....	380	232
Blind (school year).....	56	263	Blind (school year).....	203	255
Feeble minded.....	306	172	Feeble minded.....	838	161
State public school.....	130	178	Soldiers' orphans.....	848	182
Reform school.....	292	186	Two industrial schools.....	954	139
Totals, (except prisons).....	2,321	\$184	Totals, (except prisons).....	8,920	\$164
State prison.....	327	150	State penitentiary.....	1,567	19
State reformatory.....	124	311	State reformatory.....	a	.....
Totals.....	3,772	\$185	Totals.....	10,487	\$142

a Not yet opened.

TABLE 22.

MINNESOTA, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.			PENNSYLVANIA, YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1891.		
INSTITUTIONS.	Avg'e No.	Cost per inmate	INSTITUTIONS.	Avg'e No.	Cost per inmate
Insane, St. Peter.....	970	\$161	Insane, Harrisburg.....	789	\$180
Insane, Rochester.....	1,084	166	Insane, Danville.....	1,008	163
Insane, Fergus Falls.....	136	395	Insane, Norristown.....	1,869	171
			Insane, Warren.....	792	162
			Insane, Dixonmont.....	750	193
Total Insane.....	2,190	\$178	Total Insane.....	5,188	\$173
Soldiers' Home.....	141	275	Soldiers' and sailors' home.....	423	167
Deaf (school year).....	206	181	Deaf (school year).....	599	235
Blind (school year).....	56	263	Blind (school year).....	165	319
Feeble Minded.....	306	172	Feeble Minded.....	832	165
Reform school.....	292	186	Reform school.....	483	200
Totals, (except prisons).....	3,191	\$184	Totals, (except prisons).....	7,690	\$181
State reformatory.....	124	311	State reformatory.....	198	281
State prison.....	327	174	Eastern penitentiary.....	1,057	117
Totals	3,642	\$187	Western penitentiary.....	734	193
			Totals	9,679	\$175

ESTIMATES FOR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS, ETC.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities has not been accustomed to offer estimates of its own for the amount required for buildings, etc. for the several institutions under our supervision; but having furnished the fullest information possible as to the amounts asked by the several boards of trustees, we have left it to the legislature to decide between the claims of the several institutions.

We have, however, been accustomed to estimate the amount needed for extraordinary repairs and improvements, for the reason that we found that while the needs were constant the amounts appropriated were very unequal from year to year, some institutions receiving nothing while others had liberal appropriations. These appropriations are intended to cover minor improvements, which actually add to the value of the property, as distinguished from ordinary repairs which are paid from the current expense appropriations.

The legislatures of 1889 and 1891, on our recommendation, made such appropriations on a somewhat uniform basis. These appropriations have been wisely used for building barns, reconstructing interiors, painting, etc. On the one hand, they have obviated the necessity of asking for small special appropriations, and on the other hand, they have, in part, prevented the use of current appropriations for these purposes. These appropriations have been smaller than we originally recommended, and in our judgment they have not been large enough. Some of the institutions have been obliged to draw unduly upon their current expense funds for repairs, etc. The insane hospitals have expended for these purposes from \$11,000 to \$15,000, each, the past year, from the current expense fund.

We recommend, therefore, that the appropriation for extraordinary repairs be increased to \$26,000 yearly, as follows:

TABLE 23.

ESTIMATED YEARLY APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

	Cost of Buildings.	Estimated Appropriations.
St. Peter Hospital.....	\$695,000	\$5,000
Rochester Hospital.....	435,000	5,000
Fergus Falls Hospital.....	224,000	2,000
Total insane.....	\$1,354,000	\$12,000
Soldiers' Home.....	\$194,000	\$1,500
School for the Deaf.....	250,000	2,000
School for the Blind.....	64,000	600
School for Feeble Minded.....	172,000	1,600
State Public School.....	127,000	1,200
Reform School.....	300,000	2,500
State Reformatory.....	153,000	1,200
State Prison.....	718,000	3,500
Totals	\$3,332,000	\$26,100

TABLE 24.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR 1893-1895.

The special appropriations asked from the legislature of 1893 are as follows:

	Trustees estimate for buildings etc.	Our estimate for extraordinary repairs and improvements.	Total special appropriations asked.
St. Peter hospital.....	\$18,100	\$10,000	\$28,100
Rochester hospital.....	151,500	10,000	161,500
Fergus Falls hospital.....	395,600	4,000	399,600
Total for insane.....	\$565,200	\$24,000	\$589,200
Soldiers' home.....		3,000	3,000
School for the deaf.....	10,000	4,000	14,000
School for the blind.....	10,000	1,000	11,200
School for feeble minded	80,000	3,200	83,200
State public school.....	32,860	2,400	35,260
State reform school.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
State reformatory.....	103,500	2,400	105,900
State prison.....	3,000	7,000	10,000
Totals.....	\$809,560	\$52,200	\$861,760

Ordinary repairs are paid from the current expense appropriations.

The amount asked from this legislature for special appropriations is \$262,000 less than that asked for the same institutions two years ago and \$160,000 less than the amount asked four years ago, as may be seen from the following statement:

TABLE 25.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED AND GRANTED IN 1889 AND 1891.

INSTITUTIONS.	Asked in 1889.	Granted in 1889.	Asked in 1891.	Granted in 1891.
St. Peter hospital.....	\$35,000	\$8,750	\$31,000	\$27,300
Rochester hospital.....	104,000	33,000	115,000	38,000
Fergus Falls hospital...	315,000	67,750	316,000	218,000
Total for insane....	\$454,000	\$109,500	\$462,000	\$283,300
Soldiers' home.....	222,500	51,000	152,000	169,000
School for deaf.....	55,000	11,953	60,000	60,000
School for blind.....	11,000	6,963	1,000	1,000
School for feeble minded	58,000	34,584	71,000	3,000
State public school.....	73,350	48,005	31,500	33,500
State reform school....	2,000	750	1,500	a 1,500
State reformatory.....	80,575	66,750	310,666	14,200
State prison.....	64,000	136,250	32,500	247,500
Totals	\$1,020,425	\$465,755	\$1,122,166	a 8753,000

Not including \$150,000 guarantee appropriation, to be paid if necessary.

TABLE 26. SUMMARY OF THE TRUSTEES' ESTIMATE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, TO BE ASKED FOR THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR 1893-1895.

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.				CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			
Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Soldiers' Home-Minneapolis.	Total Insane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	Reform School at Red Wing.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater.	TOTALS.
\$3,500	\$15,000 117,900	\$316,000 \$324,500 117,000	19,500	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$24,000	\$17,000 6,000	\$1,500 1,000	\$22,500 130,000
For new buildings & add'n's For reconstructions & add'n's For plumbing.....	\$3,500 \$122,000 2,000	\$316,000 \$324,500 117,000	19,500 12,000 14,000	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$24,000	\$17,000 6,000	\$1,500 1,000	\$22,500 130,000
Totals for buildings.....	\$6,000	\$122,000	19,500	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$24,000	\$17,000 6,000	\$1,500 1,000	\$22,500 130,000
For lighting and heating.....	6,600	12,000	12,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	6,600
For furn. & household supplies.....	4,000	1,500	1,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
For library.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,000
For instruments.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	9,000	860	1,000
For tools and machinery & stock.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
For farm machinery & stock.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
For water supply and fire prot.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
For bridge.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
For outside improvements.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
For purchasing land.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Totals.....	\$18,100	\$151,500	\$385,600	\$555,200	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$80,000	\$32,860	\$80,660
Additional estimates for extraordinary repairs and improvements recommended by state board of corrections and charities for 1883-4.	5,000	5,000	2,000	12,000	1,500	2,000	600	1,000	2,500
Additional estimates for extraordinary repairs and improvements recommended by state board of corrections and charities for 1884-5.	5,000	5,000	2,000	12,000	1,500	2,000	600	1,000	2,500
Grand totals.....	\$28,100	\$161,500	\$389,600	\$559,200	\$33,000	\$14,000	\$81,200	\$33,200	\$81,000

Of the total amount requested for 1893, there is asked for the Fergus Falls hospital \$399,600, Rochester hospital \$161,500, State Reformatory \$104,000, and School for Feeble Minded \$83,000, making a total of \$748,000 for these four institutions, leaving \$112,000 asked for the remaining seven institutions. Of this latter amount there is asked for the State public school \$35,260, and for the St. Peter hospital \$28,100, leaving only \$68,600 asked for the remaining five institutions, in sums of \$10,000 to \$14,000 respectively.

On page 55 is a statement of the purposes for which special appropriations are asked.

The following is a statement of the amount thus requested with the expenditures of the state for like purposes during the past fourteen years:

TABLE 27.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN FOURTEEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Amount expended for buildings, etc.	Rate of these ex- penditures on all taxable property in the state.	Amount expended for each inhabi- tant of the state.
1878-79.....	\$87,350	0.36 mills.	12 cents.
1879-80.....	73,050	0.29 mills.	9 cents.
1880-81.....	113,200	0.44	14 cents.
1881-82.....	170,000	0.63	18 cents.
1882-83.....	a116,650	0.37 mills.	12 cents.
1883-84.....	180,750	0.55 mills.	17 cents.
1884-85.....	144,950	0.37 mills.	14 cents.
1885-86.....	143,650	0.36 mills.	12.5 cents.
1886-87.....	180,850	0.41 mills.	15.2 cents.
1887-88.....	175,200	0.36 mills.	14.3 cents.
1888-89.....	335,673	0.60 mills.	26.6 cents.
1889-90.....	b359,855	0.65 mills.	27.6 cents.
1890-91.....	c306,064	0.52 mills.	22.9 cents.
1891-92.....	d431,420	0.72 mills.	31.5 cents.
TRUSTEES' ESTIMATES.			
1892-93.....	e355,354	0.58 mills.	25.3 cents.
1893-94.....	355,354	0.57 mills.	24.7 cents.
1894-95.....	355,354	0.56 mills.	24.1 cents.

a. For eight months. b. Including \$60,000 Reform School buildings to be paid from proceeds of St. Paul lands. c. Including \$150,000 ditto. d. Including \$130,000 ditto. e. Including \$205,800 already appropriated.

TABLE 28.

DETAILS OF THE TRUSTEES' ESTIMATE.

I. St. Peter Hospital for Insane.

For new boilers.....	\$3,600
For renewing heating apparatus.....	3,000
For new pump and repairs on pump house.....	2,000
For shop and tools.....	2,000
Additional for ice house and cold storage.....	3,500
For plumbing north and south wings, new, and repairs.....	2,500
For electrical instruments for proper treatment of patients.....	1,500

Total..... \$18,100

Extraordinary repairs for each year..... 5,000

II. Rochester Hospital for Insane.

For remodeling center building.....	\$100,000
For chapel and gymnasium.....	10,000
For furnishing same.....	2,000
For cold storage.....	5,000
For connecting corridors.....	3,000
For new floors in B and C sections E. and W. (1st year).....	7,000
For new floors in B and C sections E. and W. (1st year).....	7,000
For purchase of land.....	4,000
For electric lighting.....	12,000
For electrical and mechanical instruments for proper treatment of patients.....	1,500

Total..... \$151,500

Extraordinary repairs for each year..... 5,000

III. Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane.

The secretary of the board of trustees writes as follows:

"Enclosed I send you a statement of the appropriations which the board of trustees of the Minnesota hospital for the insane find it necessary to ask of the next legislature.

"The appropriations asked for the first hospital are small, and for the second hospital, except the amount required to reconstruct the center building. At the third hospital we need large appropriations.

"The appropriation asked from the last legislature for the southwest wing was only granted in part, and we are unable to finish that wing without a further appropriation, and on account of the emergency, the board have concluded that a special bill be introduced early in the session of the next legislature, asking for \$38,500 to finish, furnish, heat, light and plumb said wing and thereby furnish accommodation for two hundred more patients, and also that there be added to this special appropriation for ceiling and completing the basement of the detached ward."

The items which make up the above sum are as follows:

Finishing south-west wing.....	\$20,000
Heating.....	4,000
Plumbing.....	4,000
Lighting, wiring lamps.....	3,000
New boiler, setting same.....	3,500
Sewer and connections.....	1,000
Finishing detached wing.....	3,000

_____ \$38,500

The other appropriations which we deem necessary for the next two years are as follows:

Building women's wing 165 feet section (1893).....	\$70,000
Building women's wing 267 feet section (1894).....	115,000
Building center wing.....	60,000
Building store-house, laundry and shops.....	20,000
Building morgue and purchasing instruments.....	10,000
Building chapel and gymnasium.....	10,000
Building sewer.....	5,000
Subway.....	8,000
Fire protection hydrants outside of building.....	1,000
Furnishing women's wing 165 feet section (1893).....	4,000
Furnishing women's wing 267 feet section (1894).....	6,000
Furnishing chapel and gymnasium.....	2,000
Electric lighting women's wing 165 feet section (1893).....	1,400
Electric lighting women's wing 267 feet section (1894).....	2,500
Electric lighting center wing.....	1,200
Electric lighting for ground.....	1,000
Heating women's wing 165 feet section (1893).....	8,000
Heating women's wing 267 feet (1894).....	10,000
Heating center wing.....	5,000
Plumbing women's wing 165 feet section.....	5,000
Plumbing women's wing 267 feet section.....	7,000
Plumbing center wing.....	3,000
For electrical and mechanical instruments for proper treatment of patients.....	1,500

_____ \$357,100

For extraordinary repairs for each year.....	\$5,000
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IV. State Soldiers' Home.

The board of trustees of the state soldiers' home make no request for special appropriations from the legislature of 1893. The appropriation of \$105,000 made in 1891 has enabled them to build an additional cottage, a domestic building and an administration building, which sufficiently accommodate the present number of inmates.

V, VI, VII. The Schools for The Deaf, The Blind and The Feeble Minded, (Minnesota Institute for Defectives).

The secretary of the board of directors writes as follows: "We have carefully considered and made up the following estimate." Those items marked "I" are imperative. "U"—urgent. "N"—needed. For custodial feeble minded.—

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I. Building and furnishing custodial building for F. M.....	\$60,000
I. Electric lighting of F. M. both old and new buildings and extending to blind	10,000
I. Furnishing Barron hall (better).....	1,500
N. Cottages for superintendents D. and F. M. each \$4,000.....	8,000
N. Shops for deaf.....	1,500
U. Bridge to blind and feeble minded.....	4,000
U. Fire walls in D. and D. building.....	3,000
U. More land for F. M. and blind.....	12,000
 Total.....	 \$100,000

VIII. The School for Dependent Children.

The superintendent writes:

"I am authorized by the board of control to state that they expect to ask the legislature of 1893 to make special appropriations for the state public school as follows:

For new buildings, to be applied in erecting a hospital and a cottage for crippled children.....	\$17,000
For furnishing, heating and lighting these buildings.....	3,000
\$1,000 to be applied to the hospital, \$2,000 to the cottage. The cottage should be equipped with kitchen, dining room, etc. The building now used as a hospital is then to be used as a quarantine building for new arrivals.	
For improvements to the three old cottages, including a rear addition to each. hard wood floors for second stories, and finishing the basement stories.....	6,000
For cement walks.....	500
For extraordinary repairs and improvements, 1 per cent. of cost, \$1,380; 2 years.....	2,760
For the state agency, salary and expenses of one additional agent, \$2,000; salary and expenses of the present agent in addition to the present annual appropriation. Total state agency 1 year, \$3,000; 2 years.....	6,000
 Total special appropriations for two years.....	 \$35,260

IX. The State Reform School.

For the erection of a cold storage house.....	\$1,500
To pay for two steam boilers for heating and power.....	2,500
Other necessary purposes.....	1,000
 Total.....	 \$5,000

X. The State Reformatory.

For permanent improvements.....	\$100,000
For stone crusher.....	1,500
For library.....	1,000
For farm stock and grounds.....	1,000
 Total.....	 \$103,500

XI. The State Prison.

For constructions and additions.....	\$3,000
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ENUMERATION OF PRISONERS AND PAUPERS.

In 1888, this board inaugurated a semi-annual enumeration of prisoners, and in 1890, a similar enumeration of paupers. The times chosen for this enumeration were mid-summer and mid-winter, with the expectation that winter would show a much larger number both of paupers and criminals than summer. The result has not entirely justified this expectation. The enumeration of prisoners is as follows:

June, 1888, 979; 1889, 1,013; 1890, 922; 1891, 908; 1892, 963. December, 1888, 929; 1889 1,023; 1890, 933; 1891, 965. Average for four years in June, 952; average in December, 962. It appears therefore that the average in winter is only ten more than in summer—about one per cent.

The average number of prisoners awaiting trial during the past four years has been, in summer, 154; in winter, 158. The average number of prisoners serving sentence has been, in summer, 798; in winter, 804. The average number of prisoners of all kinds in the county jails has been, in summer, 185; in winter, 188.

There has been an actual decrease in the total number of summer prisoners. The total number, July 31, 1888 was 979; this number had increased June 30, 1889 to 1,013 but had decreased June 30, 1892 to 963; not quite the original number. This decrease is principally in the number of petty convicts. The number of winter prisoners increased from 929 Dec. 31, 1888 to 965 Dec. 31, 1891, an increase of less than 4 per cent. in four years.

These figures confirm the testimony arising from other sources that crime in Minnesota is not increasing as fast as the population increases. The very small number of female prisoners accords with the experience of other states. The average number has been 40 in summer and 39 in winter, or about 4 per cent. The low ratio of female prisoners is doubtless due, in part to the fact that we have no separate prison for women; only Indiana and Massachusetts have separate prisons for women. In Massachusetts, women form 15 per cent. of all the prisoners of the state.

It will be observed that the number of tramps lodged is insignificant. The largest number reported at any one time was 65, in June, (not December, 1888).

The results of the pauper enumeration at different seasons of the year was as surprising as that with reference to prisoners. Outside the two large cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the difference between the two seasons is not great.

It will be noted that some counties have a high rate of expenditure, and a low ratio of pauperism, e. g. Cottonwood and Crow Wing counties; others have a higher ratio of pauperism and a low rate of expenditure, e. g. Hennepin, Brown and Wadena counties. Anoka, Brown, Waseca and Nicollet counties show more paupers in summer than in winter—a strong indication of defective methods.

The number of paupers reported, outside of Hennepin and Ramsey counties, was as follows:

June, 1890, 3,665; 1891, 3,865; 1892, 3,549. December, 1890, 4,147; 1891, 3,830. Average in June, 3,690; in December, 3,989. An increase, in December over June, of only '8 per cent. For the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the result is quite different. For the twin cities, the number of paupers reported is: June, 1890, 1,426; 1891, 1,574; 1892, 1,320. For December, 1890, 3,303; 1891, 2,451. Average for June, 1,440; for December, 2,877—just double the number in June.

The foregoing statement includes the whole number of individual paupers. Taking the number of families or cases, the result is as follows:

Number of families or cases in June 1890, 2,376; 1891, 2,381; 1892, 2,232. Same in December 1890, 2,581; 1891, 2,683.

The number boarded at public expense in poor houses, hospitals and private familes was in June, 1890, 648; 1891, 698; 1892, 722; in December, 1890, 828; 1891, 814.

RELATIVE AMOUNT OF PAUPERISM.

In order to compare the amount of pauperism in different parts of the State, the number of paupers in a million inhabitants has been computed. The following is the average number of paupers to a million inhabitants for the past three years, in the counties named:

TABLE 29.

COMPARATIVE RATIOS OF PAUPER POPULATION IN TWENTY COUNTIES
HAVING THE HIGHEST AND THE LOWEST RATIOS.

	aCOUNTIES.	Cents ex- pended yearly per inhabitant.	Ratio of paupers to each million inhabitants. c.	
			June.	December.
1	Kanabec.....	38.7	11,614	11,400
2	Goodhue.....	48.1	10,415	10,432
3	Ramsey.....	35.4	5,430	10,287
4	Rice.....	29.0	8,609	9,700
5	Washington.....	44.0	7,528	9,234
6	Chisago.....	26.3	7,658	8,640
7	Scott.....	28.5	8,146	8,459
8	Hennepin.....	24.1	3,675	7,766
9	Becker.....	34.8	5,957	7,286
10	Outer Tail.....	35.8	6,970	7,245
11	Dodge.....	28.4	4,756	6,581
12	Blue Earth.....	24.9	4,679	6,385
13	Anoka.....	33.7	8,461	6,222
14	Todd.....	22.5	5,414	6,071
15	Brown.....	20.4	6,554	6,038
16	Waseca.....	26.5	6,285	5,934
17	Wabasha.....	29.1	5,047	5,715
18	Wadena.....	18.4	4,750	5,428
19	Stevens.....	28.4	5,332	4,961
20	Nicollet.....	18.9	5,754	4,409
	The State..... excluding Ramsey and Hennepin	23.7	3,943	5,274
		22.0	3,781	4,083
20	Mower.....	9.0	1,517	2,386
19	Martin.....	9.2	1,843	2,285
18	bStearns.....	9.5	1,052	2,195
17	bCarver.....	6.8	2,278	1,996
16	Benton.....	24.2	955	1,989
15	Renville.....	24.3	2,456	1,842
14	Lyon.....	3.3	1,614	1,842
13	Faribault.....	16.9	2,195	1,825
12	bWright.....	6.5	1,573	1,655
11	Freeborn.....	10.4	1,633	1,531
10	bDouglas.....	12.5	2,077	1,404
9	Houston.....	12.9	1,297	1,365
8	Aitkin.....	15.6	1,895	1,218
7	Cottonwood.....	26.3	1,619	1,214
6	Redwood.....	15.6	1,847	799
5	Crow Wing.....	43.5	1,469	791
4	Itasca.....	8.3	1,346	673
3	Lincoln.....	5.5	1,230	439
2	Cass.....			401
1	Hubbard.....	27.1	1,416	.....

a. Beltrami, Cook and Lake counties reported no paupers.

b. Town system.

c. Averaged for three years.

Our experience in taking these semi-annual enumeration has convinced us that a fuller and more useful work ought to be done in this direction. We therefor favor the

REGISTRATION OF PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

In a notable address before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Indianapolis in 1891, the late Oscar C. McCulloch, president of the State Board of Charities, of Indiana, set forth the need of State registration of the dependent and delinquent classes. This address led us to investigate the subject carefully, and as a result we recommend that there be established in the office of this board, a complete registry of each pauper, insane person and feeble minded person and each dependent child, under public care, and so far as possible, of each person committed to public prisons and that it be made the duty of public officers having charge of such persons to furnish the necessary information for the purposes of such registry. Provided that in case a state board of lunacy shall at any time be established, the registration of insane persons shall be transferred to such board of lunacy.

At present, Massachusetts is the only state that maintains a registry of its paupers; though Indiana has a partial system. Such registration is maintained, however, by private societies in the cities of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis and other cities, very successfully; and there is general testimony to the value of the work.

Such a registration is useful, first as a source of information, in order to wise dealing with applicants for public relief. It will secure better knowledge of the needs of worthy applicants, lead to the detection and exposure of frauds and adjust disputes as to the residence of paupers. At the present time, it is well nigh impossible to get any knowledge of the history of non resident or transient paupers; but under this provision information would soon accumulate in this office and be valuable for the use of public officers in dealing with such cases, especially in those occasional cases where paupers are sent from one part of the State to another either by public officers or other parties. Illustration of what may be done in this is seen in the celebrated essay of Mr. Dugdale on the Juke family; and also in Mr. McCulloch's essay on The Tribe of Ishmael in Indiana; but these studies were imperfect for the lack of such data as such a registry would supply.

In the second place such a registry would, in our judgment, result in the saving of a large amount of money to the tax payers of Minnesota. We know that already many of the counties are expending an unnecessary amount in caring for the poor, increasing the burdens of the tax payers and at the same time

inflicting an injury upon individuals who receive unnecessary relief. Thus far, however, we have been unable to render much aid to the counties in correcting this evil for lack of sufficient knowledge of the facts; but with the data that would come from such a registry, we should be able to have such information at the command of the county authorities as would go far to correct the evil. Moreover the very fact of such an inquiry as would be necessary in order to furnish the necessary information for this registry would tend to do away with abuses, and the proviso that no bill for the relief of any pauper should be paid until this information shall be filed in the office of the county auditor or city clerk would tend to do this.

In the third place such a registry would be valuable as an immigration document. The results of the United States census together with our semi-annual enumeration of paupers and criminals have made clear the fact that Minnesota has a very low ratio of paupers and criminals and that our immigrant population has been of a very choice grade. Such a registry as has been mentioned will bring these facts out in a very valuable light.

In the fourth place, such a registry would furnish the material for an intelligent study of the causes and preventives of pauperism and crime. At present Minnesota is largely free from the burdens that oppress the older states. It is the judgment of competent observers that those burdens are largely due to the defective methods and vicious systems of dealing with dependents and delinquents, and that by the adoption of efficient methods we may perpetuate, in a good degree, our present fortunate conditions. This view is confirmed by our observations of the unaccountable difference in the number of paupers and the amount expended for their relief in adjacent counties whose conditions seem similar in all other respects.

To establish such a registry will require an additional clerk and an appropriation of \$500 or \$600 per year for postage and other expenses involved in carrying out the plan.

We estimate the annual cost to the State of maintaining such a registry at \$1,800 per year for clerk hire, postage, etc. The State is expending approximately each year:

For the care of the insane	\$400,000
For the care of the feeble minded	50,000
For the care of paupers.....	300,000
For the care of dependent children.....	25,000
For the state prison and reformatory.....	100,000
For the reform school.....	50,000
For county jails	60,000
For city workhouses.....	40,000
For city and village lockups.....	50,000
Making a total of.....	\$1,075,000

The State maintains a close watch upon the disbursement of this large sum; but heretofore we have made practically no inquiry into the history and needs of the increasing army of people upon whom it is expended, or the means by which their increase can be checked. We believe that one-fifth of one per cent. of this sum is not too much to spend in securing such a record.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

During the past two years new jails have been completed in Lac qui Parle, Swift, Traverse and Lyon counties. Plans for the first three jails were approved by this board. Plans for the Lyon county jail were submitted to us, but we declined to approve of them, and the jail was located in the basement of the court house against our protest. The cells purchased were of a very inferior quality, and the jail is unfit for use. The commissioners of Polk county submitted plans for a new jail, similar to the plans of the Otter Tail county jail. The plans were approved by this board, but the jail has not yet been built. The old jail in Polk county was condemned by the district judge as unfit for use, on the recommendation of the secretary of this board, backed by the action of the grand jury.

The commissioners of Murray county considered the idea of building a basement jail, but abandoned it after consulting the secretary of this board.

The Olmsted county jail has been the best managed jail in the State. Prisoners have been kept separate and good discipline always maintained. The new jail at Duluth has been well kept so far as the county prisoners are concerned. The sheriff believes in the separate system, but it has not been practicable to maintain it among the city prisoners on account of their great number. The Ramsey county jail has been as well kept as its very faulty interior construction will admit. The Goodhue county jail has been well kept, though the principle of separation has not been closely followed. The jails of Clay, Lac qui Parle, Mower, Rice and Steele counties deserve honorable mention. The worst jail buildings in the State are those of Blue Earth, Carver, Chippewa, Crow Wing, Douglas, Faribault, Morrison, Nobles, Renville, Wilkin and Yellow Medicine counties.

A DISTRICT JAIL SYSTEM NEEDED.

Minnesota has only 52 county jails for 80 counties. Of these 11 are so insecure and unsanitary as to be entirely useless, leaving only 41 serviceable jails, of which at least half are of very inferior construction and cannot meet the permanent needs of the counties.

In 1891 the average number of prisoners in county jails was as follows: Two jails were condemned and had no prisoners; 14 averaged less than one prisoner; 42 less than 5; 43 less than 6; 45 less than 8; 27 less than 2; 33 less than 3; 36 less than 4; 42 less than 5; 43 less than 6; 48 less than 7; 49 less than 8; 50 less than 9; 51 less than 20 and 52 averaged less than 42 prisoners each.

In the 42 jails which averaged less than 5 prisoners each, the average number of prisoners was 73, or 1.8 prisoners for each jail. The expense of keeping them (including jailer's salary, board and fuel; including sheriff's fees, repairs and interest on plant) was \$34,722, or \$476 per prisoner, equal to \$9.13 per week.

In the 10 jails averaging more than 5 prisoners each, the average number of prisoners was 115, or 11.5 for each jail; the expense was \$33,542; or \$291 per prisoner, equal to \$5.58 per week.

Had the 73 prisoners been kept at the same rate as the 115 prisoners, the counties would have saved \$13,500.

The 42 jails which kept 70 prisoners have a capacity of 355 prisoners and represent an investment of \$250,000 for buildings, or \$3,570 for each prisoner kept. The 10 jails which kept 115 prisoners have a capacity of 270 prisoners and represent an investment of \$246,000 for buildings, or \$2,140 for each prisoner kept.

Had the 73 prisoners been housed as cheaply as the 115, it would have saved the counties \$100,000 invested in buildings; but the 73 prisoners could have been kept in the 10 jails with the 115 prisoners and still have left room for 85 prisoners and have saved the entire investment of \$250,000, provided the 10 jails had been located conveniently for the counties.

The account stands thus:

TABLE 30.
EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY JAIL SYSTEM.

	Forty-two jails.	Ten jails.
Cost of jail buildings.....	\$250,000.00	\$246,000.00
Interest on same at 5 per cent.....	\$12,500.00	\$12,300.00
Capacity (prisoners).....	355	270
Average number kept in 1891.....	73	115
Average number for each jail.....	1.8	11.5
Investment per prisoner kept.....	\$3,570.00	\$2,140.00
Expense of keeping prisoners for 1891 (excluding sheriff's fees, re- pairs and interest).....	\$34,722.00	\$33,542.00
Same per prisoner for 1891.....	476.00	291.00
Same per prisoner per week.....	9.13	5.58
Highest, per week.....	41.25	8.21
Lowest, per week.....	7.58	4.40

It appears, therefore, that there would be a great gain financially, if the prisoners could be concentrated in a few jails rather than scattered in so many.

The gain from a disciplinary point of view would be equally great. It is difficult to maintain satisfactory discipline with a small number of prisoners; and in practice, it is not done. Moreover, about one-third of the jail prisoners are sentenced prisoners, and the jail sentences are almost entirely futile because there is no way of working the prisoners, and it is not practicable to provide work for one or two prisoners.

In order to meet those difficulties, we recommend the adoption of a district jail system with the following provisions:

1. That the State Board of Corrections and Charities be authorized, with the consent of the county commissioners, to designate not more than two county jails in any judicial district of the State as district jails, to be used for the detention of prisoners from other counties, in addition to those of the county in which said jail is located; counties maintaining such district jails in accordance with prescribed regulations to receive fourteen cents per day for each prisoner kept, from the state treasury, on approval of the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

2. That no jail shall be designated as a district jail unless it has separate accommodations for suspects, convicts, women and children, a cell for each prisoner and suitable provisions for heat, light, ventilation and cleanliness.

3. That district jails be under the control of the county commissioners subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and to be under the immediate charge of a jailer, appointed by the county commissioners.

4. That the expense of food, fuel, lights etc., for the prisoners, and the jailer's family be paid from the county treasury, as is now done for county poor houses; prisoners awaiting trial to receive like food with the jailer's family; prisoners serving sentence to receive plain wholesome food without luxuries.

5. That the county commissioners be authorized to provide regular labor in district jails if deemed practicable; such labor to be compulsory for sentenced prisoners and optional for those awaiting trial.

6. That counties maintaining district jails receive for boarding prisoners, fifty-seven cents per day; for United States pris-

oners and for prisoners from other countries, forty-three cents per day from the county and fourteen cents per day from the State making fifty-seven cents per day.

7. That jail suits be provided when necessary to secure cleanliness, and that prisoners be kept on the separate system.

The advantages of the proposed system are, first economy. It will greatly reduce the expense now incurred in caring for prisoners in the smaller jails. Each county which has a jail has to employ a jailer and the saving in the jailers' salary alone will pay all traveling expenses for transporting prisoners to and from district jails. A more important saving will result from relieving the newer counties from the necessity of building expensive county jails. Thirty counties have no county jails. At least ten more must build new jails under the present system which need not be built if the district jail system is adopted. These forty jails will cost probably \$400,000. If the district jail system is adopted, these forty counties can provide suitable lockups for the temporary detention of prisoners while court is in session, for \$30,000 or \$40,000.

A second advantage will be improved discipline. Under the present system it is agreed by all intelligent observers that our jails are schools of vice, where inexperienced youths are instructed in ways of crime and where idle vagabonds, sentenced for punishment, pass an agreeable winter.

It is impossible in small, badly constructed jails to make proper classification of prisoners or to make any difference in the treatment of sentenced prisoners and those awaiting trial. These difficulties will be obviated by the district jail system.

A third advantage will be the establishment of a uniform system of management and discipline under a closer state supervision. This has been accomplished in Great Britain by the adoption of a state jail system, managed by the central government, but it is believed that the same end can be accomplished, without interfering with the autonomy of the counties by the district jail system. The commissioners of each county will decide for themselves as to its adoption and will not, of course, adopt it unless it appears to be advantageous to the county.

The small sum paid by the State, together with the amount to be paid by other counties for the board of prisoners, is intended to compensate the counties owning district jails for their investment and for the expense incurred in maintaining the system.

The principle involved is not a new one. The state of Wisconsin maintains its admirable system of county asylums for insane on a similar plan, except that the state pays 48 cents per day instead of the 14 cents here proposed. The plan has worked satisfactorily there.

The district jail plan will not interfere with the county jail plan in those counties which have suitable jails and prefer to adhere to the county system.

CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

The lockups of Minnesota continue to be a disgrace to our State. No one who has ever examined the average lockup will dispute this statement. Out of 225 lockups in the State, not one in ten is a fit place in which to lock a man up over night.

Most of the lockups in Minnesota are built of pine lumber. A lockup is a prison, and the absurdity of building a prison of pine lumber is manifest. To escape, the prisoner needs only a jack knife or a red hot poker. Such a building in Crookston became so rotten that the prisoners dug out almost barehanded. In Worthington prisoners sawed out with the iron rim of an old valise.

Such buildings are unsanitary. The pine lumber becomes saturated with germs of contagion. It exhales a horrid odor. The wood shrinks and the crevices quickly become filled with filth and inhabited ineradicably with vermin until fire is the only possible cleansing agency. Under such circumstances the best officers soon become discouraged and abandon the effort to keep the place in decent condition.

Kennan's description of the wretched condition of Russian prisons can be matched in the lockups of Minnesota. April 19, 1892, the secretary of the board received the following telegram from the village of Sacred Heart, Renville county: "Come and inspect lockup at once." Correspondence proved that the telegram was sent by a discharged prisoner who complained of the condition of the lockup. The lockup was inspected by your secretary, June 3, 1892, and the following is his report of inspection: "This is pine lockup, with pine cells, each 6x6½ feet and a corridor 3½x12 feet. It is poorly constructed and very insecure. The cells were secured by miserable little padlocks and a few minutes of industrious work with a jack-knife would release a prisoner from either cell. There is no chimney and the building is exposed to great danger from fire.

"The lockup was dirty and neglected. The bedding consisted of two dirty quilts and a straw mattress and pillows, all of which were damp and unfit for use. The lockup is a disgrace to the village.

"O—— L—— (the complaining prisoner), was arrested April ——, for drunkenness. The roof of the lockup was rotten and leaky; the building cold; the bedding was wet, and there was no ventilation. The building was in a filthy condition. L—— took a violent cold and was sick three weeks. He is a mechanic, ordinarily well behaved, but was intoxicated at the time of his arrest.

"Dr. A. O. Luyders, president of the village council, says that he examined the building immediately after L——'s release, and found it as stated."

Many of the lockups of the State are in a similar condition. It is inhuman to imprison men under such conditions, especially where they are only accused of crime or are guilty for the first time of some petty offense.

There are some worthy exceptions to the general rule. The lockups of Brainerd, Stillwater, Newport, Park Rapids and the new lockups at Moorhead and Fosston are satisfactory fire proof lockups. The central police stations of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth and the substation at North Minneapolis are not fire proof, but are well kept, and the constant presence of an officer is sufficient protection against fire. The lockups of Litchfield, Mankato and some of the substations of Minneapolis and St. Paul are reasonably satisfactory. But the few exceptions only serve to emphasize the evils of the remainder.

CREMATION OF PRISONERS.

During the nine years since this board was established nine prisoners have been burned to death in this State; two at Pine City, one at Detroit, one at Breckenridge, one at Tower, one at Monticello, one at Moorhead and one at Fosston. This is an average of one each year.

We do not believe that it is necessary or justifiable to lock up a helpless man in a wooden jail and leave him to be roasted either by accident or by his own carelessness; especially when a good fire proof lockup can be built for \$800 to \$1,000.

We believe that the lockup system of the State needs radical correction. We recommend, therefore, legislation providing that from and after January 1, 1896, it shall be unlawful to detain any person in any lockup in Minnesota unless it is con-

structed of fireproof material or unless all woodwork, within and without the building, except window frames and window sash, is thoroughly covered with tin, sheet-iron or other fire-proof material, provided that lockups not thus protected may be used if a duly qualified officer is present in the building at all times during the detention of any prisoner.

PAUPERISM.

The ratio of pauperism in Minnesota is very low. The census of 1890 shows that there are in the United States 1,166 almshouse paupers in a million inhabitants while Minnesota has only 280 in a million. This record is in marked contrast with that of the older states; for example, New Hampshire has 3,036 almshouse paupers in a million inhabitants; Massachusetts 2,110; New York 1,713; Pennsylvania 1,646; Ohio 2,015. Among neighboring states: Illinois has 1,410; Iowa 848; Missouri 888; Kansas 416. Of the North Central states only North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska have so low a ratio as Minnesota. This favorable condition is partly due to the fact that Minnesota has no insane in almshouses.

We have no reliable statistics as to the number of out-door paupers in other states, except Massachusetts. There were in that state Jan. 1, 1891, (excluding insane paupers) 6,018 paupers receiving full support, and 18,797 receiving partial support; total, 24,815 paupers. There were in Minnesota at the same date, 814 paupers receiving full support and 5,467 receiving partial support; total, 6,281 paupers. The ratios were as follows:

Number of paupers in a million inhabitants.

	Massachusetts.	Minnesota.
Fully supported.....	2,684	625
Partly supported.....	8,396	4,200
Totals.....	<hr/> 11,080	<hr/> 4,825

While the whole number of paupers in other states cannot be definitely ascertained, the relative amount of pauperism may be roughly inferred from the amount spent in relieving the poor. The following is the annual expenditure for each inhabitant in the states named (excluding maintenance of insane in state institutions): Massachusetts, 1890-91, 67.8 cents; New York, 1890, 55.3 cents; Pennsylvania, 1890, 33.4 cents; Ohio, 1891, 32.1 cents; Michigan, 1889, 37.8 cents; Indiana, 1890-91, 36.7 cents; Illinois, 1889, 35.9 cents; Wisconsin, 1889, 24.2 cents; Minnesota, 1891, 23.7 cents for each inhabitant of the state.

It will be observed that there is a remarkable agreement in the expenditure per inhabitant in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and that the expenditure of Minnesota is about two-thirds as much per inhabitant as the expenditure in those states.

POOR HOUSES.

Only thirty counties out of eighty have poor houses. Of these only two, those of Ramsey and Goodhue counties, are good, satisfactory buildings, with proper facilities for heating, ventilation, bathing, water supply and separation of the sexes. Less than half of the buildings were originally built for the purpose. New poor houses are needed for the counties of Blue Earth, Dakota, Houston, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Polk, St. Louis, Stearns, Washington and Winona counties. The poor houses of Houston, Otter Tail, Washington and Winona counties are unfit for use, and those of Dakota, Nicollet and St. Louis counties are quite unsatisfactory.

Several of the smaller poor-houses are unfit for use but the number of inmates is not sufficient to justify new buildings. The total number of inmates of poor houses in 1890 was 702; in 1891, 713; the average number was 348 for 1890 and 385 for 1891. The number of inmates of poor houses at the dates named was as follows: Dec. 31, 1889, 377; Dec. 31, 1890, 351; Dec. 31, 1891, 377. The net cost per inmate was \$2.88 per week for 1890 and \$2.71 per week in 1891.

There is considerable difference in the administration of the poor houses. Some of the smaller ones are dirty, without discipline and badly kept. This is the natural result where the appointment as overseer is given to the lowest bidder. There are some noteworthy exceptions; for example, the poor houses of Crow Wing, Freeborn and Mower counties. Most of the larger poor houses are well administered, especially those of Ramsey, Hennepin, Goodhue, Fillmore and Winona counties. On the whole, the standard of care, cleanliness and comfort is not what it should be.

The following is a statement of the average number and cost of maintaining paupers in the poor houses of Minnesota:

TABLE 31.

YEAR.	Average number inmates.	Current expenses.	Same per inmate.	Same per week.
1885	341	\$47,043	\$138 00	\$2.65
1886	323	47,841	148.00	2.84
1887	295	46,055	155.00	2.97
1888	297	46,981	158.00	3.03
1889	330	51,966	157.00	3.01
1890	348	52,263	150.00	2.88
1891	385	54,339	141.00	2.71

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The meetings of the State Board of Corrections and Charities have been held during the biennial year period as follows: October 7, November 20, November 26, 1890; January 6 (at Faribault), April 7, July 7, and October 20, 1891; January 5, and July 12, 1892.

The most important business transacted by the board at their meetings was as follows:

October 7, 1890. The following resolution was adopted. *Resolved,* That the secretary of this board be directed to communicate to the board of managers of the state prison, our judgment, that the per capita for food is too high, and the account for wages too large. Such statement to be accompanied with an illustrative table of comparative statistics. The commissioners of Jackson county having requested advice with reference to adopting the town system of caring for the poor, it was voted to advise them against the proposed change. The report of the committee on jails with reference to plans for a new jail in Swift county was adopted, and the plans were approved, subject to recommendations made by the committee. Plans for a village lockup in Cannon Falls were disapproved for the reason that they would not prove a satisfactory building.

April 7, 1891. Messrs. Smith and Willis were appointed to represent the board at the annual meeting of charities and corrections at Indianapolis.

July 7, 1891. Plans were submitted for a new jail in Lyon county, to be located in the basement of the court house. It was voted to disapprove the plans and to recommend to the board of commissioners that they build a temporary fire-proof jail outside the court house. Plans for a county jail in Lac qui Parle county were considered and approved, provided that the proposed sewer connection with the cell room be discarded. Plans for a temporary central police station in the city of St. Paul were approved, with the recommendation that the proposed

stairway from the second to the third floor be omitted. It was voted to recommend to the board of managers of the state prison the adoption of a system of grades and marks in the state prison, without recommendation as to details. Certain detailed suggestions of the secretary of the board were transmitted to the board of managers for their information. It was voted to call the attention of the board of trustees of the hospitals for insane to the cases of Mrs. E. A. Libby and Thomas Birmingham (patients in the Rochester hospital for insane), and to request the board of trustees to consider the propriety of discharging such patients. Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D., was elected vice-president of the board.

October 20, 1891. The secretary of the board submitted a special report on the care of delinquent children, without detention. A communication was received from the commissioners of Traverse county, requesting advice with reference to building a new jail.

January 5, 1892. Plans for a new jail in Traverse county were examined and approved. The following resolution was adopted: *Resolved,* That the attention of the board of managers of the state prison and state reformatory is called to the legislation already in existence, authorizing them to organize a prisoners' aid society, and to employ an agent for the same. We respectfully urge the necessity of immediate action in this important matter, and tender our co-operation so far as it may be desired. The following communication was received from Hon. J. D. Ludden:

MR. H. H. HART, Secretary Board of Corrections and Charities.

DEAR SIR: In July last the committee appointed to investigate the punishment of convicts in the Minnesota state prison, recommended the adoption by the governor of a system of conditional pardons for first term convicts, as authorized by the law of 1889.

Please inform me whether or not action was taken on this matter by the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

I think this an important subject and have been surprised that, apparently, no progress has been made towards putting in operation in this State this system, that has worked so well in the states where it has been tried.

Yours truly,

J. D. LUDDEN.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, a special committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the state prison, recommended in July, 1891, the adoption of a system of conditional pardons,

Resolved, That the State Board of Corrections and Charities respectfully recommends to Governor Merriam that a system of conditional pardons be instituted under such restrictions and regulations as are usual in the administration of the parole system.

July 12, 1892. Plans were approved for a county jail in Polk county, a city lock-up in Moorhead and a village lock-up in Fosston. The secretary submitted drafts of three proposed laws; one for the establishment of a system of state registr-

tion of paupers, criminals, etc.; one for the establishment of a district jail system, and one for the regulation of city and village lock-ups. The secretary was instructed to furnish the members of the board with copies of the proposed laws, and they were laid over for further consideration. A communication was received from Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, first assistant physician of the St. Peter Hospital for Insane, transmitting proposed blanks for fuller statistics of patients committed to the hospital for insane. A special committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Willis, Dr. Boyd and the secretary, to report to the next meeting of the board respecting recommendations for legislation with regard to the subject of insanity. The secretary was authorized to prepare estimates of the current expenses of the State Institutions. The secretary was authorized to address a letter to the board of trustees of the institutions, requesting information as to their proposed applications for appropriations from the legislature of 1893 and to inform them that the Board of Corrections and Charities would recommend appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements and separate appropriations for furnishing new buildings but will not recommend the subdivision of building appropriations.

The following is a summary of the expenses incurred by this board during the biennial period:

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

TABLE 32.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Totals.
Traveling expenses of C. Amundson	\$67.27	\$6.20	\$73.47
Traveling expenses of H. J. Boyd.....	9.40	.....	9.40
Traveling expenses of G. A. Brackett.....	3.94	.....	3.94
Traveling expenses of S. G. Smith.....	102.09	123.70	225.79
Traveling expenses of G. Vivian.....	14.50	.....	14.50
Traveling expenses of J. W. Willis.....	131.83	116.15	247.98
Traveling expenses of W. C. Williston.....	49.14	.....	49.14
Traveling expenses of the secretary.....	404.71	511.17	915.88
Salary of the secretary.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Salary of clerks.....	1,620.00	1,670.00	3,290.00
Extra clerk hire.....	24.75	12.25	37.00
Postage and telegraphing.....	292.87	328.67	621.54
Miscellaneous expenses	379.50	131.86	511.36
Totals.....	\$6,100.00	\$5,900.00	\$12,000.00

For further information see the report of our secretary, which follows.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Governor and President ex officio.

C. AMUNDSON.

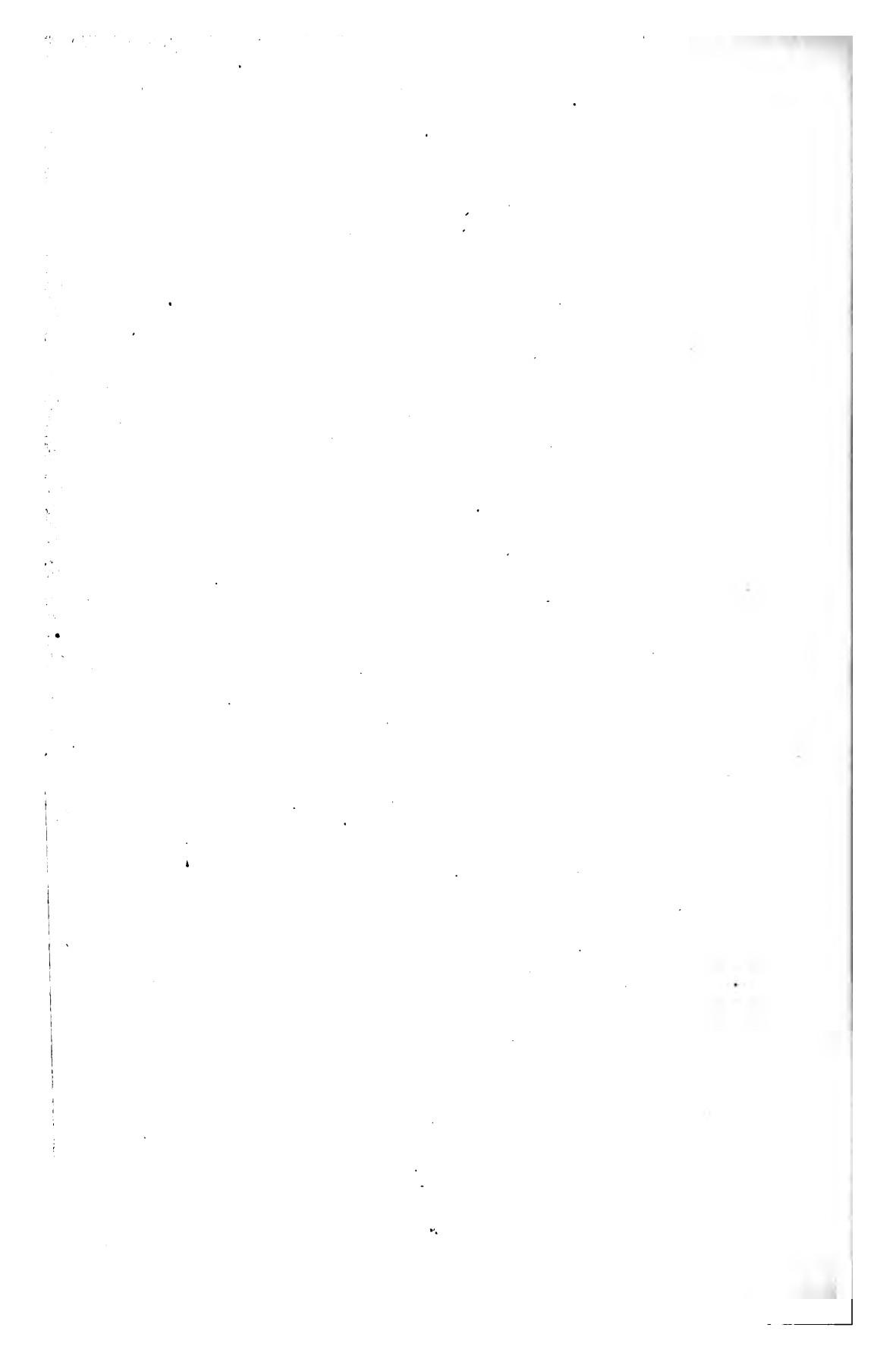
H. J. BOYD.

GEORGE A. BRACKETT.

O. M. HALL.

SAMUEL G. SMITH.

JOHN W. WILLIS.



Secretary's Report to the State Board of CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Part I.—State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my fifth biennial report, for the period ending July 31, 1891-2.

The work of inspecting state, county and city institutions has been carried on steadily and efforts have been made to improve the service. The results of the inspection of the the state institutions are sufficiently set forth in the report of the board. The observations of county and municipal institutions are recorded in the following pages.

I have endeavored to improve the statistical work of the office, both in its accuracy and completeness, and in this effort have had the efficient co-operation of the clerks in this office, Mr. G. G. Cowie and Miss Zillah Knox. There has been a general disposition, on the part of public officers, to take pains to furnish reliable statistics. A semi-annual enumeration has been taken June 30 and December 31 of each year, of all of the paupers and all of the prisoners of the State. This involves correspondence with 300 county commissioners, 160 county physicians, 60 county auditors, 30 superintendents of poor houses and hospitals, and 500 town clerks, making a total of 1,050 persons. I expect to extend the semi-annual enumeration to include, hereafter, all of the institutions for dependent children in the State, both public and private, and all charity patients in hospitals, inmates of homes for aged people, etc., in order that we may have a complete enumeration of all the dependents and delinquents in the State.

REMARKS ON STATISTICS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Comparative statistics, however accurate, are liable to lead to mistaken and unjust conclusions unless they are carefully studied. It is easy to see that comparisons between institutions of diverse character, for example, a prison and a school for the blind, are not the most useful ones. It may be interesting to know that it costs more to guard a prisoner than it does to teach a blind child, but there is no special utility in the knowledge. The most useful comparisons are those made between different institutions of the same kind and those between different years of the same institution; but comparative statistics, even of diverse institutions, are useful if they are intelligently used. When a difference appears we are not to jump blindly to a conclusion but seek to learn the cause for the difference. For example, when we find that the state prison consumes twice as much bread per man as is used at the soldiers' home, it does not follow, necessarily, that the state prison is wasting bread. We shall find on inquiry that the soldiers' home has a greater variety of food, that they maintain a large garden, supplying vegetables, etc.

Comparative statistics must be used with common sense or they will lead to the most unjust conclusions.

REMARKS ON TABLES NUMBER 32 TO NUMBER 43.

Table 32 gives a list of the trustees and officers of the State Institutions. Table 33 is the annual financial statement for the year ending July 31, 1891. The appropriations available during the year were \$1,370,000, of which \$1,090,000 were drawn, leaving \$280,000 undrawn. The institution treasurers handled \$1,137,000, and had \$27,300 on hand July 31, 1891. The superintendents handled \$52,000 of inmates' funds, of which they still held \$27,000 at the end of the year. The indebtedness incurred during the year, was \$1,201,000, of which \$296 remained unpaid, including \$190,000 reform school building certificates. The net expenses of the institutions were, special \$326,000, current \$703,000; total \$1,029,000. The institutions had a surplus from current expense funds of \$51,875 at the beginning, \$123,748 at the close of the year.

The total number of inmates of the State Institutions during the year was 4,823, of whom 3,360 remained at the close of the year. The average number for the year was 3,486. The average expense per inmate ranged from \$138 at the reform school to \$438 at the Fergus Falls hospital, averaging \$201, the same amount as the year previous.

Table 34 is the annual financial statement for the year ending July 31, 1892. The appropriations available during the year were \$1,657,000, of which \$1,276,000 were drawn, leaving \$381,000 undrawn. The institution treasurers handled \$1,402,000 and had \$46,000 on hand July 31, 1892. The superintendents handled \$58,500 of inmates' funds.

Table 35 is a per capita statement of current expenses of the state correctional and charitable institutions for four years ending July 31, 1892. The schools for the deaf, blind, feeble minded and the state public school show decreased current expenses. There has been an increase in the cost per inmate of "attendance" and fuel, and a decrease of the cost of food and clothing.

Tables 36 and 37 show the amount and cost of the service rendered per inmate. The amount of service rendered per inmate at the hospitals for insane has increased about ten per cent., and the cost per inmate has increased somewhat more, owing to increase of wages for some kinds of service. The amount of service per inmate in the institutions, taken as a whole, has increased 14.5 per cent, while the cost per inmate has increased 19.7 per cent.

The Fergus Falls hospital, the school for the deaf, the state public school and the state reformatory show a decrease in the quantity and cost of service. All of the other institutions show an increase of both, except the school for feeble minded, where there has been a slight decrease in the quantity and slight increase in the cost of the service. Taking the institutions as a whole, there has been an increase in the quantity and cost of service in each branch of the service.

Table 38 is a consolidated pay roll of the state institutions, showing the monthly rates of salaries and wages for each class of service in the state institutions. Considerable progress has been made in the work of equalizing the wages paid employes at the hospitals for insane, but there are marked differences between the pay for like services in some of the institutions. For example, the pay of night watchmen ranges from \$20 to \$60 per month and board. The pay of female head cooks ranges from \$18 at the school for the blind to \$30 and board at the reform school. The pay of firemen ranges from \$25 to \$55. It is believed that this pay roll may be profitably studied by the officers of the state institutions.

Tables 39 and 40 exhibit the sub-classification of expenditures for food. The expense per capita of feeding the officers and inmates of the state institutions has diminished from \$44.93 in 1889 to \$39.87 in 1892, a decrease of 10 per cent. There has been a decrease in the cost of breadstuffs, butter, milk, meats and groceries, and an increase in the cost of eggs, fruit and vegetables. The cost of food per capita has decreased at all of the institutions except the St. Peter hospital and the soldiers' home.

Table 41 shows the qualities of food consumed for each person fed. There has been a decrease in the relative quantities consumed of breadstuffs, butter, eggs and fruit, and an increase of the quantities of meats, sugar, coffee, tea, rice and cheese.

Table 42 shows the average prices paid for certain staple articles of food. There has been a noticeable decline in the price of coffee, flour, meats, lard, milk, molasses, syrup, rice, sugar and tea. There has been an advance in the prices of eggs, fish and oysters. The decline in the prices of food supplies accounts largely for the decreased per capita cost.

There is considerable difference in the prices paid for the same articles by different institutions; for example, in 1890, the average price paid for winter apples was \$2.79 per barrel; the Rochester hospital paid \$1.99 per barrel, and the state reformatory \$4.44 per barrel; but the average price paid for *dried* apples was 11.8 cents per pound; the state reformatory paid 9.2 cents and the Rochester hospital paid 13.2. In 1891, on the other hand, the Rochester hospital paid 4.6 cents per pound, and the State Reformatory 7.5 cents. The price of butter for 1891 averaged 16.7 cents, and ranged from 13.6 cents at the State prison and 14.6 cents at the Fergus Falls hospital to 19.6 at the school for the blind. For 1892, butter cost 19.1 cents at Rochester, 16 cents at Fergus Falls and 20.7 cents at Faribault. The price of cheese for 1891 ranged from 8 cents at Fergus Falls to 11 cents at Red Wing. The price of coffee for 1891 averaged 23.5 cents ranging from 15.7 at Stillwater to 26.6 at Minneapolis. For 1892 it averaged 19 cents, ranging from 13.5 at Stillwater and 16.6 at Rochester to 28.7 at Minneapolis. The price of eggs averaged 14 cents, ranging from 12.3 cents at St. Peter to 17.9 at Minneapolis.

The price of flour for 1891 averaged \$4.38 per barrel, ranging from \$3.85 at Rochester to \$6.02 at Minneapolis; for 1892 it averaged \$3.85, ranging from \$3.32 at Fergus Falls to \$5.15 at Minneapolis. The price of meats averaged 5.5 per pound for both years, ranging from 5 cents at Fergus Falls and 5.3 at Stillwater to 8.2 at Minneapolis. On the other hand, lard cost for 1891, 9.5 at Fergus Falls and 7.7 at Minneapolis. Rice ranged from 4 cents at Rochester to 7 cents at Red Wing. Sugar for 1891 ranged from 5.4 at Rochester to 5.9 at St. Cloud. Tea, for 1891, averaged 21.1 cents per pound and ranged from 18.7 at Rochester to 28 cents at Fergus Falls. For 1892, tea averaged 18.7 cents, and ranged from 15.4 cents at Rochester to 3.25 at St. Cloud.

Table 43 is a summary of the inventories of the state property at the state institutions.

TABLE 32.

List of Trustees and Officers of the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

President, A. L. Sackett, St. Peter.
 Secretary, M. R. Tyler, St. Paul.
 A. Barto, Sauk Centre.
 J. F. Fulton, M. D., St. Paul.
 A. P. Mason, Fergus Falls.
 J. F. Meagher, Mankato.
 John Peterson, St. Peter.
 A. T. Stebbins, Rochester.
 C. D. Wright, Fergus Falls.

Committee to Examine Hospitals for Insane.

FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ST. PETER—FOUNDED 1866.

Superintendent, ———
 First Assistant Physician, H. A. Tomlison, M. D.
 Assistant Physicians, Elizabeth C. Mallison, M. D., G. W. McIntyre,
 M. D., E. N. Flint, M. D.
 Steward, C. F. Brown.

SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ROCHESTER,—FOUNDED 1878.

Superintendent, Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D.
 First Assistant Physician, R. M. Phelps, M. D.
 Assistant Physicians, E. O. Giere, M. D., N. M. Baker, M. D., Sarah
 Linton Phelps, M. D.
 Steward, W. H. Knapp.

THIRD MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—FOUNDED 1887.

Superintendent, ———
 First Assistant Physician, A. Stanley Dolan, M. D.
 Steward, O. C. Chase.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME—FOUNDED 1887.

Board of Trustees.

President, Henry A. Castle, St. Paul.
 Vice President, R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis.
 L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls.
 W. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.
 L. A. Hancock, Red Wing.
 J. R. Parshall, Faribault.
 J. H. Upham, Duluth.
 Commandant, Thomas McMillan.
 Adjutant, Ralph Van Brunt.
 Secretary, I. H. B. Beebe.
 Treasurer, The State Treasurer, *ex-officio*.

MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES, FARIBAULT.

(Comprising the Schools for the Deaf, Blind and Feeble Minded.)

Board of Directors.

President, T. B. Clement, Faribault.
 Secretary, R. A. Mott, Faribault.
 Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis.
 G. E. Skinner, St. Paul.
 Hudson Wilson, Faribault.
 The governor, *ex-officio*.
 The superintendent of public instruction, *ex-officio*.
 Treasurer, Citizens' National Bank of Faribault.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—FOUNDED 1863.

Superintendent, J. L. Noyes.
Steward, J. R. Parshall.
Matron, Mrs. M. J. Jones.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—FOUNDED 1863.

Superintendent, J. J. Dow.
Steward, J. R. Parshall.
Matron, Miss Marrian Holland.

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—FOUNDED 1878.

Superintendent, A. C. Rogers, M. D.
Assistant superintendent, J. Massey.
Steward, J. R. Parshall.
Matron, Miss Naomi Pinch.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA—FOUNDED 1885.

Board of Control.

C. S. Crandall, Owatonna.
L. P. Dodge, Farmington.
O. W. Shaw, Austin.
Superintendent, Galen A. Merrill.
Agent, H. W. Lewis.
Treasurer, First National Bank of Owatonna.
Matron, Mrs. S. J. McCulloch.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, RED WING—FOUNDED 1867.

Board of Managers.

R. A. Costello, Duluth.
C. H. Pettit, Minneapolis.
N. O. Werner, Minneapolis.
Jesse McIntyre, Red Wing.
Superintendent, J. W. Brown.
Treasurer, First National Bank of Red Wing.
Secretary, F. McCormick.
Matron, Girls' School, Mrs. S. F. Fish.

STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD—FOUNDED 1887.

Board of Managers.

President, R. A. Smith, St. Paul.
John Cooper, St. Cloud.
H. S. Griswold, Chatfield.
Charles Keith, Princeton.
Henry Poehler, Henderson.
Superintendent, D. E. Meyers.
Principal Keeper, Dee Norton.
Clerk, G. H. Hayes.
Physician, W. T. Stone, M. D.
Treasurer, First National Bank of St. Cloud.

STATE PRISON, STILLWATER—FOUNDED 1851.

Board of Managers.

President, Edwin Dunn, Eyota.
M. O. Hall, Duluth.
J. F. Norrish, Hastings.
James O'Brien, Stillwater.
Frank W. Temple, Blue Earth City.
Warden, Henry Wolfer.
Deputy Warden, F. H. Lemon.
Clerk, E. A. O'Brien.
Physician, B. J. Merrill, M. D.
Chaplains, Rev. J. H. Albert.
Rev. Charles Corcoran.
Treasurer, R. S. Davis.
Matron, Mrs. Hattie A. Walker.

TABLE 33. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1891.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.		
I. STATE AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT.					
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, DR.					
Old App'n's, Special, undrawn Aug. 1, '90.....	\$2,662.40	\$19,894.69	\$5,888.39	\$1,343.83	
Old App'n's, Current undrawn Aug. 1, '90.....	85,880.77	14,371.32	12,631.72	3,063.78	
Appropriations, Special, for 1890-91.....	3,250.00	3,000.00	750.00	1,000.00	
App'n's, Special, for 1890-91 (Laws of '91)	5,300.00	2,000.00	26,200.00	2,000.00	
Re-app'n's, Special, from miscell. rec'ts.....	.....	1,889.62	608.33	.....
Appropriations for Insurance.....	.....	1,174,250.00	60,750.00	20,000.00
Appropriations, Current, for 1890-91.....	a162,400.00	1,180.96	30.00	18,243.68	
App'n's, Current, for 1890-91 (Laws of '91)	4,032.94	.....	.....	.....
Re-app'n's, Current, from miscell. rec'ts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$213,546.11	\$216,566.59	\$106,808.44	\$45,681.29	
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, CR.					
App'n's, Special, drawn since July 31, '90.....	84,534.19	\$22,657.55	\$11,060.75	\$4,343.83	
Drawn on State Auditor's warrants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
App'n's, Current, drawn since July 31, '90.....	158,345.17	180,620.30	50,862.26	33,732.47	
Appropriations, Special, cancelled.....	.....	.....	3.68	.....
App'n's, Current, cancelled July 31, 1891.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
App'n's, Special, undrawn July 31, 1891.....	6,698.21	4,126.76	22,332.29	.....
App'n's, Current, undrawn July 31, 1891.....	43,968.54	9,161.98	22,549.46	7,604.99	
	\$213,546.11	\$216,566.59	\$106,808.44	\$45,681.29	
II. INSTITUTION TREAS.' ACC'TS.					
DR.					
Cash on hand August 1, 1890.....	\$3,248.65	\$1,178.88	\$14.12	.....
Cash from State.....	162,879.36	206,277.85	61,923.01	\$38,076.30	
Cash from board of Inmates.....	.....	.....	.....	18,119.13
Cash from miscellaneous receipts.....	4,073.54	1,916.37	30.00	124.55	
	\$170,201.55	\$206,373.10	\$61,967.13	\$56,319.98	
CR.					
Orders paid.....	\$160,174.44	\$201,933.47	\$61,334.62	\$38,076.30	
Paid State Treasurer.....	6,032.94	1,180.96	30.00	18,243.68	
Cash on hand July 31, 1891.....	3,994.17	8,278.67	602.51	.....
	\$170,201.55	\$206,373.10	\$61,967.13	\$56,319.98	
III. SUPERINTENDENTS' ACC'TS.					
INMATES' FUNDS, DR.					
On hand August 1, 1890.....	\$3,263.29	\$1,566.00	\$120.03	.....
Received.....	1,162.36	1,837.63	114.46	.....
	\$4,425.65	\$3,403.63	\$243.49	.....
INMATES' FUNDS, CR.					
Paid to or for inmates.....	8856.76	8989.30	\$47.43	.....
On hand July 31, 1891.....	3,568.89	2,414.33	196.06	.....
	\$8,425.65	\$8,403.63	\$243.49	.....
IV. ACC'TG OFFICERS' ACC'TS.					
b ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, CR.					
Accounts payable August 1, 1890.....	\$11,109.25	\$16,623.81	\$18,168.17	\$2,128.42	
Accounts contracted since July 31, '90.....	162,794.88	195,924.39	53,372.48	38,518.80	
	\$173,904.13	\$212,548.20	\$71,540.65	\$40,647.22	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, DR.					
Accounts paid.....	\$160,174.44	\$201,933.47	\$61,334.62	\$38,076.30	
Accounts payable July 31, 1891.....	13,720.69	10,614.73	10,206.03	2,579.92	
	\$173,904.13	\$212,548.20	\$71,540.65	\$40,647.22	

b By accounts payable are meant approved accounts, orders outstanding and Reform School building certificates.

a \$10,000 transferred from appropriation for St. Peter hospital to Rochester hospital.

OF STATE INSTITUTIONS 1890–91.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$865.49	\$730.41	\$2,193.11	\$7,092.75	\$63,617.64	.....	\$49,515.25	\$153,973.96
c\$13,025.71	1,405.28	10,522.13	1,780.12	17,076.68	.....	319.38	110,106.89
7,749.16	6,523.34	7,227.50	16,250.00	750.00	.....	31,250.00	78,500.00
25,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	12,700.00	.....	78,200.00
38.97	.....	.....	.....	136,077.12	1,020.00	3,069.07	142,195.16
508.00	75.00	325.00	129.00	.....	28,000.00	65,600.00	3,649.95
45,000.00	16,400.00	58,000.00	21,900.00	46,000.00	.....	41,000.00	69,300.00
2,694.94	735.28	1,534.70	510.07	3,176.07	3,776.45	18,887.49	51,000.00
\$94,877.27	\$25,869.31	\$79,802.44	\$52,661.94	\$268,017.51	\$87,246.45	\$178,631.19	\$1,369,708.54
.....
\$9,073.40	\$7,328.75	\$9,745.61	\$12,930.19	\$150,686.34	\$4,885.07	\$78,296.74	\$315,492.42
.....	.....	.....	1,684.06	9,689.50	1,200.00	.....	12,578.56
40,119.49	17,396.39	56,941.14	22,608.50	42,621.44	66,788.96	88,207.48	758,238.60
.....	.....	.....	78.58	.....	.....	48.81	131.11
3,724.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,724.83
d\$25,083.18	.....	.....	13,773.92	42,988.92	8,494.93	5,478.77	128,321.98
16,876.33	1,144.17	13,115.60	1,581.69	22,081.31	5,982.49	6,599.39	151,226.04
\$94,877.27	\$25,869.31	\$79,802.44	\$52,661.94	\$268,017.51	\$87,246.45	\$178,631.19	\$1,369,708.54
.....
\$1,759.18	\$693.66	\$1,361.10	\$142.00	\$1,547.24	c12,643.24	\$2,367.99	c\$330.44
49,192.89	24,725.14	66,686.75	35,538.69	192,307.78	71,619.03	166,504.22	1,073,731.02
.....	.....	479.89	.....	.....	191.20	2,228.85	21,019.07
2,586.02	746.15	1,750.14	512.13	3,691.18	7,298.09	19,717.71	42,440.88
\$53,538.07	\$26,164.95	\$70,277.88	\$36,192.82	\$198,546.20	\$66,460.08	\$190,818.77	\$1,136,860.53
.....
\$48,818.77	\$25,215.83	\$66,213.91	\$35,359.07	\$184,473.43	\$59,847.13	\$165,985.08	\$1,047,497.05
2,733.91	735.28	1,634.70	510.07	4,392.72	4,796.45	21,916.56	62,117.27
1,985.39	213.84	2,529.27	323.68	9,675.05	1,816.50	2,887.13	27,306.21
\$53,538.07	\$26,164.95	\$70,277.88	\$36,192.82	\$198,546.20	\$66,460.08	\$190,818.77	\$1,136,860.53
.....
\$757.42	\$81.92	\$1,394.94	.....	\$40.21	\$2,425.70	\$11,355.55	\$21,023.06
3,374.56	922.00	5,080.96	.....	242.56	4,561.18	14,073.45	31,320.06
.....
\$4,131.98	\$1,004.82	\$6,425.90	.....	\$291.77	\$6,986.88	\$25,429.00	\$32,343.12
.....
\$3,155.20	\$1,008.11	\$4,830.38	.....	\$262.57	\$3,308.93	\$10,803.38	\$25,262.06
976.78	c3.29	1,595.52	.....	20.20	3,677.95	14,625.62	27,061.06
.....
\$4,131.98	\$1,004.82	\$6,425.90	.....	\$291.77	\$6,986.88	\$25,429.00	\$32,343.12
.....
\$2,113.37	\$1,324.10	\$6,405.69	\$4,225.20	\$72,563.01	\$4,338.78	\$15,863.82	\$154,862.62
51,740.40	24,511.70	64,448.38	38,293.34	326,755.20	62,319.63	182,172.91	1,200,852.11
.....
\$53,853.77	\$25,835.80	\$70,854.07	\$42,518.54	\$399,317.21	\$66,658.41	\$198,036.73	\$1,355,714.73
.....
\$48,818.77	\$25,215.83	\$66,213.91	\$37,043.13	\$194,167.93	\$61,047.13	\$165,985.08	\$1,060,010.61
5,035.00	619.97	4,640.16	\$5,475.41	205,149.28	5,611.28	32,051.65	295,704.12
.....
\$53,853.77	\$25,835.80	\$70,854.07	\$42,518.54	\$399,317.21	\$66,658.41	\$198,036.73	\$1,355,714.73

e Part of this balance belongs jointly to the three schools.

d This balance belongs jointly to the three schools.

e Overdraft.

f Includes \$100,000 borrowed on sale certificates.

TABLE 33. ANNUAL FINANCIAL
N. B. For per capita statement

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1891.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.		
V. EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED.					
FROM SPECIAL FUNDS.					
1. Attendance.....		\$67 09			
5. Fuel.....					
8. Freight and transportation.....					
10. Books, etc.....					
13. Furniture and household supplies.....	\$484 36				
14. Building and improvements.....	3,979 56	19,712 20	\$7,408 29	\$3,313 38	
15. Tools and machinery.....		396 00	248 29	1,031 45	
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....					
17. Insurance.....		2,400 00	904 17		
19. Expenses not classified.....					
20. Industrial department.....					
Deduct receipts from sales, etc.....	\$4,463 92	\$22,575 29	\$8,560 75	\$4,343 83	
	760 35			40 00	
Net spec'l expenditures for the year	\$3,703 57	\$22,575 29	\$8,560 75	\$4,303 83	
FROM CURRENT FUNDS.					
1. Attendance.....	\$46,304 03	\$46,676 14	\$11,957 58	\$10,787 61	
2. Food.....	46,668 87	53,955 12	8,420 58	8,533 60	
3. Clothing and bedding.....	14,259 33	13,895 26	3,009 97	2,490 83	
4. Laundry supplies.....	1,628 45	1,370 98	338 45	142 83	
5. Fuel.....	24,217 36	22,262 62	3,968 64	3,231 46	
6. Light.....	1,631 17	990 37	68 46	92 21	
7. Medical supplies.....	1,316 04	1,529 09	207 27	1,346 82	
8. Freight and transportation.....	1,358 99	1,351 67	1,014 99	414 85	
9. Postage and telegraphing.....	301 52	404 53	124 98	97 63	
10. Books, stationery and printing.....	557 05	809 19	394 72	237 61	
11. Amusements and instruction.....	356 34	325 63	140 39	13 85	
12. Household supplies.....	2,699 51	2,791 78	1,680 83	580 37	
13. Furniture and upholstery.....	1,526 85	2,283 38	1,413 29	374 90	
14. Building, repairs, etc.....	9,134 21	16,315 03	6,919 65	2,257 77	
15. Tools and machinery.....	2,457 99	2,969 51	1,159 34	966 54	
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	2,885 72	5,138 08	2,931 43	771 54	
17. Insurance.....	107 50	84 75	1 50	490 00	
18. Burial expenses.....	833 03	685 97	1,050 66	1,304 66	
19. Expenses not classified.....					
20. Industrial exp. and good conduct.....					
Deduct receipts, sales and labor.....	\$158,330 96	\$173,349 10	\$44,811 73	\$34,174 97	
	3,978 51	1,814 96	30 00	84 55	
Net cur't expenditures for the year	\$154,352 45	\$171,534 14	\$44,781 73	\$34,090 42	
VI. SURPLUS AND DEFICIT (CURRENT FUNDS).					
CR.					
Surplus from cur'nt funds Aug. 1, 1890.....	\$26,184 44	\$957 81	881 07	\$3,865 16	
Receipts from board of inmates, etc	b162,400 00	b174,260 00	60,750 00	c19,509 33	
Appropriation for current year.....				20,000 00	
	\$188,584 44	\$175,207 81	\$60,831 67	\$43,374 49	
DR.					
Cur't expenses (net) for the year.....	\$154,352 45	\$171,534 14	\$44,781 73	\$34,090 42	
Appropriations cancelled.....					
Surplus from cur'nt funds July 31, 1891.....	34,231 99	3,673 67	16,049 94	9,284 07	
	\$188,584 44	\$175,207 81	\$60,831 67	\$43,374 49	

^b\$10,000 transferred to the appropriation for the Rochester hospital. cIncluding \$4,250 U. S. appropriation unpaid July 31, 1891.

BIENNIAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1891. 85

STATEMENT, 1890-91—(Continued).

see Table 35.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reform- atory at St Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
			\$22 78	\$970 46	\$865 47	\$1,200 00	\$8,802 83
				726 24	65 32	10,597 38	10,597 38
\$34 89				508 07	679 64	1,339 06	2,130 02
8,984 65	6,775 00	\$7,070 73	13,785 21	145,727 01	8,416 42	244,903 69	265,075 64
130 14		168 65			875 90	27,059 89	29,910 32
503 00	75 00	325 00	129 00	413 86	2,479 22	2,206 10	2,479 22
15 00				9,724 50	2,806 99	269 80	6,956 12
						27,275 57	12,816 29
\$9,667 68	\$6,872 78	\$7,564 38	\$15,610 91	\$157,088 22	\$11,521 34	\$119,857 62	\$368,126 72
38 97				5,120 06		435,869 40	41,828 77
\$9,628 71	\$6,872 78	\$7,564 38	\$15,610 91	\$151,968 17	\$11,521 34	\$83,968 22	\$326,297 95
\$17,532 28	\$6,792 07	\$20,282 39	\$8,832 68	\$13,704 05	\$18,188 48	\$35,776 85	\$236,895 01
7,243 44	3,175 03	13,757 15	4,047 40	12,393 31	8,453 72	20,075 18	186,723 49
562 03	50 14	1,320 90	3,415 36	3,651 38	4,402 65	5,354 81	51,902 66
77 20	29 73	446 47	180 03	596 95	349 22	325 52	5,485 83
4,528 67	2,294 22	5,198 19	3,488 09	4,036 16	3,819 60	538 25	77,631 98
791 33	224 99	1,452 91	87 11	196 88	507 92	1,049 28	7,072 63
48 81	60 20	449 91	78 14	120 51	200 87	700 78	6,138 23
244 35	128 15	165 00	128 59	568 74	1,337 25	1,736 27	8,446 85
245 16	137 10	206 00	168 64	182 17	496 77	604 33	2,968 83
237 33	195 71	210 92	224 85	362 84	559 66	403 61	4,253 49
689 50	362 33	1,220 51	121 88	195 62	28 86	548 55	4,000 48
768 35	298 24	1,317 46	320 29	456 60	505 47	1,533 39	12,991 29
87 42	349 64	597 46	103 95	54 84	141 10	255 70	7,961 93
2,216 88	2,118 70	4,508 44	591 72	577 53	644 35	138 25	45,118 53
1,143 45	112 78	1,717 57	176 57	547 33	2,097 74	1,128 07	14,476 89
296 40	340 56	2,095 27	677 13	1,113 09	361 39	120 15	16,731 66
			40 00			68 00	831 75
549 08	167 59	403 61			899 82	2,330 09	8,314 51
4,019 65	803 74	1,453 84		3,907 18	7,805 47	9,764 16	27,754 04
842,072 72	\$17,638 92	\$56,884 00	\$22,682 43	\$42,668 98	\$50,798 20	\$82,529 24	\$725,639 84
2,547 05	746 15	1,750 14	512 13	3,220 71	6,997 08	3,645 50	23,286 78
\$30,525 67	\$16,892 77	\$35,133 86	\$22,170 30	\$39,446 27	\$43,801 21	\$78,883 74	\$702,652 56
\$13,258 84	\$1,252 31	\$7,668 77	\$206 02	\$15,621 71	d1421731	\$3,004 80	\$51,874 62
45,000 00	16,400 00	479 89	58,000 00	21,900 00	191 20	8,046 79	29,127 21
				45,000 00	60,000 00	75,600 00	748,300 00
\$58,258 84	\$17,652 31	\$66,148 66	\$22,106 02	\$60,621 71	\$54,973 89	\$81,541 99	\$820,301 88
\$30,525 67	\$16,892 77	\$35,133 86	\$22,170 30	\$39,446 27	\$43,801 21	\$78,883 74	\$700,612 56
3,724 83				el.216 65			4,341 48
15,008 84	759 54	11,014 80	64 28	19,958 79	11,172 68	2,658 25	123,747 79
\$58,258 84	\$17,652 31	\$66,148 66	\$22,106 02	\$60,621 71	\$54,973 89	\$81,541 99	\$820,301 88

^a Including \$20,214 contract labor applied on shop buildings.

^b Deficit.

^c Receipts not re-appropriated.

TABLE 33. ANNUAL FINANCIAL

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1891.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls	
VII. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION (INMATES.)				
Present August 1, 1890.....	905	987	82	119
Admitted, new, during the year.....	242	279	57	47
Former inmates readmitted.....	57	44	2	38
Transferred from another State Inst.....	4	.....	2	.....
Totals (including each person only once)	a1,206	1,290	143	204
Discharged or temporarily dismissed.....	198	184	19	78
Died.....	58	52	4	14
Transferred to another State Inst.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Present 31 July 1891, Males.....	486	651	120	112
Females.....	463	423	.....	.....
Total number present Oct. 31, 1891.....	949	1,054	120	112
Totals (including each person only once)	a1,206	1,290	143	204
No. temporarily absent or on probation.....	91	100	2	44
VIII. AVERAGES.				
Total No. of days' board during the year....	390,800	417,592	47,952	52,205
Deduct days board of officers and employees	51,632	52,088	10,613	4,694
Number days' board furnished inmates..	339,068	365,504	37,339	47,511
Average No of inmates for the year....	929	1,001.4	102.3	130.1
Same for school term.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NET YEARLY EXPENSE.				
Avg'e cost per inmate, year end July 31, 1891	\$166	\$171	\$438	\$266
Same, year ending July 31, 1890.....	158	183	.....	230
Same, year ending July 31, 1889.....	159	163	.....	278
Same, year ending July 31, 1888.....	173	166	.....	453
Same, year ending July 31, 1887.....	158	164	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....
COST OF FOOD.				
' For each day's board, including employees.				
For year ending July 31, 1891.....	\$0.119	\$0.120	\$0.175	\$0.163
For year ending July 31, 1890.....	.101	.13	.....	.148
For year ending July 31, 1889.....	.103	.143	.....	.167
For year ending July 31, 1888.....	.122	.122	.....	.201
For year ending July 31, 1887.....	.12	.135	.....	.....

a Inmates transferred are omitted from the totals of the institution from which they are transferred, to avoid duplication.

b See averages based on number of pupils during school year below.

c Not including produce raised on institution farm.

BIENNIAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1891. 87

STATEMENT, 1890-91, Concluded.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
20 177	12 51	247 45	97 150 18	275 117 12	113 94 3	314 154 15	3,119 1,242 462
206	63	344	274	404	210	a479	4,823
206	63	69	148 2	112	78	160 2 4	1,315 148
		15					
		140	78	270 22	132	314 3	2,288 1,077
		120	46	292	132	317	3,360
206	63	344	274	404	210	a479	4,823
184	56	66	343	433	49		1,368
64,061 11,218	22,022 7,791	136,645 26,674	49,571 9,853	117,509 13,167	58,335 11,496	131,549 16,481	1,488,181 215,697
52,843	14,231	109,971	39,718	104,342	46,889	115,068	1,272,434
144.8 198.7	39 51.9	301.3 310.7	108.8	285.9	128.3	31.152	3,486,100
b6273 258 286 317 316	b6433 328 400 381 411	b6188 185 207 282 288	8204 194 201 232 295	8138 139 172 168 150	8349 521 426	8250 231 181 99 81	8201 201 181 178 164
109	325	177					
189	246	180					
206	299	202					
231	285	250					
236	307	268					
\$0.113	\$0.144	\$0.101	\$0.082	\$0.105	\$0.145	\$0.153	\$0.126
.103	.137	.108	.07	.094	.168	.148	.117
.118	.143	.112	.074	.106	.....	.133	.123
.119	.121	.117	.067	.105	.....	.12	.123
.118	.135	.109	.091	.094	.....	.121	.119

TABLE 34. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.		
I. STATE AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT.					
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, DR.					
Old appropriations, special, undrawn Aug. 1, 1891.....	\$6,898 21	\$4,126 76	\$22,332 29		
Old appropriations, current, undrawn Aug. 1, 1891.....	43,968 54	9,161 98	22,519 46	\$7,604 92	
Appropriations, special, for 1891-2.....	19,000 00	33,000 00	66,000 00	53,500 00	
Re-app'ns. special, from miscellaneous receipts.....					
Appropriations for insuring state institutions.....	2,320 00	910 38	500 01	390 00	
Appropriations, current, for 1891-2.....	166,000 00	a175,796 42	a59,703 58	20,000 00	
Re-app'ns, current, from miscellaneous receipts.....	3,926 53	4,345 41		15,521 58	
	\$241,913 28	\$227,340 95	\$171,065 34	\$97,016 57	
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, CR.					
Appropriations, Special, drawn since July 31, 1891.....	\$13,608 09	\$34,290 90	\$81,703 89	\$83,886 43	
Same drawn on State Auditor's warrants.....					
Appropriations, Current, drawn since July 31, 1891.....	162,272 80	172,379 25	55,932 17	38,622 72	
Appropriations, Special, undrawn July 31, 1892.....	14,410 12	3,737 24	7,128 41	4 57	
Appropriations, Current, undrawn July 31, 1892.....	51,622 47	16,925 56	26,320 87	4,505 85	
	\$241,913 28	\$227,340 95	\$171,065 34	\$97,018 57	
II. INSTITUTION TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.					
DR.					
Cash on hand August 1, 1891.....	\$3,994 17	\$3,278 67	\$602 51		
Cash from State.....	175,880 69	206,679 15	137,636 06	\$92,508 15	
Cash from board of inmates.....				15,453 58	
Cash from miscellaneous receipts.....	4,354 03	2,931 62		70 00	
	\$184,228 89	\$212,889 34	\$138,238 57	\$108,031 73	
CR.					
Orders paid.....	\$173,511 02	\$205,535 87	\$137,715 56	\$92,508 15	
Paid State Treasurer.....	8,926 53	4,345 41		15,521 58	
Cash on hand July 31, 1892.....	6,791 34	3,008 06	523 01		
	\$184,228 89	\$212,889 34	\$138,238 57	\$108,031 73	
III. SUPERINTENDENTS' ACCOUNTS.					
INMATES' FUNDS, DR.					
On hand August 1, 1891.....	\$3,564 89	\$2,414 33	\$196 06		
Received.....	3,225 02	846 85	475 02		
	\$6,793 91	\$3,261 18	\$671 08		
INMATES' FUNDS, CR.					
Paid to or for inmates.....	\$1,953 48	\$943 21	\$185 14		
On hand July 31, 1892.....	4,840 43	2,317 97	505 94		
	\$6,793 91	\$3,261 18	\$671 08		
IV. ACCOUNTING OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.					
b ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, OR.					
Accounts payable August 1, 1891.....	\$13,729 69	\$10,614 73	\$10,296 03	\$2,570 92	
Accounts contracted since July 31, 1891.....	173,127 82	216,173 46	136,872 78	92,648 45	
	\$186,857 51	\$226,788 19	\$147,078 81	\$95,219 37	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, DR.					
Accounts paid.....	\$173,511 02	\$205,535 87	\$137,715 56	\$92,508 15	
Accounts payable July 31, 1892.....	13,346 49	21,252 32	9,363 25	2,711 22	
	\$186,857 51	\$226,788 19	\$147,078 81	\$95,219 37	

b By accounts payable are meant approved accounts, orders outstanding and Reform School building certificates.

a \$9,796.42 transferred to the appropriation for the Rochester Hospital.

BIENNIAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1891. 89

OF STATE INSTITUTIONS 1891–92.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at Red Wing.	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$24,998 63	\$74 55	\$10 00	\$13,778 92	\$42,388 92	\$8,434 93	\$5,478 77	\$128,321 98
16,244 11	c1,776 39	18,115 69	1,581 69	22,631 31	5,992 49	6,599 39	161,226 04
633,500 00	600 00	1,500 00	14,250 00	750 00	750 00	24,620 00	469,000 00
				84,130 75	14,192 26	24,956 53	123,279 54
				507 50	3,427 50	88 00	8,207 14
37,920 00	17,000 00	52,750 00	22,800 00	43,500 00	41,000 00	76,250 00	711,720 00
3,153 58	494 60	1,945 49	459 43	2,595 93	642 23	31,871 23	64,907 99
\$115,816 30	\$19,090 29	\$69,321 18	\$53,377 54	\$199,424 41	\$71,099 91	\$390,405 92	\$1,656,712 69
\$36,185 68	\$294 05	\$1,509 70	\$18,803 96	\$110,252 68	\$10,653 11	\$141,060 96	\$502,257 45
41,770 91	15,819 98	58,418 06	1,868 60	15,812 50			17,681 10
22,312 95	344 25	30	24,258 69	56,723 32	46,938 56	87,498 06	755,583 32
15,537 76	3,451 01	14,363 12	7,863 86	4,631 99	12,812 80	125,824 34	208,870 11
			582 45	12,003 92	696 16	26,282 56	172,820 71
\$115,816 30	\$19,090 29	\$69,321 18	\$53,377 54	\$199,424 41	\$71,099 91	\$390,405 92	\$1,656,712 69
\$1,085 39	\$218 84	\$2,529 27	\$323 68	\$9,675 05	\$1,816 50	\$2,887 13	\$27,306 21
77,985 59	16,114 03	54,927 76	43,062 65	166,976 00	57,591 67	228,499 02	1,257,840 77
		235 27			209 69	637 96	16,538 41
2,581 21	732 02	1,117 87	461 54	2,444 21	11,757 64	74,089 33	100,569 37
\$82,532 19	\$17,050 89	\$58,810 17	\$43,847 87	\$179,095 26	\$71,375 41	\$306,113 44	\$1,402,222 76
\$77,801 20	\$15,351 35	\$54,949 94	\$42,083 15	\$173,728 96	\$56,200 28	\$228,644 14	\$1,258,064 62
3,153 56	494 60	1,945 49	459 43	2,591 97	14,834 49	50,657 07	97,933 03
1,487 43	1,213 94	1,914 74	1,355 28	2,779 33	340 64	26,811 33	46,225 11
\$82,532 19	\$17,050 89	\$58,810 17	\$43,847 87	\$179,095 26	\$71,375 41	\$306,113 44	\$1,402,222 76
2976 78	*8 29	\$1,595 52		\$29 20	\$3,677 95	\$14,625 62	\$27,081 06
2,933 61	995 67	5,835 66		215 81	3,856 51	13,040 18	31,424 33
\$3,910 39	*8901 38	\$7,431 18		\$245 01	\$7,534 46	\$27,665 80	\$85,505 36
\$3,084 25	\$981 46	\$5,911 00		\$157 88	\$3,852 08	\$10,158 55	\$27,207 05
826 14	10 92	1,620 18		87 13	3,682 38	17,507 25	31,298 34
\$3,910 39	\$992 38	\$7,431 18		\$245 01	\$7,534 46	\$27,665 80	\$85,505 39
\$5,065 00	\$619 97	\$4,640 16	\$5,475 41	\$205,149 28	\$5,811 23	\$32,051 65	\$205,704 12
81,499 05	16,082 75	55,191 68	43,165 97	261,805 78	54,702 96	222,201 60	1,353,462 20
\$86,534 05	\$16,682 72	\$59,831 84	\$48,641 38	\$466,955 06	\$60,314 14	\$254,253 25	\$1,348,156 82
\$77,801 20	\$15,351 35	\$54,949 94	\$48,901 75	\$189,536 46	\$56,200 28	\$228,644 14	\$1,275,745 72
8,642 85	1,381 37	4,881 90	5,789 63	277,418 60	4,118 86	25,809 11	873,410 60
\$86,534 05	\$16,682 72	\$59,831 84	\$48,641 38	\$466,955 06	\$60,314 14	\$254,253 25	\$1,649 156 32

e Includes \$632.22 transferred from the appropriation for the Deaf.

d To be divided between schools for Deaf and Feeble-minded.

e Includes \$265,000 borrowed on land sale certificates.

7 c.c.

TABLE 34. ANNUAL FINANCIAL

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.		
V. EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED.					
FROM SPECIAL FUNDS.					
1. Attendance, (salaries and wages).		\$542 98	\$67 00		
5. Fuel.....					
8. Freight and transportation.....					
10. Books, etc.....					
13. Furniture and household supplies.....			2,734 76		
14. Building and improvements.....	\$10,904 56	31,820 34	76,023 52	\$53,885 43	
15. Tools and machinery.....	1,040 00	378 00	3,746 80		
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....		73 33	150 00		
17. Insurance.....	1,600 00	400 00	500 01		
19. Expenses not classified.....					
20. Industrial department.....					
	\$13,544 56	\$33,214 65	\$83,221 89	\$53,885 43	
Deduct receipts from sales, etc.....					
Net spec'l expenditures for the year	\$13,544 56	\$33,214 65	\$83,221 89	\$53,885 43	
FROM CURRENT FUNDS.					
1. Attendance, (salaries and wages).	\$47,174 35	\$48,827 11	\$14,958 47	\$13,196 04	
2. Food.....	45,815 20	48,948 10	6,686 37	9,922 98	
3. Clothing and bedding.....	14,653 86	16,670 24	4,130 18	4,471 57	
4. Laundry supplies.....	2,063 60	1,273 04	409 09	147 53	
5. Fuel.....	10,505 55	27,445 36	7,089 54	4,635 14	
6. Light.....	1,230 68	1,559 65	176 16	82 93	
7. Medical supplies.....	2,159 57	1,452 86	477 67	1,161 83	
8. Freight and transportation.....	2,258 43	1,830 52	1,487 99	370 45	
9. Postage and telegraphing.....	355 56	650 17	129 36	131 64	
10. Books, stationery and printing.....	798 21	1,100 23	296 03	178 31	
11. Amusements and instruction.....	230 48	470 10	116 00	36 82	
12. Household supplies.....	2,812 94	3,435 80	1,589 00	611 00	
13. Furniture and upholstery.....	1,562 69	4,642 36	652 60	814 46	
14. Building, repairs, etc.	11,147 03	15,017 22	11,319 07	548 43	
15. Tools and machinery.....	3,441 02	2,822 67	1,041 34	446 57	
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	3,098 37	6,218 16	1,317 27	846 11	
17. Insurance.....					
18. Burial expenses.....	205 00	64 97	25 00	595 80	
19. Expenses not classified.....	1,070 72	1,198 75	869 75	565 41	
20. Industrial exp. and good conduct.....					
	\$159,583 26	\$182,958 81	\$53,650 89	\$38,763 02	
Deduct receipts from sales and labor.....	3,790 06	3,488 72		70 00	
Net cur't expenditures for the year	\$155,784 20	\$179,470 09	\$53,650 89	\$38,693 02	
VI. SURPLUS AND DEFICIT (CURRENT FUNDS).					
CR.					
Surplus from cur't funds Aug. 1, 1891.	\$34,231 99	\$3,673 67	\$16,049 94	\$9,284 07	
Receipts from board of inmates, etc ..	650 00			b16,742 06	
Appropriation for current year.....	166,000 00	a175,796 42	a58,703 58	20,000 00	
	\$200,881 99	\$179,470 09	\$75,753 52	\$46,026 13	
DR.					
Current expenses (net) for the year....	\$155,784 20	\$179,470 09	\$53,650 89	\$38,693 02	
Transferred to special accounts	45,097 79		22,102 63	7,333 11	
Surplus from cur't funds July 31, 1892.					
	\$200,881 99	\$179,470 09	\$75,753 52	\$46,026 13	

a \$9,796.42 transferred to the appropriation for the Rochester Hospital.

b Including \$1,250.00 U. S. appropriation unpaid for month of July, 1892, but not including \$1,016.44 due from the U. S., withheld because of deficiency in the appropriation for the year 1892.

BIENNIAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1892. 91

STATEMENT, 1891-92—(Continued).

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reform- atory at St Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$4 00			\$1,000 00	\$4,706 67	\$428 00	\$4,984 29	\$11,732 94
5.80			893 64	200 86	16 64	1,553 48	1,553 48
22 50				11 62	93 76	8,420 68	9,537 62
			610 85	3,491 41	199 67	51 00	178 88
41,577 22	\$351 80	\$1,499 70	16,680 80	100,465 89	4,250 49	17,212 03	354,881 28
	1 25			2,051 67	2,000 15	19,251 95	28,469 62
			297 50	3,427 50	88 00	2,895 91	1,069 65
				15,812 50			9,272 67
					1,002 20	80,116 76	15,812 50
							91,118 96
\$41,609 52	\$616 80	\$1,499 70	\$19,492 79	\$130,167 62	\$8,925 23	\$134,488 60	\$8520,666 79
				9,180 75		69,167 19	78,297 94
\$41,609 52	\$616 80	\$1,499 70	\$19,492 79	\$121,036 87	\$8,925 23	\$85,331 41	\$842,388 85
 \$18,674 40	\$6,879 47	\$22,498 89	\$9,050 81	\$15,602 29	\$18,098 62	\$37,177 30	\$251,632 75
7,342 02	2,640 77	12,300 07	4,184 58	11,333 34	5,872 20	16,961 94	172,347 57
246 01	127 18	374 67	3,175 47	4,029 02	4,005 81	4,437 88	56,319 89
84 10	19 50	634 96	148 64	504 12	204 20	408 93	5,893 71
5,401 93	2,183 19	6,049 17	3,620 31	6,239 48	5,404 24	10,186 92	98,715 83
507 96	268 57	1,623 99	95 42	186 66	392 69	380 83	6,335 54
37 48	79 21	827 78	137 45	98 61	177 38	749 01	7,153 33
150 88	29 68	146 84	151 53	2,864 17	1,557 89	1,531 05	12,381 43
203 85	136 16	238 68	176 21	137 68	442 44	433 69	3,634 94
44 53	88 28	262 52	166 24	78 22	359 00	1,137 88	4,504 47
460 90	502 76	570 51	103 47	151 78	327 18	176 45	3,146 45
217 60	291 70	867 48	559 93	517 62	627 62	1,836 77	12,847 46
119 09	147 94	876 64	430 13	1,111 02	19 55	192 49	10,638 97
1,084 95	545 93	2,343 23	928 46	1,232 04	59 85	194 15	44,423 36
433 63	92 85	813 61	142 73	334 80	1,245 76	603 63	11,438 61
612 55	158 08	1,803 61	562 30	1,936 57	206 93	8 71	16,766 66
			20 00	20 00	50 00	22 00	1,002 77
650 30	206 66	538 10	1 50	7,307 79	1,066 47	1,964 89	15,340 24
3,634 85	1,010 02	1,066 23		2,933 05	5,706 80	9,810 48	24,161 43
 \$39,869 53	\$15,445 95	\$53,601 98	\$23,673 18	\$56,638 18	\$45,777 63	\$87,713 00	\$8757,785 41
2,581 21	732 02	1,117 87	461 56	2,444 21	7,088 54	30,769 79	52,552 98
 \$87,308 82	\$14,718 03	\$52,574 11	\$23,211 62	\$54,198 95	\$38,689 00	\$86,943 21	\$8705,232 43
 \$15,008 34	\$759 54	\$11,014 80	d \$64 28	\$19,958 79	\$11,172 69	\$2,658 25	\$123,747 79
2,920 00	632 22	235 27			209 60	6,656 78	25,125 91
	17,000 00	52,750 00	22,800 00	43,500 00	41,000 00	75,250 00	711,720 00
 \$52,928 84	\$18,391 76	\$64,000 07	\$22,745 72	\$63,458 79	\$52,382 28	\$84,565 01	\$860,593 70
 \$37,308 82	\$14,713 93	\$52,574 11	\$23,211 62	\$54,193 95	\$38,689 09	\$86,943 21	\$8705,232 43
6,12 22					15,212 26		15,844 48
14,987 80	8,677 83	11,425 96	de 475 90	0 264 84	df 1,519 07	27,621 80	139,516 79
 \$52,928 84	\$18,391 76	\$64,000 07	\$22,735 72	\$63,458 79	\$52,382 28	\$84,565 01	\$860,593 70

cTransferred from appropriation for school for deaf. dDeficit. eThe legislature appropriated for an average of 122 inmates. The average number has been 130 inmates which will account for the deficit. fNot including bills receivable and stone unsold.

TABLE 34. ANNUAL FINANCIAL

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls	
VII. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION (INMATES.)				
Present August 1, 1891.....	949	1,054	120	112
Admitted, new, during the year.....	243	269	77	101
Former inmates readmitted.....	70	44	4	59
Transferred from another State Inst.....	51	.....	101	6
Totals (including each person only once)	a1,207	a1,317	302	270
Discharged or temporarily dismissed.....	189	174	41	106
Died.....	83	85	16	18
Transferred to another State Inst.....	106	50	.....	.....
Present July 31, 1892, Males.....	449	609	245	146
Females.....	486	449	245	146
Total number present July 31, 1892....	935	1,058	245	146
Totals (including each person only once)	a1,207	a1,317	302	270
No. temporarily absent or out on probation	107	78	.....	69
VIII. AVERAGES.				
Total No. of days' board during the year.....	408,488	451,251	62,508	57,340
Deduct days board of officers and employees.....	53,378	51,412	12,775	5,828
Number days' board furnished inmates.....	355,000	396,839	49,733	51,512
Average No of inmates for the year.....	970.2	1,064.2	135.9	140.8
Same for school term.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NET YEARLY EXPENSE.				
Avg'e cost per inmate, year end July 31, 1892	\$161	\$166	\$395	\$275
Same, year ending July 31, 1891.....	166	171	438	266
Same, year ending July 31, 1890.....	156	163	.....	230
Same, year ending July 31, 1889.....	159	163	.....	278
Same, year ending July 31, 1888.....	173	166	.....	453
Same, year ending July 31, 1887.....	158	164	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same, for school term, year end, July 31, 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....
COST OF FOOD,				
<i>For each day's board, including employees.c</i>				
For year ending July 31, 1892.....	\$0.112	\$0.108	\$0.107	\$0.173
For year ending July 31, 1891.....	.119	.120	.175	.163
For year ending July 31, 1890.....	.101	.13	.....	.146
For year ending July 31, 1889.....	.103	.143	.....	.167
For year ending July 31, 1888.....	.122	.122	.....	.201
For year ending July 31, 1887.....	.12	.136	.....	.....

a Inmates transferred are omitted from the totals of the institution from which they are transferred, to avoid duplication.

b See averages based on number of pupils during school year below.

c Not including produce raised on institution farm.

STATEMENT, 1891-92, Concluded.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	Schoo for the Blind.	School for Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at Red Wing.	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
39 174	8 57	260 52	124 133 79	292 77 18	132 76 6	317 146	3,360 1,215 555
213	65	358	336	387	a213	a46	5,130
213	64 1	74 22	206 1	99 1	84 1	132 1	1,382 228
.....	141 121	87 42	269 129	128 287	326 129	329	2,400 1,120 3,520
213	65	358	336	387	a213	a462	5,130
.....	76	448	451	52	.....	.....	1,276
66,982 12,051	22,016 7,873	188,906 27,139	58,413 10,748	120,540 13,601	57,215 11,684	135,702 16,287	1,579,494 225,776
54,931	14,143	111,830	47,665	106,939	45,531	119,505	1,353,718
180.1 206.7	38.6 55.9	305.6 314.9	130.2	292.1	124.4	326.5	3,698.6
b\$249 273 258 286 317 316	b\$381 433 328 400 381 411	b\$172 183 185 207 282 288	\$178 204 194 201 232 295	\$186 138 139 172 168 150	\$311 349 521 426	\$174 250 231 181 99 81	\$191 201 201 181 178 164
181 199 189 208 231 236	263 325 246 299 285 307	167 177 180 202 250 268	..............................	..............................	..............................	..............................	..............................
\$0.110 .113 .103 .118 .119 .118	\$0.122 .144 .137 .143 .121 .135	\$0.069 .101 .103 .112 .117 .109	\$0.072 .082 .07 .074 .067 .091	\$0.094 .105 .094 .106 .105 .094	\$0.103 .145 .168......106	\$0.125 .153 .148 .133 .12 .121	\$0.109 .125 .117 .123 .123 .119

TABLE 35.—PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF CURRENT

	Year ending July 31	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
Attendance, salaries and wages.	1889	\$41.55	\$39.59	.....	\$77.13
	1890	45.94	44.70	.....	75.72
	1891	49.85	46.61	\$116.89	82.85
	1892	48.62	44.58	110.07	93.72
Food.	1889	45.50	58.82	.....	66.92
	1890	45.01	54.10	.....	59.24
	1891	50.23	53.88	82.31	65.54
	1892	47.22	45.15	49.12	70.47
Clothing and bedding.	1889	14.15	16.54	.....	43.84
	1890	16.61	20.41	.....	16.04
	1891	15.35	13.37	29.42	19.05
	1892	15.10	15.38	30.39	31.76
Fuel and light.	1889	29.86	21.34	.....	14.21
	1890	22.40	20.68	.....	18.95
	1891	27.82	23.22	39.46	25.91
	1892	21.37	26.59	60.09	33.51
Medical supplies.	1889	1.00	1.35	.....	5.27
	1890	1.31	2.05	.....	8.32
	1891	1.42	1.53	2.02	10.34
	1892	2.23	1.34	3.52	8.26
Furniture and house- hold supplies.	1889	3.34	5.02	.....	18.56
	1890	5.68	7.42	.....	5.63
	1891	4.56	5.07	30.33	7.34
	1892	4.51	7.45	16.35	10.12
Repairs (ordinary).	1889	11.16	9.84	.....	18.27
	1890	11.94	17.32	.....	19.96
	1891	9.82	16.29	67.65	17.55
	1892	11.49	13.85	83.28	3.89
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.	1889	4.75	3.06	.....	9.68
	1890	2.62	4.22	.....	6.76
	1891	3.11	5.13	28.66	5.93
	1892	3.19	5.73	9.69	6.01
Industrial expenses and good conduct.	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other expenses.	1889	11.27	8.95	.....	24.09
	1890	8.28	12.80	.....	22.06
	1891	8.28	8.00	41.30	28.17
	1892	10.75	8.68	32.19	17.57
Gross current exp'nses	1889	\$162.58	\$164.51	.....	\$277.97
	1890	159.79	183.70	.....	230.18
	1891	170.43	173.10	\$438.04	262.68
	1892	164.48	168.75	394.80	275.30
Deduct miscellaneous receipts.	1889	4.05	.47	.....	.....
	1890	3.60	.35	.....	.....
	1891	4.28	1.81	.20	.65
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.50
Net current expense.	1889	\$158.53	\$164.04	.....	\$277.97
	1890	156.19	183.35	.....	230.18
	1891	166.15	171.29	\$437.75	262.03
	1892	160.57	165.53	394.80	274.80
Average number of inmates.	1889	962.0	836.1	.....	98.4
	1890	972.8	903.4	.....	127.7
	1891	929.0	1,001.4	102.3	130.1
	1892	970.2	1,084.2	135.9	140.8
Net current expenses, based on school term averages.	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average number of pupils (school term.)	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....

BIENNIAL REPORT—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES 95

EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1892.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			State public school at Owa- tonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTIT'NS.			Totals.
School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble mind'd		Reform school at Red Wing.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud	Prison at Stillwater	
\$131.29	\$150.04	873.15	\$76.02	\$60.28	.....	\$82.40	856.84
126.56	141.85	68.08	76.23	46.58	\$191.10	93.08	62.02
121.08	174.15	67.81	81.18	47.03	141.76	113.47	67.93
124.41	178.21	73.63	69.53	53.42	145.49	113.87	68.04
53.73	80.92	51.13	32.76	43.78	.....	52.73	51.41
46.48	74.60	46.46	31.52	38.51	80.22	60.02	50.12
50.02	81.41	45.85	37.20	43.35	65.89	63.67	53.56
48.90	69.46	40.28	32.14	38.80	47.20	51.95	46.52
5.65	7.62	7.58	27.54	13.95	.....	16.28	15.71
2.34	5.44	7.46	26.75	12.57	55.82	17.51	17.27
3.88	1.29	4.38	31.89	12.77	34.31	16.98	14.80
1.64	3.29	1.23	24.38	13.80	33.19	13.60	15.23
38.75	49.83	29.04	32.85	23.24	.....	13.07	24.77
38.48	40.14	23.30	30.25	12.74	41.16	8.88	21.22
36.74	64.60	22.00	32.86	14.80	33.73	5.03	24.50
39.87	63.52	25.28	28.54	22.00	46.64	32.34	28.40
.26	1.01	.88	.74	.96	.....	1.43	1.24
.22	1.02	2.08	1.07	.45	5.02	3.32	2.03
.34	1.54	1.49	.72	.42	1.56	2.48	1.76
.26	2.05	2.06	1.05	.33	1.42	2.39	1.93
10.01	18.40	7.92	6.46	2.87	.....	3.76	5.18
5.68	15.13	10.65	9.40	2.28	32.86	3.98	6.75
11.37	16.62	6.45	8.90	1.79	5.04	5.68	6.01
2.72	11.37	5.70	7.60	5.58	5.20	4.60	6.35
20.38	44.83	16.02	7.92	3.38	.....	3.25	10.25
11.47	18.05	11.15	8.16	.77	10.44	1.46	11.50
15.81	54.27	14.95	5.44	2.02	5.02	.44	12.74
7.32	14.14	7.64	7.13	4.22	.48	.59	12.01
6.89	4.38	10.82	8.07	7.36	.....	.....	4.60
6.46	6.70	8.28	5.90	4.21	18.22	.....	4.17
2.05	8.73	6.95	6.22	3.89	2.82	.....	4.80
4.08	4.04	5.90	4.32	6.63	1.66	.....	4.53
29.45	15.17	2.23	.....	33.29	.....	11.55	6.03
26.70	22.39	2.25	.....	26.80	57.52	31.12	8.55
27.76	20.61	4.82	.....	13.67	60.84	30.97	7.96
24.22	26.17	3.49	.....	10.01	45.88	30.05	6.53
13.81	34.59	10.73	10.25	14.82	.....	13.38	11.96
18.01	24.68	2.80	8.07	9.49	92.60	20.20	14.08
22.00	29.06	14.80	9.57	8.58	44.95	23.03	13.99
12.84	27.90	10.56	7.13	39.11	41.83	19.26	15.84
\$310.22	\$406.09	\$209.50	\$202.63	\$198.93	.....	\$197.85	\$187.99
278.40	345.00	187.60	197.39	154.48	\$584.96	239.57	198.70
290.55	452.28	188.80	208.48	149.23	385.98	261.75	207.94
265.75	400.15	175.75	181.82	198.90	367.99	268.64	204.88
23.19	8.90	3.03	1.97	21.74	.....	16.52	6.94
20.37	16.74	2.49	3.45	15.76	64.40	8.17	6.37
17.58	19.13	5.81	4.70	11.28	54.53	11.53	7.28
17.19	18.96	3.66	3.55	8.37	56.99	94.24	14.21
\$287.03	\$397.19	\$206.47	\$200.66	\$172.19	.....	\$181.33	\$181.06
258.03	328.26	185.11	193.94	138.72	\$620.56	231.40	192.23
272.97	433.15	183.99	203.78	137.97	341.40	250.19	200.68
248.56	381.19	172.00	178.27	185.53	311.00	174.40	190.67
127.6	37.3	197.7	101.6	266.8	.....	424.6	3,062.1
135.1	44.2	267.7	110.3	280.5	81.1	352.4	3,275.2
144.8	39.0	301.3	108.8	285.9	128.3	315.2	3,486.1
150.1	38.6	305.6	130.2	292.1	124.4	326.5	3,698.6
\$209.14	\$296.01	\$201.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188.74	246.33	180.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198.92	325.50	177.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181.37	263.22	166.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175.1	49.9	202.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
184.7	58.9	274.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198.7	51.9	310.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205.7	55.9	314.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 36.

*Sub-classification of Attendance Showing the Number of Days Service and the
[See 4th Biennial]*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.		
YEAR ENDING JULY 31.—NUMBER OF DAYS' SERVICE RENDERED BY					
a. Officers	1891 2,001	1892 2,212	1891 2,160	1892 1,188	1891 1,389
					1892 1,414
b. Teachers	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
c. Custodians	1891 26,056	1892 27,715	1891 28,231	1892 4,773	1891 2,369
					1892 2,938
d. Domestics	1891 11,126	1892 11,237	1891 10,747	1892 2,150	1891 2,823
					1892 3,202
e. Engineers, firemen, etc.	1891 3,220	1892 3,595	1891 2,036	1892 1,636	1891 1,198
					1892 1,182
f. Farm employes	1891 3,522	1892 3,436	1891 3,838	1892 1,147	1891 598
					1892 709
g. Miscellaneous	1891 2,160	1892 2,134	1891 2,257	1892 532	1891 414
					1892 547
Total days services rendered	1891 49,075	1892 50,329	1891 49,272	1892 51,209	1891 8,978
					1892 11,452
					1891 9,279
					1892 10,069
AMOUNT PAID FOR SERVICES OF					
a. Officers	1891 \$8,043	1892 8,535	1891 \$7,650	1892 7,994	1891 \$4,987
					1892 5,211
b. Teachers	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
c. Custodians	1891 19,020	1892 19,489	1891 20,040	1892 19,943	1891 2,501
					1892 3,471
d. Domestics	1891 8,892	1892 8,565	1891 8,606	1892 8,972	1891 1,801
					1892 2,042
e. Engineers, firemen, etc.	1891 3,890	1892 4,326	1891 2,700	1892 2,945	1891 1,539
					1892 1,998
f. Farm employes	1891 3,299	1892 3,271	1891 3,861	1892 4,510	1891 739
					1892 1,715
g. Miscellaneous	1891 3,151	1892 3,038	1891 3,810	1892 3,963	1891 301
					1892 521
Total paid for services	1891 \$46,304	1892 47,174	1891 \$46,678	1892 48,327	1891 \$11,957
					1892 14,958
					1891 \$10,788
					1892 13,196
Average number of inmates	1891 929	1892 970.2	1891 1,001.4	1892 1,084.2	1891 102.3
					1892 135.9
Cost per inmate	1891 \$49.85	1892 48.02	1891 \$46.61	1892 44.58	1891 \$116.89
					1892 110.07
Same based on school term average	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
					1892

TABLE. 36.

*Amount Paid for Each Class of Service, for the Two Years Ending July 31, 1892.
Report, p. 108.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES. AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depen- dent Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Total.
School for the Deaf	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform school at Red Wing.	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
931 1,099	848	1,397 1,352	813 830	1,506 1,492	1,346 1,306	1,903 1,768	15,581 16,671
2,720 2,926	722 1,846	2,738 2,986	890 934	1,824 1,974	279 360	..... .....	10,182 11,026
2,131 2,451	638 533	7,377 7,751	1,763 2,350	2,025 2,296	6,830 6,516	11,447 10,064	93,116 98,407
4,502 4,782	2,824 2,859	10,343 10,688	3,540 3,411	2,949 4,229	730 714	865 366	52,059 56,066
1,049 1,116	273 243	1,015 889	1,006 924	385 416	385 366	..... 627	11,810 13,239
1,095 1,371	453 508	1,445 1,440	959 1,032	720 585	406 361	..... .....	13,989 15,248
439 659	58 103	778 645	377 342	250 422	419 416	1,063 1,179	8,762 9,708
12,867 14,404	6,816 6,913	25,053 25,731	9,357 9,823	9,640 11,414	10,375 10,039	14,778 14,004	205,499 216,417
\$3,645 3,808	\$2,564 2,405	\$4,432 4,710	\$2,346 2,277	\$4,648 4,259	\$6,180 6,011	\$9,377 9,070	\$55,324 59,102
6,874 7,148	2,085 2,234	2,911 3,478	783 821	2,098 2,388	558 760	..... .....	15,309 16,779
1,652 1,921	420 348	4,659 5,508	1,398 1,704	2,185 2,841	7,973 7,783	22,375 22,171	84,250 87,859
2,220 2,219	1,161 1,195	4,685 5,537	1,855 1,686	2,878 4,093	1,385 1,413	1,200 1,200	37,159 39,477
1,531 1,598	198 194	1,337 1,356	1,147 1,079	710 830	660 720	..... 1,490	14,889 18,086
1,034 1,431	297 359	1,227 1,342	954 1,042	855 759	506 473	..... .....	18,266 15,282
576 1,049	67 144	731 763	340 442	331 482	896 939	2,825 3,246	13,538 15,266
\$17,532 18,674	\$6,792 6,879	\$20,282 22,494	\$8,833 9,051	\$13,705 15,602	\$18,188 18,099	\$35,777 37,177	\$236,835 251,631
144.8 150.1	39. 88.6	301.3 305.6	108.8 130.2	285.9 292.1	128.3 124.4	315.2 326.5	3,486.1 3,698.6
\$121.08 124.41	\$174.15 178.21	\$67.31 73.63	\$81.18 69.53	\$47.93 53.42	\$141.76 145.49	\$113.47 113.87	\$67.93 68.04
\$88.00 91.00	\$131.00 123.00	\$65.00 71.00	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........

TABLE 37.

Per Capita Statement of "Attendance" Showing the Number of Days Service For Four Years.

INSTITUTIONS— YEAR ENDING JULY 31.	Average number of inmates.	DAYS SERVICE RENDERED PER INMATE DURING THE YEAR BY							
		Off- icers.	Teach- ers.	Custo- dians.	Do- m'sticos	Eng'rs etc.	Farm empl's	Misc. empl's	Totals
		Days per inm'te	Days per inm'te	Days per inm'te	Days per inm'te	Days per inm'te	Days per inm'te	Days per inm'te	Days per inm'te
St. Peter hospital for insane.	1889 962.0	1.6	.....	26.7	10.0	2.2	4.0	1.2	47.0
	1890 972.5	2.1	.....	27.8	10.8	3.2	3.4	1.9	48.7
	1891 929.0	2.2	.....	29.0	12.0	3.5	3.8	2.3	52.8
	1892 970.2	2.3	.....	28.6	11.6	3.7	3.5	2.2	51.9
Rochester hospital for insane.	1889 836.1	2.1	.....	24.5	9.9	2.2	3.1	.9	42.7
	1890 903.4	1.9	.....	28.4	10.6	2.7	3.3	1.3	48.2
	1891 1,001.4	2.2	.....	28.2	10.7	2.0	3.8	2.3	49.2
	1892 1,064.2	2.1	.....	25.8	10.5	2.1	4.3	2.4	47.3
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.	1889 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1891 102.3	11.6	.....	32.6	21.0	12.6	5.9	4.0	87.7
	1892 135.9	8.4	.....	35.1	16.3	12.0	8.5	3.3	84.3
State sol- diers' home	1889 98.4	8.3	.....	18.4	28.9	2.5	3.8	2.2	62.1
	1890 127.7	9.5	.....	14.1	31.8	5.1	6.4	1.9	58.8
	1891 130.2	10.7	.....	18.2	21.7	9.2	7.3	4.2	71.3
	1892 140.8	10.0	.....	20.9	22.8	8.4	5.0	4.6	71.7
School for the deaf ..	1889 175.1	5.3	14.0	12.9	26.1	5.1	9.5	2.1	a 74.7
	1890 184.7	5.2	14.4	11.7	25.1	4.8	6.2	2.1	a 69.5
	1891 198.7	4.7	13.7	10.7	22.7	5.8	5.5	2.2	a 64.8
	1892 205.7	5.3	14.2	11.9	23.3	5.4	6.7	3.2	a 70.0
School for the blind ..	1889 49.9	16.9	28.3	6.2	56.4	4.9	10.3	.....	a 122.0
	1890 58.9	13.8	28.8	5.8	47.7	4.7	7.8	1	a 108.2
	1891 51.9	16.3	33.2	12.3	54.4	5.8	8.7	1.1	a 131.3
	1892 55.9	14.7	33.0	9.5	51.2	4.4	9.1	1.8	a 123.7
School for feeble min- ded	1889 197.7	6.8	8.5	26.9	32.7	4.2	4.2	3.8	86.1
	1890 267.7	5.0	8.1	23.7	33.7	3.4	4.3	2.8	81.0
	1891 301.3	4.6	9.1	24.5	34.2	3.4	4.8	2.6	83.2
	1892 305.5	4.4	9.8	25.4	35.0	2.8	4.7	2.1	84.2
School for dependent children ...	1889 101.8	10.4	6.7	17.3	29.7	3.5	10.5	.6	78.7
	1890 110.3	7.4	9.5	16.8	30.5	8.6	9.8	.3	82.9
	1891 108.8	7.5	8.3	16.2	32.5	9.2	8.8	3.5	86.0
	1892 130.2	6.4	7.2	18.0	26.2	7.1	7.9	2.6	75.4
State re- form sch'ol	1889 266.8	6.3	5.5	7.2	11.1	1.4	2.8	.5	34.8
	1890 280.5	5.6	5.9	6.6	10.5	1.6	2.3	1	32.6
	1891 285.9	5.3	6.4	7.1	10.3	1.3	2.5	.9	32.8
	1892 292.1	5.1	6.8	7.9	14.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	39.1
State re- formatory.	1889 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890 81.1	15.8	2.2	63.2	7.6	4.2	7.0	4.7	104.7
	1891 128.3	10.5	2.2	53.2	5.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	80.8
	1892 124.4	10.5	3.0	52.4	5.7	2.9	2.9	3.3	80.7
State prison	1889 424.6	4.7	.....	27.5	.8	.....	.....	1.4	34.4
	1890 352.4	5.3	.....	28.0	1.0	.....	.....	2.8	38.1
	1891 315.3	6.0	.....	36.3	1.1	.....	.....	3.4	44.8
	1892 328.5	5.4	.....	30.8	1.1	2.0	.....	3.6	42.9
Totals	1889 3,052.1	3.9	2.5	23.2	13.4	2.6	3.8	1.4	b 50.8
	1890 3,275.2	4.2	2.9	25.0	14.2	3.1	3.7	1.7	b 54.8
	1891 3,486.3	4.5	2.9	26.7	14.9	3.4	4.0	2.5	b 58.9
	1892 3,698.6	4.2	3.0	25.8	14.9	3.6	4.1	2.6	b 58.1

a Based on school term average number of pupils.

TABLE 37.—Continued.

*Per Inmate and the Average Cost for Each Class of Service per Inmate,
Ending July 31, 1892.*

COST OF SERVICE PER INMATE DURING THE YEAR FOR							
Officers.	Teachers.	Custo- dians.	Domestics	Engineers etc.	Farm employees.	Miscel'n's employees.	Totals.
Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.
\$6.77	.....	\$17.71	\$7.36	\$8.86	\$8.58	\$2.07	\$41.55
8.00	.....	19.43	8.66	8.70	8.19	2.96	45.84
8.66	.....	20.48	9.57	4.19	3.55	3.39	49.84
8.79	.....	20.04	8.83	4.46	3.37	3.03	48.62
8.25	.....	16.28	6.89	3.07	8.12	1.98	30.59
7.41	.....	19.02	8.32	3.41	3.00	2.64	44.70
7.64	.....	20.01	8.59	2.71	3.86	3.80	46.61
7.37	.....	18.39	8.28	2.72	4.16	3.65	44.57
.....
48.74	.....	25.33	17.60	15.04	7.23	2.94	116.88
38.35	.....	25.54	15.03	14.70	12.62	3.83	110.07
29.26	.....	10.92	26.49	5.42	2.03	3.01	77.13
31.25	.....	9.73	19.96	5.99	4.47	3.82	76.22
34.19	.....	12.50	19.02	8.97	3.87	4.30	82.86
37.79	.....	17.97	19.57	11.01	2.56	4.82	98.72
21.05	\$33.98	9.52	12.00	7.42	9.86	1.84	a 95.67
20.81	35.94	9.10	11.42	7.25	5.93	2.12	a 92.67
18.55	34.60	8.31	11.17	7.70	5.20	2.90	a 88.23
16.08	34.75	9.34	10.79	7.77	6.95	5.10	a 90.78
42.79	31.54	2.06	23.99	3.49	7.27	.....	a 112.14
40.04	34.77	2.78	19.96	3.45	5.30	14	a 106.44
49.40	40.17	8.09	22.38	3.81	5.72	1.29	a 130.86
43.02	39.96	6.23	21.38	3.47	6.42	2.58	a 123.06
21.33	8.72	16.23	14.41	5.51	3.29	3.19	72.68
17.18	8.70	16.09	15.06	4.67	3.59	2.80	68.00
14.73	9.66	16.46	15.46	4.44	4.15	2.42	67.32
15.42	11.88	18.03	17.47	4.43	4.39	2.50	73.63
25.02	5.87	13.56	14.58	5.81	10.63	.54	76.01
21.39	6.65	12.74	15.74	10.22	9.19	.30	76.23
21.56	7.20	12.85	17.04	10.54	8.77	3.22	81.18
17.49	6.30	13.08	12.95	8.20	8.00	3.40	69.82
19.65	6.67	8.04	9.70	2.25	2.76	1.52	50.28
17.24	7.04	7.13	9.72	2.25	2.65	.53	46.56
16.28	7.34	7.64	10.08	2.48	2.99	1.16	47.93
14.58	8.00	9.73	14.02	2.84	2.60	1.65	53.42
.....
69.14	3.25	77.60	14.02	7.16	9.47	10.46	191.10
48.17	6.28	60.22	10.80	5.14	4.64	6.51	141.76
48.32	6.11	62.56	11.36	5.79	3.80	7.55	154.49
22.27	.....	54.35	2.83	.....	.....	3.95	82.40
26.66	.....	53.87	3.40	1.82	.....	7.33	93.08
29.74	.....	71.29	3.80	.....	.....	8.64	113.47
27.78	.....	67.90	3.68	4.57	.....	9.94	113.87
14.28	3.78	20.68	8.80	3.46	3.56	2.28	b 58.84
15.72	4.27	22.28	9.95	4.03	3.45	3.20	b 62.90
16.73	4.39	24.17	10.66	4.27	3.84	3.87	b 67.93
15.98	4.58	23.70	10.67	4.89	4.13	4.13	b 68.03

b Based on yearly average number of pupils.

TABLE 38.

Consolidated Monthly Pay Roll of State Correctional and Charitable

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.						Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.		Hospital at Rochester.		Hospital at Fergus Falls			
	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.		
A. OFFICERS.								
Superintendent or warden.....	1	\$208.33	1	\$208.33	1	\$208.33	1 \$125.00	
Assistant superintendent or dep. warden	1	125.00	1	125.00	1	125.00	.....
Assistant physician	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	50.00	.....
Assistant physician.....	1	83.33	1	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant physician (female).....	1	83.33	1	83.33	.....	.....	.....
Physician .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 125.00
Matron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steward or chief clerk.....	n 1	125.00	1	125.00	b 1	125.00	1 75.00	
Secretary.....	n ½	50.00	n ½	50.00	n ½	50.00	n 1 125.00	
State agent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Managers, board of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total monthly for officers.....	6½	\$741.66	6½	\$708.33	4½	\$525.00	4 \$450.00	
B. TEACHERS.								
Teachers, male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Music teachers, male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, female.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, female.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, female.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, female.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tutor, female .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Music teachers, female .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total monthly for teachers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note. All officers and employees receive board at state expense unless otherwise stated.
 n. Not boarded. a. Includes house rent, fuel and lights. b. Includes meals, not lodging, reckoned at one-twelfth of the annual salary. f. Some teaching done by male employees.

TABLE 38.

Institutions, Based on the Pay Rolls of May and September, 1892.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.				CORRECTIONAL INSTITU- TIONS.						Totals.						
School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for feeble minded.	School for dependent children at Owatonna.	Reform School at Red Wing.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Average pay.
1	\$166.67	1	\$125.00	1	\$166.67	1	\$125.00	1	\$133.33	na1	\$250.00	na1	\$250.00	11	\$178.80	
.....	.....	.....	1	75.00	.....	1	83.33	1	83.33	na1	166.67	7	112.06	
.....	.....	1	75.00	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	78.12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	83.33	
n 1	25.00	n 1	10.41	.....	1	33.33	..	.....	n 1	58.33	n 1	83.33	6	c
1	35.00	1	35.42	1	41.67	1	30.00	2	33.33	.....	1	40.00	7	35.53	
d	.....	d	.....	d	.....	.....	n 1	93.00	b 1	83.33	n 1	125.00	7	107.33
n $\frac{1}{2}$	25.00	n1-6	25.00	n $\frac{1}{2}$	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	c	91.67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	na1	83.34	.....	.....	n $\frac{1}{2}$	100.00	n $\frac{1}{2}$	100.00	2	85.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$235.00	31-6	\$175.00	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$370.84	4	\$284.17	5	\$376.32	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$535.24	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$814.75	51	\$5,216.31	
en 1	\$110.40	e 1	\$54.17	.....	f	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	\$68.82
n 1	93.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
n 1	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
n 1	70.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
n 1	54.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	23.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50.00
.....	.....	.....	n 1	50.00	f	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
n 1	43.75	1	31.25	1	45.00	1	\$30.00	4	\$30.00	.....	.....	.....	18	30.90
n 2	41.67	1	25.00	6	35.00	2	25.00	1	20.00	.....	.....	.....	n 5	40.75
n 1	26.67	.....	.....	1	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6.25
.....	.....	1	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c	.....	
.....	.....	n 1	35.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$20.00	1	\$10.00	1	c
.....	.....	n 1	20.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c
e 11	\$606.35	e 6	\$172.91	9	\$330.00	3	\$80.00	5	\$140.00	1	\$20.00	1	\$10.00	36	\$1,350.26	

c. Salaries on different bases—cannot be averaged. d. Vacancy. e. Teachers' salaries classed as "custodians."

TABLE 38.—Continued.

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.						Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis	
	Hospital at St. Peter.		Hospital at Rochester.		Hospital at Fergus Falls			
	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.		
C. CUSTODIANS.								
Assistant matrons								
Assistant matrons								
Assistant deputy warden								
Hospital steward							1 \$35.00	
Supervisor, male	1	\$40.00	1	\$40.00	1	\$35.00	1 51.40	
Supervisor, female	1	28.00	1	27.00				
Assistant supervisor, male	1	30.00	1	35.00				
Assistant supervisor, female			1	25.00				
Head attendants, male	3	27.00	3	30.00	2	26.00	4 25.71	
Head attendants, male			1	27.00				
Head attendants, female	4	20.00	1	22.00				
Head attendants, female			3	20.00				
Head attendants, female			1	18.00				
Nurses, female			1	35.00				
Cottage managers, female								
Attendants or guards, male	17	25.00	2	25.00	2	25.00 g	1 10.00	
Attendants or guards, male	7	22.00	16	25.00	4	24.00 g	3 8.00	
Attendants or guards, male	1	18.00	2	24.00	1	22.00 g	3 5.00	
Attendants or guards, male			1	23.00	7	20.00 g	2 3.00	
Attendants or guards, male			1	22.00	1	18.00		
Attendants or guards, male			1	21.00				
Attendants or guards, male			5	20.00				
Attendants or guards, male			3	18.00				
Attendants, female	24	18.00	4	20.00				
Attendants, female	4	18.00	1	19.00				
Attendants, female	2	14.00	7	18.00				
Attendants, female			2	17.00				
Attendants, female			5	16.00				
Attendants, female			2	15.00				
Attendants, female			2	14.00				
Attendants, female			3	13.00				
Attendants, female			1	12.00				
Watchmen	4	27.00	2	30.00	1	30.00 g	1 10.00	
Watchmen			2	25.00	1	24.00		
Watchmen			1	22.00				
Watchwomen	1	20.00	5	20.00				
Watchwomen	4	18.00						
Ushers, male	1	30.00	1	30.00				
Ushers, male	1	25.00						
Ushers, female								
Total monthly for custodians	76	\$1635.00	84	\$1809.00	20	\$467.00	\$554.27	

g. Soldiers' home inmates. h. These employes act also as teachers. i. Not including

TABLE 38—Continued.

Soldiers' home.

TABLE 38.—Continued.

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.						Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis	
	Hospital at St. Peter.		Hospital at Rochester.		Hospital at Fergus Falls			
	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.		
D. DOMESTICS.								
Housekeepers								
Stewards								
Bakers, male.....	n 1	\$52.00	1	\$50.00	1	\$40.00		
Bakers, female.....								
Bakers, assistant, male.....	1	25.00	1	30.00				
Bakers, assistant, female.....								
Cooks, male.....	1	55.00	1	55.00	1	60.00	1 \$60.00	
Cooks, male.....	2	45.00	1	40.00			1 45.00	
Cooks, female.....	2	20.00	3	20.00			g 1 15.00	
Cooks, female.....								
Cooks, assistant, male.....	1	25.00	2	30.00	1	35.00	1 35.00	
Cooks, assistant, male.....	1	22.00	1	25.00			g 1 5.00	
Cooks, assistant, male.....	1	20.00						
Cooks, assistant, female.....	1	18.00	2	18.00				
Cooks, assistant, female.....	1	16.00	3	12.00				
Cooks, assistant, female.....	2	10.00						
Waiters								
Waitresses			2	15.00	1	15.00	g 1 15.00	
Waitresses			1	12.00				
Waitresses								
Housemaids, etc.....	1	12.00						
Housemaids, etc.....	1	10.00						
Housemaids, etc.....								
Housemaids, etc.....								
Laundrymen.....			1	35.00	1	20.00	g 1 10.00	
Laundresses.....	1	25.00	1	20.00			1 20.00	
Laundrymen, assistant.....			1	15.00				
Laundresses, assistant.....	7	18.00	5	18.00	3	15.00		
Laundresses, assistant.....	1	16.00	1	12.00				
Laundresses, assistant.....	2	14.00						
Scrubbers.....								
Bath room attendants.....								
Bath room attendants.....								
Seamstresses.....	1	20.00	2	20.00				
Seamstresses.....	1	18.00	1	18.00				
Seamstresses.....	1	14.00						
Seamstresses.....								
Tailors.....	1	30.00	1	35.00				
Tailoresses.....								
Shoemakers.....	1	30.00	1	35.00				
Total monthly for domestics.....	32	\$712.00	32	\$734.00	8	\$215.00	\$247.00	

TABLE 38—Continued.

n. Not boarded. *g.* Soldier's Home inmates. *i.* Not including Soldier's Home.

TABLE 38.—*Continued.*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.						Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis	
	Hospital at St. Peter.		Hospital at Rochester.		Hospital at Fergus Falls.			
	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.		
E. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.								
Engineer	1	\$75.00	1	\$75.00	1	\$70.00	1 \$80.00	
Engineer, assistant	1	50.00	1	45.00	2	40.00	1 35.00	
Electrician	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen	5	30.00	2	30.00	1	35.00	g 1 15.00	
Firemen	1	25.00	2	25.00b	2	30.00	.....
Firemen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25.00	.....
Pumpmen	1	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas men .....	.....	.....	1	35.00	.....	.....	.....
Total for engineer's department	10	\$370.00	7	\$265.00	7	\$270.00	3 \$130.00	
F. FARM EMPLOYES.								
Farmers	1	\$60.00	1	\$60.00	1	\$60.00	.....
Farmers' assistant	1	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners	1	30.00	1	40.00	.....	.....	1
Gardeners' assistant .....	.....	.....	1	25.00	.....	.....	1
Gardeners' assistant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Laborers	2	25.00	1	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance drivers	1	30.00	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters	2	25.00	5	25.00	1	22.00	.....
Teamsters .....	.....	.....	1	23.00	.....	.....	.....
Choremen and hostlers	1	18.00	1	22.00	.....	.....	2 g 5.00
Poultrymen .....	.....	.....	1	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Herdsman	1	25.00n	1	33.33	.....	.....	g 1
Messengers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10.00	.....
Total farm employees	10	\$288.00	14	\$417.33	3	\$92.00	7	

n. Not boarded. g. Soldier's Home inmates. i. Not including Soldier's Home. b.

TABLE 38.—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.				CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.								Totals.			
No.	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble minded.	School for dependent children at Owatonna.			Reform School at Bed Wing,		Reformatory at St. Cloud.		Prison at Stillwater.		No.	Average pay.	
No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.		
n 1	\$85.00	1	\$80.00	1	\$58.33	1	\$35.00	1	\$35.00	1	\$100.00	10	875.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	42.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.00
1 1	25.00	1	\$25.00	1	28.00	1	25.00	2	55.00	22	30.14	
1 20.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35.00
3	\$130.00	1	\$25.00	3	\$128.00	2	\$88.33	1	\$35.00	1	\$35.00	3	\$210.00	\$1,741.33
1	\$20.00	1	\$50.00	1	\$30.00	1	\$35.00	1	\$40.00	8	\$46.25
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	22.50
1	50.00	1	25.00	1	55.00	1	45.00	1	44.50	7	41.36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25.00
.....	.....	.....	1	25.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	24.75
.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	35.00
.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	21.00	....	....	....	10	24.10
1	21.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	20.20
.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	25.00
.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	29.17
.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10.00
3	\$91.00	2	\$45.00	4	\$150.00	2	\$50.00	3	\$116.00	2	\$84.50	\$1,373.83

ludes meals, not lodging.

TABLE 38.—Continued.

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.						Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis	
	Hospital at St. Peter.		Hospital at Rochester.		Hospital at Fergus Falls			
	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.	No.	Pay pr. mo.		
G. MISCELLANEOUS.								
Chaplains.....		\$21.67	.....	\$21.67	.....	\$21.67	n1 \$40.00
Clerks, male.....	n1	70.00	1	60.00	.....	.....	g1 10.00
Clerks, male.....	.....	.....	1	28.00	.....	.....	.....
Clerks, male.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks, male.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storekeepers, male.....	1	35.00	1	40.00	1	25.00	.....
Storekeeper's assistant, male.....	1	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storekeepers, female.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Druggists.....	1	35.00	1	35.00	1	25.00	.....
Librarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g1 5.00
Superintendents of construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial teachers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial teachers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial teachers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g1 13.00
Butchers.....	1	50.00	1	60.00	.....	.....	.....
Butcher's assistant.....	1	25.00	1	35.00	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	1	56.25	2	60.00	b1	52.00	g1 8.00	
Carpenters.....	1	38.25	1	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Masons.....	n1	77.25	1	45.00	1	104.00	.....
Masons.....	n1	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	1	48.00	1	42.00	1	49.00	.....
Painters.....	2	26.00	1	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Soap makers.....	.....	.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		\$876.42		\$871.67		\$276.67	\$75.00	
TOTAL MONTHLY PAYROLL.								
A. Officers.....		\$741.66		\$708.33		\$525.00	\$450.00	
B. Teachers.....		.....		.....		.....	.....
C. Custodians.....		1,635.00		1,809.00		467.00	254.27	
D. Domestics.....		712.00		734.00		215.00	247.00	
E. Engineer's department.....		370.00		285.00		270.00	130.00	
F. Farm employees.....		288.00		417.33		92.00	40.00	
G. Miscellaneous.....		576.42		571.67		276.67	75.00	
Grand totals.....		\$4,323.08		\$4,505.33		\$1,845.67	\$1,196.27	

n. Not boarded. b. Includes meals, not lodging. g. Soldier's Home inmates. t. Not

TABLE 38. - *Continued.*

including Soldier's Home.

TABLE 39.

Per capita Food Statement, showing the yearly cost of Food for each person
 (See 4th Biennial

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at R'chester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls		
Breadstuffs.....	1889	\$6.99	\$8.30	.....	\$6.38
	1890	4.34	4.54	.....	4.94
	1891	5.63	5.87	\$0.78	5.32
	1892	5.44	6.48	3.67	6.25
Butter.....	1889	7.20	11.06	.....	6.95
	1890	8.35	8.85	.....	6.12
	1891	8.09	8.74	7.00	6.74
	1892	7.89	6.66	9.08	6.12
Milk.....	1889	.....	.....	.....	.50
	1890	.....	.....	9.48	.....
	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs.....	1889	.96	1.78	.....	2.08
	1890	1.20	1.31	.....	2.04
	1891	1.28	1.74	2.80	3.00
	1892	1.14	.87	2.67	5.22
Fruit.....	1889	2.24	3.84	.....	1.87
	1890	2.71	4.00	.....	1.45
	1891	3.87	4.21	3.60	2.04
	1892	3.58	2.97	2.60	1.86
Meats, fish and poultry.....	1889	13.18	16.28	.....	24.61
	1890	13.14	16.80	.....	22.33
	1891	13.65	14.42	14.56	23.95
	1892	13.16	13.02	11.02	28.19
Sundry supplies.....	1889	8.57	10.26	.....	13.10
	1890	8.84	10.80	.....	13.48
	1891	8.99	8.21	11.64	12.36
	1892	8.33	7.60	8.64	11.55
Vegetables.....	1889	.15	.38	.....	4.22
	1890	.17	.63	.....	2.41
	1891	1.27	3.34	4.20	4.78
	1892	.51	1.34	.62	3.67
Freight on food.....	1889	.76	.45	.....	.49
	1890	.70	.62	.....	.48
	1891	.82	.63	.93	.49
	1892	1.00	.76	.84	.46
Total yearly cost of food.....	1889	\$40.05	\$52.33	.....	\$60.80
	1890	39.52	47.62	.....	54.15
	1891	43.60	47.16	64.08	50.57
	1892	41.05	39.70	39.14	63.32
Cost of food for each day's board.....	1889	\$0.103	\$0.143	.....	\$0.167
	1890	.101	.13	.....	.148
	1891	.119	.129	\$0.175	.162
	1892	.112	.108	.107	.173
Average number of persons fed.....	1889	1,093	940	.....	108
	1890	1,107	1,029	.....	140
	1891	1,070	1,144	131	143
	1892	1,116	1,233	171	157

a Bakers bread.

TABLE 39.

fed, including officers and employes, for four years, ending July 31, 1892.

Report, pg. 124.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for dependent children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble minded.		Reform school at Red Wing	Reformatory at St. Cloud	Prison at Stillwat'r.	
\$7.20	\$11.68	\$8.08	\$7.17	\$11.16	.....	\$11.79	\$8.50
5.46	9.42	6.11	5.29	8.68	\$10.02	8.53	5.68
6.10	8.77	6.82	5.55	8.99	11.24	10.03	6.82
6.14	7.60	5.78	5.53	8.26	9.44	9.07	6.46
9.56	7.22	8.39	3.48	6.85	.....	3.35	7.73
9.13	8.63	7.51	2.36	5.77	3.78	3.09	7.27
9.20	7.87	7.78	3.75	6.62	3.22	2.69	7.29
9.62	7.84	7.55	4.00	6.29	2.89	2.18	6.63
.87	1.41	2.99	.....	3.85	.....	.80	.72
1.67	1.64	2.76	.....	4.12	.38	2.25	.92
2.35	1.08	.71	.....	3.69	.....	3.15	1.06
1.75	.25	.....	.....	1.07	.10	2.33	.36
1.45	1.54	.74	.51	.62	.....	.53	1.14
1.25	1.50	.85	.61	.59	.84	.45	1.24
1.65	1.93	.85	.74	.98	1.36	1.15	1.49
1.69	1.86	.72	.83	.82	1.23	.65	1.20
4.03	4.95	3.35	3.24	1.61	.....	1.20	2.71
4.38	4.14	3.29	3.19	2.25	4.20	1.92	3.10
3.00	4.60	3.36	4.05	2.30	3.01	1.85	3.49
3.39	4.24	3.02	3.01	2.13	2.17	1.11	2.86
11.20	12.73	8.95	5.88	7.58	.....	10.74	14.00
8.61	13.56	9.74	7.39	6.97	21.65	25.08	14.74
9.90	13.76	9.06	7.76	7.98	16.26	23.25	14.00
11.21	12.96	9.11	7.92	8.31	12.24	21.29	13.24
6.82	9.52	7.40	5.88	6.98	.....	7.22	8.63
5.74	8.84	6.00	5.59	5.43	13.07	7.27	8.71
5.40	9.40	6.72	6.46	5.63	10.88	7.89	8.25
5.36	7.86	5.37	3.50	5.57	8.51	5.43	7.23
1.54	3.04	.74	.98	.08	.....	3.44	.95
1.00	2.18	.94	1.13	.29	6.54	4.16	1.16
2.50	4.84	1.67	1.84	1.90	6.00	5.44	2.82
.68	1.66	.59	1.08	1.41	.39	3.42	1.23
.28	.22	.23	.07	.20	.....	.33	.48
.40	.43	.33	.....	.24	.99	.30	.52
.20	.40	.26	.15	.40	.98	.25	.57
.28	.43	.26	.31	.55	.60	.24	.66
842.95	852.31	840.87	826.99	\$38.83	.....	\$48.40	\$44.93
37.84	50.34	37.53	25.56	34.34	61.32	54.05	43.34
40.30	52.65	36.73	29.80	38.40	52.90	55.70	45.79
40.12	44.60	32.40	26.22	34.41	37.57	45.72	39.87
80.118	\$0.143	80.112	80.074	\$0.106	.....	80.133	\$0.123
.108	.137	.103	.07	.094	\$0.168	.148	.117
.113	.144	.101	.062	.105	.145	.153	.125
.11	.122	.069	.072	.094	.103	.125	.109
160	58	247	123	301	.....	462	3,492
167	66	331	136	314	106	391	3,787
177	60	374	136	322	160	360	4,077
183	60	380	160	329	156	371	4,316

TABLE 40.

*Sub-classification of Food Showing the Cost
(See 4th Biennial*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at R'chester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
Year ending July 31				
Breadstuffs.....	{ 1891 \$6,022.00	\$6,710.00	\$1,286.00	\$762.00
	{ 1892 6,087.00	7,982.00	627.00	979.00
Butter.....	{ 1891 8,654.00	10,000.00	921.00	964.00
	{ 1892 8,808.00	8,211.00	1,552.00	969.00
Milk.....	{ 1891 .....	.....	1,246.00	.....
	{ 1892 .....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs.....	{ 1891 1,372.00	1,987.00	368.00	570.00
	{ 1892 1,272.00	1,075.00	458.00	818.00
Fruit.....	{ 1891 4,149.00	4,819.00	473.00	291.00
	{ 1892 3,998.00	3,663.00	415.00	291.00
Meats, fish and poultry.....	{ 1891 14,815.00	16,495.00	1,913.00	3,428.00
	{ 1892 14,684.00	16,065.00	1,888.00	4,418.00
Sundry supplies.....	{ 1891 9,619.00	9,396.00	1,529.00	1,767.00
	{ 1892 9,301.00	9,377.00	1,475.00	1,810.00
Vegetables.....	{ 1891 1,359.00	3,827.00	563.00	684.00
	{ 1892 567.00	1,654.00	105.00	575.00
Freight on food.....	{ 1891 879.00	721.00	122.00	70.00
	{ 1892 1,123.00	931.00	143.00	73.00
Totals..	{ 1891 \$46,689.00	\$53,935.00	\$8,421.00	\$8,534.00
	{ 1892 45,815.00	48,048.00	6,686.00	9,923.00
Average number fed.....	{ 1891 1,070	1,144	131	143
	{ 1892 1,116	1,233	171	157

a Flour furnished partly from the farm.

BIENNIAL REPORT—SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD. 113

TABLE 40.

of Food for Two Years Ending July 31, 1892.

Report page 122.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at Red Wing	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwat'r.	
\$1,092.00 1,124.00	\$529.00 451.00	\$2,367.00 2,196.00	\$754.00 883.00	\$2,896.00 2,718.00	\$1,797.00 1,475.00	\$3,614.00 3,364.00	\$27,829.00 27,866.00
1,660.00 1,761.00	474.00 471.00	2,912.00 2,864.00	509.00 653.00	2,130.00 2,071.00	515.00 453.00	969.00 808.00	29,708.00 28,606.00
422.00 320.00	65.00 15.00	266.00 2.00	.....	1,188.00 352.00	2.00 15.00	1,137.00 862.00	4,326.00 1,566.00
293.00 309.00	116.00 112.00	316.00 274.00	101.00 153.00	317.00 271.00	217.00 192.00	414.00 242.00	6,071.00 5,154.00
535.00 621.00	278.00 255.00	1,260.00 1,148.00	551.00 480.00	740.00 702.00	481.00 339.00	667.00 413.00	14,244.00 12,355.00
1,787.00 2,051.00	830.00 779.00	3,393.00 3,457.00	1,053.00 1,264.00	2,570.00 2,738.00	2,590.00 1,913.00	8,378.00 7,899.00	57,069.00 57,141.00
965.00 980.00	567.00 472.00	2,518.00 2,039.00	877.00 558.00	1,814.00 1,833.00	1,737.00 1,330.00	2,843.00 2,014.00	33,632.00 31,189.00
454.00 125.00	292.00 100.00	627.00 223.00	181.00 164.00	610.00 466.00	958.00 61.00	1,963.00 1,270.00	11,518.00 5,310.00
35.00 51.00	24.00 26.00	98.00 97.00	21.00 50.00	128.00 182.00	148.00 94.00	90.00 90.00	2,336.00 2,860.00
\$7,243.00 7,342.00	\$3,175.00 2,681.00	\$13,757.00 12,800.00	\$4,047.00 4,185.00	\$12,393.00 11,333.00	\$8,454.00 5,872.00	\$20,075.00 16,962.00	\$186,723.00 172,047.00
177 183	60 60	374 380	136 160	322 329	160 156	360 371	4,077 4,316

TABLE 41.
Showing Consumption of Articles Named for Each Person Fed in Minnesota State Institutions During Four Years Ending July 31, 1892.

(See 4th biennial report, pp. 126, 127.)

ARTICLES.	Measure	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for dependent children at Owatonna.	Reform school at Red Wing.	Reform school at Red Wing.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	
Breadstuffs	1889 1890 Pounds . 1891 1892	312 236 276 328	285 235 276 332	172 148 136 167	220 230 243 250	280 b 310 b 314 280	221 261 218 201	339 331 315 325	449 449 464 444	418 392 392 398	311 285 285 294
Meat, fish and poultry	1889 1890 Pounds . 1891 1892	216 242 259 237	249 250 248 195	201 161 121 131	128 153 160 109	106 114 108 109	88 104 114 100	103 106 106 108	394 396 380 227	446 446 416 374	218 225 232 228
Butter	1889 1890 Pounds . 1891 1892	45.6 56.1 52.1 47.4	62.6 60.4 49.2 34.8	38.7 34.2 47.9 36.6	37.9 49.6 49 47	42.4 46.4 40.1 37.3	19 14.2 23.2 23.2	34.8 35.1 30.1 37.7	27.6 22 22 15.7	22 19.8 19.8 14.1	44.7 47.5 43.5 36.9
Sugar	1889 1890 Pounds . 1891 1892	10.3 49.1 57.6 52.3	49 65.4 42.1 60.6	68.6 65.4 65.4 53.3	43 32 60.8 61	49.6 55.7 47.7 42.6	28.5 31.5 31.5 37.4	38.6 38.7 45.8 44.2	38.3 35.5 45.1	19 26.2 26.3 16.3	41 47.2 46.8 48.5
Coffee	1889 1890 Pounds . 1891 1892	9.7 11.5 12.9 13.5	13.7 13.4 10.2 13.7	11.2 12.4 13.1 7.9	5.3 4.6 2.9 4	4.4 6.2 5 6	6 4.5 5 3.9	7.1 6.3 5 3	7.1 6.3 5.9 9.1	11 12.5 12.5 14.2	10.6 10.2 11.1 11.1
Tea	1889 1890 Pounds . 1891 1892	3.5 4.3 4.2 4.6	4.8 6.3 6.2 5.7	6.6 8.4 9.3 4.1	7 1.2 1.4 2.6	1.2 1.4 1.4 1.3	1.9 1.6 1.6 1.5	.9 .7 .7 .8	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.6	3.3 4 3.9 3.6

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Eggs	1889	18.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	3.9	4.4	4.4	2.8
	1890	11.8	18.8	10.2	7.2	4.4	4.4	12.5	10.5
Dozen...	1891	12.7	22.2	11.4	5.8	4.8	6.6	8.8	10.8
	1892	8.4	11.7	12.6	5.2	6.6	5.4	8.2	10.6
Molasses and syrups ...	1889	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	.8	1.9	2.4	4.4
	1890	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	.6	3.4	2.6
Gallons.	1891	1.8	1.9	1.1	2.6	.4	1.5	6.9	6.6
	1892	1.9	3.3	.8	2.8	1.8	.3	6.7	9.3
Apples	1889	.2	.6	.6	.7	1	.5	.1	2.6
	1890	.15	.3	.15	.8	.5	.5	.1	3.5
Barrels.	1891	.3	.16	.16	.34	.28	.28	.14	.2
	1892	.12	.23	.23	.5	.38	.36	.13	.27
Apples, dried.....	1889	7.9	1.8	7.9	2.2	2.4	4.9	7.2	1.3
	1890	7.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.1	8.7	5.5	1
Pounds.	1891	1.1	2.8	5.3	6.1	1.4	2.8	1.5	5.1
	1892	.8	2.8	5.3	2.5	2.4	4.3	3.4	2.9
Prunes.....	1889	5.8	3.5	8.2	3.7	6.9	14.5	3.4	4.1
	1890	8.6	7	11.6	3.5	4.3	9	4.4	5.1
Pounds.	1891	3.5	6.6	7.5	2	7	7.2	5.5	5.1
	1892	4.4	6.6	7.8	9.9	1.9	5	2.5	4.7
Rice.....	1889	5.4	5.4	3.9	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.1	4.6
	1890	4.8	6.3	5.6	5.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	5.6
Pounds.	1891	6.7	4.5	7.1	5	2.8	5.8	7	4.6
	1892	6	6.1	11.7	3.4	2.6	4.9	6.2	5.5
Cheese	1889	1.9	4.2	5.8	1.3	4.5	2.4	1.7	2.2
	1890	1.8	5.5	6.1	1.9	3.2	2.3	1	3.2
Pounds.	1891	3.1	6.3	6.3	1.1	3.2	2.4	1	2.3
	1892	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.1	3.2	2.4	1	1.2
Average number fed ..	1889	1,081	938.8	1,029.2	108.3	159.6	57.7	247.3	402.6
	1890	1,107.1	1,070.1	1,144.2	139.7	166.8	65.5	331.4	391.3
	1891	1,070	1,116	1,232.9	143	176	60.3	322	378.4
	1892				170.8	156.7	60.1	159.6	4,315.6

a Not including flour furnished by the farm. b Bakers bread.

TABLE 42.

*Showing the Average Prices Paid for Twenty-seven Articles of Food Purchased
Years Ending July 31,
(See Fourth Annual)*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Fall.	
Apples, barrels.....	362	177	3.3	.....
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$973.00	\$352.00	\$14.00	.....
Average price.....	.26	1.99	4.20	.....
Barrels.....	472	283	7	2
Total cost, 1891-92.....	807.00	573.00	23.00	5.00
Average price.....	1.71	2.03	3.25	2.57
Apples, dried, pounds.....	1,200	1,005	506	.....
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$167.00	\$133.00	\$58.00	.....
Average price.....	.139	.132	.115	.....
Pounds.....	3,370	3,467	913	800
Total cost, 1891-92.....	227.00	158.00	52.00	72.00
Average price.....	.067	.046	.057	.09
Beans, bushels.....	85.5	92.5	27.9	15
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$165.00	\$170.00	\$59.00	\$34.00
Average price.....	1.92	1.83	2.11	2.25
Bushels.....	27	29.3	10.5	18.3
Total cost, 1891-92.....	47.00	51.00	19.00	41.00
Average price.....	1.75	1.75	1.85	2.22
Butter, pounds.....	56,793	56,248	6,202	5,296
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$8,654.00	\$9,999.00	\$921.00	\$864.00
Average price.....	.152	.177	.146	.182
Pounds.....	52,988	42,876	9,681	5,268
Total cost, 1891-92.....	8,808.00	8,211.00	1,552.00	950.00
Average price.....	.186	.191	.16	.182
Cheese, pounds.....	3,310	6,100	691	803
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$300.00	\$523.00	56.00	86.00
Average price.....	.091	.086	.08	.106
Pounds.....	3,171	2,360	364	1,344
Total cost, 1891-92.....	332.00	218.00	36.00	158.00
Average price.....	.105	.09	.10	.117
Coffee, pounds.....	13,850	11,637	1,777	1,880
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$3,311.00	\$2,909.00	\$464.00	\$500.00
Average price.....	.239	.25	.261	.266
Pounds.....	15,122	16,888	1,350	2,102
Total cost, 1891-92.....	3,142.00	2,806.00	311.00	603.00
Average price.....	.207	.166	.23	.28
Crackers, pounds.....	3,741	3,837	362	1,960
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$193.00	\$174.00	\$23.00	\$123.00
Average price.....	.061	.045	.062	.063
Pounds.....	5,816	5,471	257	1,238
Total cost, 1891-92.....	332.00	308.00	16.00	75.00
Average price.....	.067	.055	.061	.061
Eggs, dozen.....	11,171	14,506	2,543	3,178
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$1,372.00	\$1,987.00	\$368.00	\$570.00
Average price.....	.123	.137	.144	.179
Dozen.....	9,795	7,833	3,036	5,175
Total cost, 1891-92.....	1,272.00	1,075.00	456.00	818.00
Average price.....	.13	.137	.15	.158
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	14,300	8	8	845
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$1,019.00	\$.85	\$.80	\$.85.00
Average price.....	.071	.106	.10	.10
Pounds.....	12,980	16	580	2,304
Total cost, 1891-92.....	942.00	1.60	.24.00	200.00
Average price.....	.073	.10	.04	.091
Fish, cod, pounds.....	2,610	8,645	200	340
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$159.00	\$532.00	\$10.00	\$21.00
Average price.....	.061	.061	.05	.063
Pounds.....	3,350	7,684	200	820
Total cost, 1891-92.....	190.00	462.00	7.00	50.00
Average price.....	.057	.06	.034	.073

TABLE 42.

for the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions During the Two
1891 and July 31, 1892.
Report pp. 129-133.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES, AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depen- dent Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at Red Wing.	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
60	26.5	81	40	30	4	26	810
\$203.00	\$90.00	\$267.00	\$135.00	\$111.00	\$18.00	\$96.00	\$2,250.00
3.38	3.38	3.30	3.37	3.70	4.44	3.70	.279
90	23	136	42	48	20	31	1,154
218.00	56.00	324.00	107.00	121.00	54.00	75.00	2,363.00
2.42	2.42	2.38	2.55	2.52	2.70	2.41	.205
253	.....	1,045	332	1,285	243	.....	5,849
\$27.00	.....	\$119.00	\$86.00	\$130.00	\$22.00	.....	\$692.00
.106	.....	.114	.109	.103	.092	.....	.118
450	.....	914	686	1,121	500	400	12,621
32.00	.....	52.00	45.00	89.00	38.00	28.00	798.00
.071	.....	.057	.068	.079	.075	.07	.063
4.5	7.5	49.6	18.7	113.2	87	50.5	438.7
\$9.00	\$13.00	\$93.00	\$85.00	\$261.00	\$145.00	\$57.00	\$780.00
2.00	1.69	1.88	1.87	2.30	1.67	1.13	1.78
14	4.5	29.5	13.7	103	.....	61.5	311.3
28.00	8.00	59.00	24.00	201.00	.....	115.00	598.00
1.97	1.80	2.00	1.75	1.95	.....	1.87	1.90
8,616	2,419	15,451	3,132	12,580	8,525	7,131	177,492
\$1,660.00	\$474.00	\$2,912.00	\$609.00	\$2,180.00	\$815.00	\$869.00	\$29,707.00
.192	.196	.188	.182	.168	.146	.186	.187
8,594	2,240	13,832	3,701	12,444	2,482	5,233	159,264
1,761.00	471.00	2,864.00	706.00	2,071.00	453.00	808.00	28,650.00
.204	.21	.207	.191	.168	.184	.154	.179
187	193	854	139	515	2	522	13,316
\$21.00	\$20.00	\$82.00	\$13.00	\$57.00	8.25	\$48.00	\$1,206.00
.111	.104	.096	.094	.11	.125	.092	.09
190	193	926	154	431	164	459	9,765
24.00	23.00	112.00	18.00	50.00	24.00	50.00	1,040.00
.118	.117	.121	.115	.115	.143	.108	.106
511	387	2,149	684	1,893	2,516	4,500	41,764
\$134.00	\$86.00	\$18.00	\$172.00	\$417.00	\$876.00	\$710.00	\$8,797.00
.261	.238	.241	.252	.22	.228	.157	.235
745	363	1,500	483	2,995	2,231	4,106	47,975
148.00	78.00	348.00	121.00	567.00	443.00	566.00	9,133.00
.20	.215	.232	.25	.189	.194	.135	.19
443	524	755	290	665	493	1,485	14,450
\$25.00	\$29.00	\$48.00	\$17.00	\$39.00	\$33.00	\$89.00	781.00
.056	.055	.056	.058	.059	.067	.06	.054
485	389	836	627	472	180	1,421	16,192
32.00	24.00	50.00	41.00	30.00	11.00	86.00	1,000.00
.066	.061	.059	.065	.063	.06	.061	.062
2,000	762	2,191	660	2,116	1,403	2,880	43,410
\$294.00	\$116.00	\$16.00	\$101.00	\$317.00	\$217.00	\$414.00	\$6,072.00
.147	.153	.145	.153	.15	.155	.144	.14
2,192	790	1,986	887	1,793	1,279	1,644	36,410
308.00	112.00	274.00	133.00	271.00	192.00	242.00	5,153.00
.14	.141	.138	.15	.151	.15	.14	.141
588	728	275	140	781	101.5	655	18,379
\$47.00	\$64.00	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$64.00	\$6.00	\$46.00	\$1,526.00
.687	.088	.067	.089	.082	.061	.07	.083
856	715	558	88	770	69	1,101	20,047
77.00	64.00	50.00	9.00	84.00	6.00	104.00	1,570.00
.09	.09	.09	.102	.109	.087	.095	.078
443	260	118	180	300	700	655	14,451
\$31.00	\$19.00	\$8.00	\$14.00	\$18.00	\$41.00	\$46.00	\$899.00
.071	.073	.065	.075	.06	.059	.07	.062
344	209	243	164	500	1,100	780	15,374
28.00	19.00	19.00	11.00	34.00	68.00	47.00	944.00
.081	.089	.077	.069	.068	.062	.062	.061

TABLE 42.—Continued.

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
Fish, oysters, quarts.	333.5	218	100	
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$126.00	\$81.00	\$55.00	
Average price.	.377	.373	.55	
Quarts.	487	211.5	56	
Total cost, 1891-92.	157.00	64.00	32.00	
Average price.	.322	.301	.56	
Flour, barrels.	1,319	1,441.5	141.5	79.5
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$5,289.00	\$5,688.00	\$571.00	\$479.00
Average price.	4.02	3.85	4.04	6.02
Barrels.	1,387	1,916	a100	106
Total cost, 1891-92.	5,180.00	6,832.00	382.00	546.00
Average price.	3.73	3.56	3.32	5.15
Flour, graham, barrels.	47.5	57.5	6.7	1.5
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$195.00	\$239.00	\$21.00	\$0.00
Average price.	4.10	4.15	3.18	6.00
Barrels.	42.5	45	3	2
Total cost, 1891-92.	173.00	170.00	12.00	10.50
Average price.	4.08	3.78	4.00	5.23
Meal, corn, pounds.	200	3,492	2,152	200
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$4.25	\$42.00	\$43.00	\$4.00
Average price.	.022	.012	.02	.02
Pounds.	5,600	4,300	1,000	1,000
Total cost, 1891-92.	65.00	48.00	16.00	17.00
Average price.	.012	.011	.016	.017
Meal, oat, (a), pounds.	7,020	7,400	1,160	360
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$224.00	\$212.00	\$43.00	\$13.00
Average price.	.032	.028	.033	.035
Pounds.	7,200	6,840	2,340	1,100
Total cost, 1891-92.	168.00	144.00	57.00	22.00
Average price.	.023	.021	.024	.024
Meats, pounds.	b492,460	b519,275	28,881	30,575
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$12,005.00	\$13,935.00	\$1,507.00	\$2,502.00
Average price.	.024	.027	.052	.082
Pounds.	b482,716	b500,818	30,108	46,620
Total cost, 1891-92.	12,430.00	14,036.00	1,502.00	3,565.00
Average price.	.026	.023	.05	.076
Hams, pounds.	.....	249	425	2,136
Total cost, 1890-91.	.....	\$30.00	\$43.00	\$256.00
Average price.	.....	.119	.102	.12
Pounds.	116	45	371	2,865
Total cost, 1891-92.	13.00	5.00	41.00	340.00
Average price.	.116	.107	.111	.118
Lard, pounds.	818	838	220	792
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$57.00	\$64.00	\$18.00	\$63.00
Average price.	.07	.078	.082	.08
Pounds.	1,743	.....	196	1,462
Total cost, 1891-92.	127.00	413.00	19.00	112.00
Average price.	.073	.....	.095	.077
Poultry, pounds.	3,820	8,013	1,062	361
Total cost, 1890-91.	\$293.00	\$697.00	\$112.00	\$45.00
Average price.	.076	.087	.105	.123
Pounds.	2,819	5,274	1,512	290
Total cost, 1891-92.	214.00	413.00	152.00	36.00
Average price.	.076	.078	.10	.12
Milk, quarts.	.....	.....	40,440	5
Total cost, 1890-91.	.....	.....	\$1,246.00	.40
Average price.	.....	.....	.08	.08
Quarts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost, 1891-92.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average price.	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Flour partly furnished from the farm.

TABLE 42.—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at Bed Wing.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
110 \$45.00	56 .41	86.5 \$.423	34 \$.437	249 \$.40	..... .....	246 .416	1,433 \$586.00 .409
131 49.00	84 .373	146 31.00	31 .40	155 12.00	65.00 .42	158 58.00 .365	1,459 526.00 .36
189.2 \$875.00	17.5 4.62	444.7 \$2,068.00	182.2 4.65	500.5 \$629.00	360.5 5.36	666.5 4.51	5,293 \$23,197.00 4.38
204 906.00	45 4.44	438 201.00	142 4.43	533 662.00	341.5 2,467.00	705 1,388.00	5,917 23,404.00 3.95
2 89.00	1.5 4.42	18 47.00	3 4.49	7.5 \$12.00	4.6 \$27.00	7.6 \$18.00	152.4 \$630.00 4.13
2 9.00	2.5 4.65	8 12.00	3 4.41	1 13.00	2 5.50	2 8.50	122.5 495.00 4.04
1,125 \$22.00	700 .019	1,300 \$10.00	850 .017	600 \$16.00	1,522 \$12.50	2,750 \$23.00	14,801 \$241.00 .018
700 13.00	825 .019	1,350 14.00	800 .017	1,200 13.00	900 20.00	1,700 16.00	10,875 270.00 .014
3,650 \$123.00	270 .033	2,700 \$9.00	1,080 \$.037	740 \$36.00	180 \$26.00	2,800 \$8.50	27,160 \$859.00 .032
3,830 96.00	270 .025	1,620 7.00	2,040 .025	560 54.00	180 13.00	2,400 3.80	28,380 54.00 .022
19,500 \$1,550.00	7,888 \$630.00	39,373 \$3,133.00	13,901 \$.08	25,416 \$825.00	49,449 \$1,844.00	138,738 2,312.00	c859,683 \$47,630.00 .055
22,890 1,831.00	7,428 579.01	40,700 3,244.00	14,356 .078	30,008 924.00	33,520 1,917.00	131,359 1,682.00	c893,785 48,801.00 .055
.....	.....	.....	668 887.00	762 \$75.00	464 \$48.00	5,158 \$483.00	9,862 \$1,002.00 .102
.....	.....	.....	1,196 \$120.00	743 \$85.00	..... .....	3,412 \$323.00	8,748 \$927.00 .106
.....	690 \$55.00	863 869.00	550 .08	3,505 \$39.00	2,05 \$240.00	118 \$147.00	10,489 8,00 \$760.00 .072
.....	790 63.00	871 54.00	790 .08	3,248 63.00	1,056 242.00	521 78.00	10,477 28.00 786.00 .075
601 \$53.00	.....	875 \$75.00	586 \$.085	1,862 861.00	313 \$184.00	1,381 \$29.00	18,883 \$167.00 \$1,716.00 .091
14,366 \$412.00	2,344 \$.029	9,577 \$65.00	..... \$.028	21,540 \$859.00	39 \$.039	42,047 \$2.00	130,848 \$1,051.00 \$3,925.00 .03
10,338 310.00	510 .03	..... 15.00	......029	6,587 280.00	581 .042	30,713 15.00	48,418 768.00 1,388.00 .021

^c Live weights.^b Beef on hoof at St. Peter and Rochester hospitals reckoned at one-half live weight.

TABLE 42.—Continued.

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
Molasses, gallons.....	671.5	496.2	54.5	.....
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$217.00	\$134.00	\$22.00	.....
Average price.....	.32	.27	.40	.....
Gallons.....	767	525.5	108	50
Total cost, 1891-92.....	264.00	131.00	34.00	12.50
Average price.....	.344	.25	.314	.25
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,574	4,781	695	574
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$1,002.00	\$2,615.00	\$331.00	\$404.00
Average price.....	.68	.547	.476	.704
Bushels.....	1,426	4,486	.....	701
Total cost, 1891-92.....	295.00	900.00	.....	188.00
Average price.....	.207	.20	.....	.261
Prunes, pounds.....	3,799	7,610	1,528	1,075
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$339.00	\$559.00	\$113.00	\$110.00
Average price.....	.081	.073	.074	.103
Pounds.....	4,958	8,169	1,837	1,559
Total cost, 1891-92.....	292.00	468.00	80.00	153.00
Average price.....	.059	.057	.06	.098
Rice, pounds.....	7,185	5,190	935	717
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$398.00	\$210.00	\$54.00	\$49.00
Average price.....	.054	.04	.058	.068
Pounds.....	6,735	7,577	2,010	533
Total cost, 1891-92.....	322.00	227.00	112.00	30.00
Average price.....	.048	.03	.055	.056
Sugar, pounds.....	55,998	54,405	5,533	9,355
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$3,087.00	\$2,948.00	\$316.00	\$524.00
Average price.....	.055	.054	.057	.066
Pounds.....	59,370	69,261	9,107	11,408
Total cost, 1891-92.....	2,598.00	2,939.00	439.00	487.00
Average price.....	.044	.042	.048	.043
Syrup, gallons.....	1,220	1,712	55	162.5
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$383.00	\$469.00	\$19.00	\$45.00
Average price.....	.314	.274	.35	.276
Gallons.....	1,409	3,542	.....	51.5
Total cost, 1891-92.....	361.00	832.00	.....	14.00
Average price.....	.256	.235	.....	.27
Tea, pounds.....	4,499	7,082	652	1,326
Total cost, 1890-91.....	\$901.00	\$1,325.00	\$182.00	\$366.00
Average price.....	.20	.187	.28	.276
Pounds.....	5,176	7,087	455	650
Total cost, 1891-92.....	1,001.00	1,083.00	121.00	179.00
Average price.....	.193	.154	.266	.275

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TABLE 42.—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at Red Wing.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
2	\$1.00	.....	159	103	130.5	253	1,870
			\$59.00	\$46.00	\$43.00	\$70.00	\$592.00
			.37	.445	.383	.276	.316
			53.5	104	156	207	1,971
			21.00	45.00	54.00	46.00	607.00
			.39	.43	.347	.222	.308
615	387	573	208	400	1,145	2,125	13,107
\$414.00	\$233.00	\$407.00	\$91.00	\$323.00	\$692.00	\$1,239.00	\$7,751.00
.64	.60	.71	.435	.80	.605	.583	.591
305	137	138	306	563	96	2,558	10,716
61.00	35.00	39.00	60.00	136.00	32.00	567.00	2,317.00
.20	.253	.28	.225	.241	.338	.222	.216
361	423	1,298	980	1,777	1,019	968	20,847
\$27.00	\$31.00	\$97.00	\$78.00	\$158.00	\$81.00	\$79.00	\$1,672.00
.075	.074	.075	.079	.089	.08	.081	.08
342	305	1,324	403	1,674	385	200	20,656
21.00	20.00	81.00	27.00	104.00	34.00	12.00	1,287.00
.06	.067	.061	.067	.063	.087	.06	.062
502	608	1,801	799	236	773	1,654	20,490
\$29.00	\$38.00	\$113.00	\$52.00	\$17.00	\$33.00	\$98.00	\$1,086.00
.068	.063	.06	.065	.07	.043	.059	.058
472	.....	1,849	908	763	756	1,976	23,669
28.00	.....	94.00	56.00	44.00	44.00	103.00	1,060.00
.058	.....	.051	.056	.057	.058	.052	.045
6,460	3,654	19,032	6,482	14,764	5,676	9,481	190,840
\$376.00	\$222.00	\$1,110.00	\$379.00	\$851.00	\$335.00	\$526.00	\$10,674.00
.058	.06	.058	.058	.058	.059	.056	.056
7,002	3,666	16,158	5,964	14,574	6,746	6,028	209,284
\$33.00	165.00	726.00	266.00	\$39.00	305.00	268.00	9,160.00
.047	.045	.045	.045	.044	.045	.044	.044
466	52	159	51	270.5	1,293	2,113	7,554
\$204.00	\$19.00	\$63.00	\$22.00	\$90.00	\$378.00	\$576.00	\$2,268.00
.44	.36	.39	.44	.333	.292	.273	.30
514	107.5	314	.....	405	900	1,908	9,151
205.00	38.00	109.00	.....	137.00	220.00	406.00	2,322.00
.40	.355	.346	.....	.338	.244	.213	.254
.....	87	338	83	212	147	1,414	15,840
.....	\$22.00	\$89.00	\$25.00	\$66.00	\$49.00	\$321.00	\$3,346.00
55	77	419	85	440	130	1,166	15,690
\$14.00	18.00	108.00	26.00	117.00	42.00	223.00	2,932.00
.25	.228	.257	.306	.266	.325	.291	.187

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTORIES OF STATE PROPERTY,
CHARITABLE INSTITU-

(See Fourth Biennial

KIND OF PROPERTY.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Total Insane.	
Fixed property—					
Lands at cost to state.....	\$20,192	\$20,000	\$25,530	\$65,731	.....
Buildings and fixtures.....	686,613	488,400	223,360	1,348,382	\$211,614
Total fixed property.....	\$706,805	8458,400	\$248,908	\$1,414,113	\$211,614
Moveable property—					
Food	\$1,297	\$7,132	\$1,103	\$9,532	\$108
Clothing and bedding.....	17,658	24,130	5,063	46,851	3,361
Laundry supplies	327	644	199	1,170	30
Fuel and light	1,603	3,759	3,542	8,904	779
Medical supplies.....	1,498	1,835	451	3,784	95
Postage and telegraphing.....		160	17	177	.....
Books, stationery and printing.....	589	1,715	348	2,652	.....
Amusement and instruction.....	1,483	1,818	283	3,084	.....
Household supplies	6,721	11,808	3,074	21,618	1,356
Furniture and upholstery	15,780	22,470	4,727	42,977	3,193
Building material.....		2,510	7,234	9,744	.....
Tools and machinery	8,552	22,710	16,635	47,897	2,278
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	18,163	12,529	3,275	28,967	1,015
Not classified		231	484	715	180
Industrial training supplies .....					.....
Totals	\$68,681	\$112,951	\$46,435	\$228,067	\$12,686
Grand totals	\$775,486	8571,351	\$295,343	\$1,642,180	\$224,300
Capacity (inmates).....	1,000	1,000	250	2,250	270
Inventory per bed—					
Fixed property per inmate.....	\$707	\$458	\$995	\$620	\$784
Movable property per inmate.....	68	113	186	101	47
Total inventory per inmate.....	\$775	8571	\$1,181	\$730	\$831

FIXED AND MOVABLE, AT THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND
TIONS, JULY 31, 1892.

(Report, p. 139.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at Red Wing.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$21,625	\$9,184	\$23,036	\$2,758	a \$17,377	.....	\$22,150	\$161,861
230,750	52,440	165,079	133,293	310,239	\$159,057	704,194	3,326,053
\$272,375	\$61,624	\$168,115	\$138,056	\$327,616	\$159,057	\$726,344	\$3,487,914
.....
8230	860	8397	8237	8311	8428	81,457	813,060
2,331	1,307	4,414	4,558	4,631	3,208	6,449	77,110
631	82	204	63	47	166	.....	2,343
21	201	213	61	6	293	.....	10,469
8	4	680	84	20	292	596	5,563
31	14	27	11	.....	42	.....	302
1,073	1,869	718	263	75	710	1,568	8,764
637	4,115	2,337	303	735	952	.....	12,163
1,028	1,056	3,623	1,385	2,312	882	5,000	38,215
6,603	2,141	7,910	2,611	5,144	1,274	2,425	74,178
.....	187	314	398	.....	.....	1,316	11,959
1,341	4,666	5,549	1,88	19,825	10,741	49,841	152,726
1,058	407	3,242	2,941	8,191	15,402	.....	56,223
.....	1,946	490	1,027	.....	.....	3,476	110,178
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,129
\$15,841	\$16,388	\$30,655	\$14,039	\$35,797	\$37,824	\$179,870	\$582,167
\$288,216	\$78,012	\$218,770	\$152,095	a \$363,418	\$196,581	\$906,214	\$4,070,061
.....
\$250	60	820	150	355	128	615	4,398
\$1,046	\$1,027	\$588	\$920	\$923	\$1,272	\$1,181	\$793
107	273	93	94	101	303	292	132
.....
\$1,153	\$1,300	\$684	\$1,014	\$1,024	\$1,075	\$1,473	\$925

a Not including St. Paul property.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART II.

Enumeration of Population of State Institutions, Jails, Lockups and Pauper Population.

REMARKS ON TABLES 44 TO 52.

The number of inmates in the state institutions has doubled seven times in 30 years, as follows: In 1863 there were 30 inmates; 1864, 60; 1867, 120; 1868, 240; 1871, 480; 1876, 960; 1885, 1,920; 1892, 3,840.

It is of interest to note the close parallel between the growth of the charitable institutions of Minnesota and those of Illinois, (excluding the state prisons and the Illinois eye and ear infirmary). For several years past Minnesota has been about ten years behind Illinois in the number of inmates of these institutions, as may be seen from the following statement:

Inmates of state institutions at close of fiscal years:

TABLE 44.

Year.	Illinois.	Year.	Minnesota.	Illin's excess.
1876.....	2,090	1886.....	1,936	154
1877.....	2,255	1887.....	2,216	39
1878.....	2,758	1888.....	2,574	184
1879.....	2,863	1889.....	2,812	51
1880.....	3,012	1890.....	2,988	24
1881.....	3,279	1891.....	3,215	64
1882.....	3,422	1892.....	3,378	44

N. B. In the foregoing statement the number of pupils in the schools for the deaf and blind, is given at the close of the school year and not the fiscal year.

Table 46 is a statement of the number of inmates of state institutions at the close of each fiscal year, from the foundation of the state. The number of inmates in the state institutions at the close of each of the years named has been as follows: 1860, 15; 1865, 76; 1870, 426; 1875, 867; 1880, 1,203; 1885, 2,083; 1890, 3,425; 1892, 3,836.

Table 47 is a statement of the number of patients in the state insane hospitals from each county at the close of the fiscal years, 1880, 1886 and 1892. The number of patients in 1880 was 725. This number had doubled in 1886 when there were 1,479, and had more than trebled in 1892 when there were 2,238. The number of patients in a million inhabitants was, in 1880, 929, in 1886, 1,323, in 1892, 1,719.

BIENNIAL REPORT—NUMBER OF CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS 125

As a rule, the highest ratio is found in the old settled counties, such as Dakota, Fillmore, Rice and Ramsey counties; the lowest ratio being found in counties recently settled, such as Marshall, Carleton and St. Louis counties. The high ratio in Nicollet and Olmsted counties arises from the fact that hospitals for the insane are located in these counties, and non-resident insane patients have been credited to them.

The number of insane patients in a million inhabitants July 31, 1892, from those counties having more than 20,000 inhabitants each was as follows:

TABLE 45. RATIO OF INSANITY IN COUNTIES HAVING ABOVE 20,000 INHABITANTS.

COUNTY.	Insane patients in 1,000,000
Wright.....	993
Polk.....	1,027
Blue Earth.....	1,198
St. Louis.....	1,293
Stearns.....	1,492
Otter Tail.....	1,577
Hennepin.....	1,792
Winona.....	1,982
Ramsey.....	2,225
Goodhue.....	2,499
Dakota.....	2,520
Washington.....	2,578
Rice.....	2,503
The state.....	1,719

Table 48 is a comparison of the ratio of insane persons in the several states of the Union, as shown by the census of 1890. These figures have not yet been published by the census bureau but have been compiled from figures furnished by the superintendent of the census to the superintendent of the hospital for insane at Stockton Cal., and published in his biennial report.

It will be observed that the ratio of Minnesota (1693) is almost precisely that of the United States (1698).

Table 49 gives the result of the semi-annual enumerations of prisoners. The result is highly gratifying. The midwinter enumeration showed a total of 929 prisoners December 31, 1888, and 965, December 31, 1891, an increase of 36 or less than four per cent. in three years. The midsummer enumeration showed 979, July 31, 1888 and 963, July 31, 1892, a decrease of 16 or 16 per cent. in 43 years. In three years, prisoners awaiting trial have diminished 23 per cent. in winter and 18.5 per cent. in summer; petty convicts have increased 8.5 per cent. in winter, and diminished 10.6 per cent. in summer and, state convicts have increased 11 per cent. in winter and 4.5 per cent. in summer. The Reform School inmates have increased 24.3 per cent. in winter, and 6.1 per cent. in summer.

The number of women has ranged from 1.8 per cent. to 6.4 per cent. of the whole number. The number of tramps lodged has been insignificant. The largest number reported in the past four years was 77, December 31, 1890.

Table 50 is a summary of five successive semi-annual enumerations of paupers. In the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the average number in December (18,053) is double that in June (9,105), but in the rest of the State, the average in December (4,083) is only 8 per cent. more than the number in June, 3,781. The largest ratio is found in Goodhue (10,432) and Kanabec (11,400) counties, and in both these counties the summer and winter ratios are about equal, a strong indication of a defective system of caring for the poor. Other counties having a high ratio are Rice, 9,700; Washington, 9,234; Chisago, 8,640; Scott, 8,459; Becker, 7,286; Otter Tail, 7,245; Blue Earth, 6,385; Wabasha, 6,157; Brown, 6,038 and Dodge, 6,581.

Table 51 compares the number of paupers in summer and in winter for 1890, 1891 and 1892.

Table 52 gives the details of four semi-annual enumerations. The total number of families or "cases" was, December, 1890, 2,581; December, 1891, 2,685; June, 1891, 2,381; June, 1892, 2,232. The number of paupers boarded in poor houses, hospitals, etc., was, December, 1890, 828; December, 1891, 814; June, 1891, 698; June, 1892, 722. Received relief without board: December, 1890, 6,243; December, 1891, 5,078; June, 1891, 4,352; June, 1892, 3,776. Received medical relief only: December, 1890, 379; December, 1891, 389; June, 1891, 389; June, 1892, 371.

TABLE 46.

NUMBER OF INMATES OF MINNESOTA STATE INSTITUTIONS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR. *a*

FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN—	State prison.	Hospitals for Insane.	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	Reform school.	Dependent children.	School for feeble minded.	State soldiers home.	State reform- atory.	Totals.
1860.....	15									15
1861.....	22									22
1862.....	23									23
1863.....	22	b17	10							49
1864.....	19	b24	18							61
1865.....	20	b33	23							76
1866.....	35	30	25	4	...					94
1867.....	45	84	25	4	2	36				153
1868.....	47	116	51	2	36					252
1869.....	62	161	50	11	48					332
1870.....	71	206	53	14	82					426
1871.....	87	244	54	14	111	34				514
1872.....	90	247	58	14	106	58				573
1873.....	103	303	82	16	120	85				709
1874.....	134	381	98	21	108	85				827
1875.....	146	434	85	18	110	74				867
1876.....	166	530	86	18	106	59				965
1877.....	235	579	95	15	104	34				1,062
1878.....	218	660	98	18	108	(Closed.)				1,102
1879.....	249	c725	105	27	113	...	16			1,235
1880.....	254	679	108	24	119	...	21			1,203
1881.....	247	760	116	27	120	...	31			1,301
1882.....	279	844	125	34	123	...	41			1,446
1883.....	301	960	127	35	126	...	27			1,606
1884.....	356	1,130	130	33	129	State public school.	45			1,823
1885.....	395	1,280	134	39	155	...	80			2,063
1886.....	387	1,465	156	36	191	...	88			2,523
1887.....	412	1,605	158	44	221	60	128			2,628
1888.....	437	1,791	167	48	248	80	178	63		3,011
1889.....	440	1,828	176	52	281	108	238	131		3,252
1890.....	314	1,951	187	61	275	97	301	19	113	3,425
1891.....	317	2,123	198	56	292	124	310	112	133	3,664
1892.....	329	2,238	208	54	287	120	316	146	129	3,836

*a*In some years the number in some institutions at close of year is not exactly stated in the reports. In those cases it has been carefully estimated. *b*Boarded in Iowa and Missouri hospitals for insane. *c*Down to 1879 includes absentees not discharged. After 1879, absentees omitted.

TABLE 47.

Number of Insane Patients from each County and Ratio of Insane Patients to each Million Inhabitants, July 31, 1880, 1886 and 1892.

COUNTIES.	1880.		1886.		1892.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Aitkin	7	985	11	1,100	5	2,031
Anoka	2	383	9	1,211	14	1,416
Becker	3	996	6	1,271	6	2,021
Benton			4	851		955
Big Stone	17	743	33	1,247	10	1,382
Blue Earth	12	993	23	1,643	28	1,198
Carlton			1	314	5	918
Carver	13	920	17	1,065	32	1,936
Chippewa	4	740	6	915	14	1,636
Chisago	4	501	12	1,229	22	2,123
Clay	5	850	14	1,351	22	1,910
Cottonwood	3	542	6	1,011	5	674
Crow Wing			11	1,258	21	2,373
Dakota	21	1,248	43	2,313	51	2,529
Dodge	12	1,058	25	2,384	25	2,301
Douglas	14	1,534	22	1,702	28	1,917
Faribault	6	461	10	660	19	1,187
Fillmore	37	1,814	46	1,725	59	2,272
Freeborn	10	622	21	1,200	23	1,280
Goodhue	33	1,114	63	1,083	72	2,490
Grant	1	833	7	1,347	8	1,164
Hennepin	56	837	187	1,257	333	1,792
Houston	18	1,103	25	1,615	35	2,389
Hubbard					2	1,416
Isanti	7	1,383	11	1,564	13	1,709
Jackson	3	624	5	814	12	1,344
Kanabec	1	1,080	2	1,804	3	1,900
Kandiyohi	11	1,082	14	1,090	24	1,715
Kittson			4	1,158	8	1,485
Lac qui Parle	1	204	5	639	7	674
Lake					1	770
Le Sueur	17	1,056	22	1,190	39	2,786
Lincoln			3	688	5	928
Lyon	6	959	12	1,512	14	1,474
McLeod	7	567	14	914	20	1,175
Marshall	1	1,008	4	719	7	767
Martin	2	381	5	778	10	1,068
Meeker	10	852	21	1,448	27	1,747
Mille Lacs	3	2,000	9	4,744	3	1,054
Morrison	1	170	6	638	10	759
Mower	11	655	19	1,244	36	1,908
Murray	1	277	4	793	9	1,345
Nicollet	28	2,273	35	2,905	43	3,213
Nobles	2	451	10	1,773	11	1,382
Norman			8	959	17	1,601
Olmsted	23	1,067	35	1,706	46	2,323
Otter Tail	13	696	86	1,142	54	1,577
Pine	1	733	2	915	6	1,481
Pipestone			2	506	5	974
Polk	3	262	20	852	31	1,027
Pope	5	851	12	1,378	13	1,296
Ramsey	86	1,673	199	1,712	311	2,225
Redwood	5	930	5	771	9	959
Renville	8	487	12	912	17	904
Rice	29	1,200	39	1,564	60	2,503
Rock	3	818	5	954	6	880
St. Louis	5	1,109	24	1,125	58	1,293
Scott	14	1,036	22	1,551	32	2,314
Sherburne			4	709	4	677
Sibley	6	564	11	838	16	1,063
Stearns	18	820	34	1,172	52	1,492
Steele	10	803	14	1,100	19	1,436
Stevens	1	216	2	443	11	2,095
Swift	3	406	10	1,194	15	1,476
Todd	3	489	5	519	11	1,083
Traverse			3	1,049	8	1,771
Wabasha	17	934	24	1,333	20	1,120
Wadena	1	481	4	1,122	9	2,221
Waseca	10	807	16	1,200	27	2,028
Washington	19	971	44	1,479	67	2,578
Watonwan	5	979	2	333	12	1,549
Wilkin	2	1,049	2	535	5	1,150
Winona	26	956	52	1,829	67	1,982
Wright	15	828	18	789	24	993
Yellow Medicine	4	680	7	890	9	913
Totals	725	929	1,479	1,323	2,238	1,719

TABLE 48.

Ratio of Insane Persons to Inhabitants.—Census of 1890.

		Population.	Number Insane.	Number of insane per- sons in 1,000,000.
1	District of Columbia.....	230,392	1,576	6,850
2	Nevada.....	45,761	175	3,824
3	California.....	1,208,130	3,595	2,976
4	New York.....	5,997,853	17,841	2,976
5	Connecticut.....	746,258	2,058	2,755
6	Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	6,111	2,732
7	New Hampshire.....	376,530	960	2,551
8	Vermont.....	332,422	824	2,481
9	Rhode Island.....	346,506	793	2,294
10	New Jersey.....	1,443,933	3,165	2,183
11	Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	3,516	2,083
12	Ohio.....	3,672,316	7,604	2,079
13	Oregon.....	313,767	618	1,967
14	Maine.....	661,086	1,299	1,965
15	Michigan.....	2,093,889	3,725	1,780
16	Illinois.....	3,826,351	6,640	1,738
	THE UNITED STATES.....	62,622,250	106,338	1,698
17	Minnesota.....	1,301,826	2,204	1,693
18	Iowa.....	1,911,896	3,203	1,675
19	Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	8,476	1,613
20	Maryland.....	1,042,390	1,646	1,580
21	Indiana.....	2,192,404	3,294	1,560
22	Kentucky.....	1,858,635	2,732	1,470
23	Virginia.....	1,665,980	2,406	1,444
24	Montana.....	132,159	188	1,422
25	West Virginia.....	762,794	1,079	1,411
26	Missouri.....	2,679,184	3,424	1,279
27	Kansas.....	1,427,096	1,797	1,259
28	North Dakota.....	182,719	222	1,215
29	Delaware.....	168,493	197	1,170
30	Washington.....	349,390	376	1,076
31	North Carolina.....	1,617,947	1,732	1,071
32	Tennessee.....	1,767,518	1,846	1,044
33	Arizona.....	59,620	60	1,006
34	Georgia.....	1,837,553	1,816	989
35	Idaho.....	84,385	83	983
36	Alabama.....	1,513,017	1,470	972
37	South Dakota.....	328,808	310	943
38	Florida.....	391,422	352	900
39	Nebraska.....	1,058,910	934	882
40	Mississippi.....	1,289,600	1,104	856
41	Louisiana.....	1,118,587	910	814
42	Utah.....	307,965	165	793
43	South Carolina.....	1,151,149	912	792
44	Colorado.....	412,198	326	791
45	Texas.....	2,235,523	1,672	748
46	Arkansas.....	1,128,179	791	697
47	Wyoming.....	60,705	38	626
48	New Mexico.....	153,593	66	430
49	Oklahoma.....	61,834	7	113
	England.....			2,032
	Scotland.....			2,976
	Ireland.....			3,460
	New South Wales.....			2,653

a High ratio in D. C. is due to the presence of patients from the country at large in the government hospital.

TABLE 49.
Semi-annual Enumeration of Prisoners in Confinement in the State of Minnesota.

PERSONS ON HAND AT MIDNIGHT.	MID-WINTER ENUMERATIONS.						MID-SUMMER ENUMERATIONS.					
	Dec. 20, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1890.	July 31, 1888.	June 30, 1889.	June 30, 1890.	June 30, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	June 30, 1892.
Awaiting trial in county jails—												
Insane persons	2	1	...	1	...	3	3	2	3	2	6	
Held as witnesses	3	113	114	118	118	133	131	108	108	76	101	
Other prisoners	117	122	114	118	134	94	138	79	79	77	107	
Totals	136	136	136	136	167	172	127	103	103	103	121	161
In city and village lockups—												
Insane persons	1	48	49	49	38	33	33	1	1	44	54	
Other prisoners	62	62	52	52	49	49	49	84	85	61	140	
Totals	63	63	53	53	50	50	50	92	93	61	140	
Total awaiting trial												
Prisoners serving sentence—												
In county jails	96	71	70	63	88	68	68	85	107	105	88	
In city or village lockups	7	194	194	124	6	19	19	8	14	15	21	
In St. Paul city workhouse	106	146	126	118	140	140	140	165	121	133	104	
In Minneapolis city workhouse	117	117	126	96	157	78	103	91	91	69	90	
In House of the Good Shepherd	2	8	8	5	2	6	18	5	5	5	18	
Total petty court trials	210	342	405	291	371	311	311	369	338	227	330	
In the state reformatory—												
In the state prison	442	421	384	97	131	131	131	461	451	115	134	
Total state convicts	442	421	384	451	468	467	437	437	444	326	331	
Total serving sentence	632	632	703	856	750	888	748	820	782	460	472	
Total number of prisoners.												
Number of women included	23	57	44	27	28	65	65	922	922	906	906	903
Not included above—												
Tramps lodged	68	74	47	77	15	64	27	276	276	295	295	293
Inmates of reform school	174	239	282	245	297	234	234	276	276	295	295	293
										17	48	

TABLE 50.

*Summary of Annual Enumerations of Paupers for June 1890, 1891 and 1892,
and December 1890 and 1891.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Paupers.		No. of Paupers for each Million Inhabitants.	
	Average for June '90, '91, '92.	Average for Dec. '90, '91	Average ratio for June '90, '91, '92.	Average ratio for Dec. '90, '91.
Atkin ..	4.7	3	1,895	1,218
Anoka ..	84	61.5	8,461	6,222
Becker ..	56	68.5	5,957	7,286
Beltrami ..	0	0	.....	.....
Benton ..	6	12.5	955	1,989
Big Stone ..	22	25.5	3,845	4,456
Blue Earth ..	137	184.5	4,679	6,385
Brown ..	104	95.5	6,554	6,038
Carlton ..	23	9	4,299	1,707
Carver ..	38	33	2,278	1,996
Cass ..	0	.5	.....	401
Chippewa ..	19	18.5	2,260	2,163
Chisago ..	79	89.5	7,658	8,640
Clay ..	48	54	4,130	4,689
Cook ..	0	0	.....	.....
Cottonwood ..	12	9	1,619	1,214
Crow Wing ..	13	7	1,469	791
Dakota ..	79	68	3,885	3,360
Dodge ..	52	71.5	4,756	6,581
Douglas ..	30	20.5	2,077	1,404
Faribault ..	37	30.5	2,195	1,825
Fillmore ..	47	62	1,791	2,388
Freeborn ..	29	27.5	1,633	1,531
Goodhue ..	300	300.5	10,415	10,432
Grant ..	10	25.5	1,406	3,709
Houston ..	19	20	1,297	1,365
Hubbard ..	7	0	1,416	.....
Isanti ..	37	21	4,864	2,761
Itasca ..	1	.5	1,316	673
Jackson ..	21	24.5	2,316	3,194
Kanabec ..	19	18	11,614	11,400
Kandiyohi ..	40	44	2,833	3,143
Kittson ..	20	15.5	3,651	2,877
Lac qui Parle ..	17	25.5	1,669	2,456
Lake ..	0	0	.....	.....
Le Sueur ..	42	61	2,204	3,201
Lincoln ..	7	2.5	1,230	439
Lyon ..	15	17.5	1,614	1,812
McLeod ..	42	43.5	2,407	2,555
Marshall ..	39	32	4,308	3,505
Martin ..	17	21.5	1,843	2,285
Meeker ..	90	64	5,845	4,411
Mille Lacs ..	7.7	9.5	2,692	3,339
Morrison ..	40	36	3,027	2,702
Mower ..	27	43	1,517	2,886
Murray ..	24	24	3,586	3,586
Nicollet ..	77	59	5,754	4,409
Nobles ..	25	17	3,099	2,135
Norman ..	24	23	2,292	2,166
Olmsted ..	64	87	3,248	4,303
Otter Tail ..	239	248	6,970	7,245
Pine ..	14	19	3,537	4,689
Pipe Stone ..	11	15	2,114	2,923
Polk ..	76	81.5	2,506	2,699
Pope ..	37	33	3,688	3,300
Redwood ..	17	7.5	1,847	709
Renville ..	42	31.5	2,456	1,842
Rice ..	206	232.5	8,609	9,700
Rock ..	21	21	3,080	3,080
St. Louis ..	151	204	3,358	4,547
Scott ..	113	117	8,146	8,459
Sherburne ..	23	23.5	3,949	3,978
Sibley ..	22	39.5	1,645	2,599
Stearns ..	37	76.5	1,052	2,195
Steele ..	38	51	2,846	3,854
Stevens ..	28	26	5,352	4,951
Swift ..	25	41	2,428	4,035
Todd ..	69	78.5	5,414	6,071
Traverse ..	14	11	3,174	2,435
Wabasha ..	86	104.5	5,047	6,157
Wadena ..	19	22	4,770	5,428
Waseca ..	84	79	6,285	5,934
Washington ..	196	240	7,528	9,234
Watonwan ..	15	19	1,893	2,453
Wilkin ..	20	15.5	4,525	3,567
Winona ..	79	79	2,338	2,338
Wright ..	38	40	1,573	1,655
Yellow Medicine ..	27	38.5	2,774	3,907
Totals ..	3,690	3,989	3,781	4,064
Hennepin ..	681	1,439	3,675	776
Ramsey ..	759	1,438	5,430	10,28
Grand totals ..	5,130	6,866	3,943	

TABLE 51.
Ratios of Semi-Annual Enumeration of Paupers in Minnesota.

COUNTIES.	Ratio No. paupers in a million inhabitants.						No. of pau- pers aided during		Ratio No. of paupers in a mill. inhab'ts.	
	June 1890			June 1891	June 1892	June 1890	June 1891	June 1892	Dec. 1890	Dec. 1891
Aitkin.....	6	2	6	2,437	812	2,437	2	4	812	1,625
Anoka.....	88	98	65	8,903	9,915	6,566	51	72	5,160	7,285
Becker.....	63	49	56	6,701	5,212	5,957	73	64	7,765	6,808
Benton.....	2	12	4	318	1,910	637	18	7	2,844	1,114
Big Stone.....	25	27	14	4,369	4,719	2,446	32	19	5,592	3,320
Blue Earth.....	111	155	144	3,800	5,306	4,930	215	158	7,361	5,409
Brown.....	96	120	95	6,069	7,587	6,066	95	96	6,066	6,070
Carlton.....	11	18	39	2,085	3,114	7,398	7	11	1,328	2,087
Carver.....	30	49	34	1,815	2,964	2,056	33	33	1,996	1,996
Cass.....	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	802
Chippewa.....	9	29	20	1,052	3,390	2,338	24	13	2,806	1,520
Chisago.....	70	82	86	6,757	7,916	8,302	79	100	7,626	9,653
Clay.....	29	54	60	2,518	4,689	5,210	54	54	4,689	4,689
Cottonwood.....	12	10	14	1,619	1,349	1,880	10	8	1,349	1,079
Crow Wing.....	15	e 12	12	1,695	1,356	1,356	2	e 12	226	1,355
Dakota.....	72	84	80	3,557	4,150	3,948	55	81	2,717	4,002
Dodge.....	57	41	57	5,247	3,774	5,247	67	76	6,167	6,996
Douglas.....	34	39	18	2,326	2,670	1,322	19	22	1,301	1,506
Faribault.....	32	36	42	1,915	2,155	2,514	32	29	1,915	1,736
Fillmore.....	49	57	34	1,887	2,195	1,291	74	50	2,850	1,926
Freeborn.....	41	30	17	2,283	1,670	946	33	22	1,837	1,225
Goodhue.....	335	321	244	11,630	11,144	8,470	325	276	11,282	9,580
Grant.....	6	16	7	872	2,327	1,018	36	15	5,236	2,182
Houston.....	11	31	15	751	2,116	1,024	13	27	887	1,43
Hubbard.....	0	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Isanti.....	56	27	28	7,362	3,549	3,681	12	30	1,578	3,944
Itasca.....	0	2	1	—	2,692	1,346	0	1	—	1,346
Jackson.....	18	18	26	2,017	2,017	2,913	31	26	3,474	2,913
Kanabec.....	11	18	29	6,067	11,400	16,466	11	25	6,066	15,833
Kandiyohi.....	40	42	37	2,57	3,000	2,643	64	24	4,571	1,714
Kitton.....	14	27	18	2,599	5,012	3,341	16	15	2,970	2,784
Lac qui Parle.....	8	15	29	770	1,445	2,793	29	22	2,793	2,119
Le Sueur.....	29	46	51	1,522	2,414	2,676	75	47	3,936	2,466
Lincoln.....	14	1	6	2,460	176	1,054	5	0	879	—
Lyon.....	4	14	28	421	1,474	2,947	17	18	1,789	1,895
McLeod.....	45	37	44	2,643	2,173	2,584	49	38	2,878	2,232
Marshall.....	49	43	26	5,367	4,710	2,848	22	42	2,410	4,600
Martin.....	16	15	21	1,702	1,595	2,233	28	15	2,478	1,595
Meeker.....	117	77	77	7,570	4,982	4,982	78	e 50	5,047	3,245
Mille Lacs.....	9	12	2	3,163	4,211	703	5	14	1,758	4,920
Morrison.....	57	31	33	4,278	2,326	2,477	60	e 12	4,503	901
Mower.....	23	48	11	1,276	2,664	610	32	54	1,776	2,097
Murray.....	16	21	34	2,391	3,138	5,081	25	23	3,736	3,437
Nicollet.....	79	87	65	5,903	6,501	4,857	46	72	3,437	5,380
Nobles.....	25	14	35	3,141	1,759	4,398	26	8	3,267	1,005
Norman.....	32	15	26	3,014	1,413	2,448	23	23	2,166	2,166
Olmsted.....	69	76	48	3,484	3,837	2,423	78	96	3,938	4,847
Otter Tail.....	258	234	225	7,537	6,836	6,537	252	244	7,361	7,128
Pine.....	12	12	19	2,961	2,961	4,689	29	9	7,157	2,221
Pipestone.....	18	13	2	3,508	2,533	390	18	12	3,508	2,339
Polk.....	70	95	62	2,318	3,146	2,053	110	53	3,643	1,755
Pope.....	37	48	26	3,648	4,785	2,592	36	30	3,589	3,000
Redwood.....	10	17	25	1,065	1,811	2,664	7	8	745	852
Renville.....	71	49	6	4,152	2,865	351	52	11	3,041	643
Rice.....	217	208	194	9,054	8,678	8,094	224	211	9,346	10,055
Rock.....	14	16	32	2,054	2,347	4,694	18	24	2,610	3,521
St. Louis.....	105	134	213	2,340	2,987	4,748	166	242	3,700	5,394
Scott.....	69	130	139	4,989	9,400	10,050	94	140	6,706	10,122
Sherburne.....	25	16	29	4,232	2,708	4,908	17	30	2,878	5,078
Sibley.....	23	33	19	1,513	2,171	1,250	50	29	3,299	1,908
Stearns.....	37	49	24	1,062	1,406	688	109	44	3,128	1,263
Steele.....	31	43	e 39	2,343	3,249	2,947	52	e 50	3,930	3,779
Stevens.....	31	25	28	5,904	4,761	5,332	34	18	6,475	3,428
Swift.....	24	34	16	2,362	3,346	1,575	55	27	5,413	2,657
Todd.....	74	74	62	5,723	5,723	4,795	63	94	4,872	7,270
Traverse.....	13	17	13	2,879	3,764	2,879	16	6	3,543	1,329
Wabasha.....	82	89	86	4,831	5,244	5,067	112	97	6,599	5,715
Wadena.....	3	25	30	710	6,168	7,401	18	26	4,441	6,414
Waseca.....	121	78	52	9,089	5,860	3,906	102	56	7,660	4,208
Washington.....	200	190	197	7,695	7,310	7,580	244	236	9,388	9,080
Watonwan.....	9	21	14	1,162	2,711	1,807	11	27	1,420	3,486
Wilkin.....	30	20	9	6,903	4,602	2,071	8	23	1,841	5,292
Winona.....	87	e 60	90	2,574	1,775	2,663	78	e 80	2,308	2,367
Wright.....	40	38	36	1,655	1,573	1,490	39	41	1,614	1,617
Yellow Medicine.....	19	39	24	1,924	3,958	2,435	50	27	5,074	2,740
Totals a	3,665	3,865	3,549	3,752	3,957	3,634	4,147	3,830	4,245	3,921
Hennepin	673	800	570	3,632	4,318	3,076	1,687	1,191	9,104	6,428
Ramsey	733	774	750	5,386	5,537	5,366	1,616	1,260	11,560	9,013
Grand totals.....	5,001	5,439	4,869	3,911	4,178	3,740	7,450	6,281	5,723	4,825

a Excluding Hennepin and Ramsey counties. e Estimated.

TABLE 52.
Details of Semi-annual Enumerations of Paupers.

COUNTIES.	Third Enumeration, June, 1891.					Second Enumeration, Dec., 1890.				
	Included in these Cases.					Included in these Cases.				
	No. Families or Cases.	Board-ed in Poor House or else-where.	Rec'd Relief wi'ho't Board.	Rec'd M'dic'l At'n'd-ance only.	Total No. P'r'sns In-cluded	No. Families or Cases.	Board-ed in Poor House or else-where.	Rec'd Relief wi'ho't Board.	Rec'd M'dic'l Atten-dance only.	Total No. P'r'sns In-cluded
Aitkin.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2
Anoka.....	17	6	45	.....	61	32	7	89	2	98
Becker.....	29	5	63	5	73	17	2	46	1	49
Benton.....	7	5	13	.....	18	7	.....	12	.....	12
Big Stone.....	10	3	20	.....	32	9	3	23	1	27
Blue Earth.....	84	15	181	19	215	56	13	140	2	155
Brown.....	44	.....	90	5	95	49	.....	116	4	120
Carlton.....	4	2	4	1	7	8	.....	13	5	18
Carver.....	15	4	29	.....	33	16	3	45	1	49
Cass.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	0
Chippewa.....	12	5	16	3	24	10	.....	23	.....	29
Chisago.....	33	.....	79	.....	79	35	7	75	.....	82
Clay.....	25	8	41	5	54	14	6	47	1	54
Cottonwood.....	7	4	6	.....	10	9	.....	7	3	10
Crow Wing.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	8	6	2	e 12
Dakota.....	28	11	41	3	55	40	8	72	.....	84
Dodge.....	31	12	51	4	67	17	8	33	.....	41
Douglas.....	7	1	18	.....	19	15	2	37	.....	39
Fairbaul.....	16	5	29	.....	34	17	4	32	.....	36
Fillmore.....	34	11	60	3	74	29	6	42	9	57
Freeborn.....	9	2	31	.....	33	11	2	28	.....	30
Goodhue.....	131	24	285	16	325	140	22	233	16	321
Grant.....	13	5	31	.....	36	7	.....	16	.....	16
Houston.....	12	11	2	.....	13	18	9	21	1	31
Isanti.....	8	2	10	.....	12	15	4	23	.....	27
Itasca.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	2	1	1	.....	2
Jackson.....	8	.....	31	.....	31	4	.....	18	.....	18
Kanabec.....	4	.....	9	2	11	4	.....	17	.....	18
Kandiyohi.....	29	5	59	.....	64	16	4	37	1	42
Kittson.....	3	.....	16	.....	16	8	3	24	.....	27
Lac qui Parle.....	8	1	28	.....	29	7	1	11	3	15
Le Sueur.....	32	6	69	.....	75	23	8	38	.....	46
Lincoln.....	1	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	1
Lyon.....	10	6	10	1	17	6	2	12	.....	14
McLeod.....	27	1	48	.....	49	18	3	34	.....	37
Marshall.....	9	2	20	.....	22	17	2	38	3	43
Martin.....	5	.....	28	.....	28	5	.....	14	1	15
Meeker.....	24	1	75	2	78	23	1	76	.....	77
Mille Lacs.....	4	1	3	1	5	4	.....	31	.....	12
Morrison.....	12	2	58	.....	60	9	.....	44	.....	31
Mower.....	15	5	27	.....	32	15	4	21	.....	48
Murray.....	5	.....	25	.....	25	7	.....	74	2	87
Nicollet.....	32	12	32	2	46	36	11	74	.....	14
Nobles.....	7	1	23	2	26	10	2	12	.....	15
Norman.....	12	4	17	2	23	13	4	4	7	11
Olmsted.....	40	8	63	7	78	34	5	60	11	76
Otter Tail.....	88	16	290	6	252	82	15	217	2	234
Pine.....	6	1	28	.....	29	3	1	11	.....	12
Pipestone.....	5	1	17	.....	18	6	2	10	1	13
Polk.....	28	5	102	3	110	26	.....	92	3	95
Pope.....	12	1	33	2	36	14	2	45	1	48
Redwood.....	5	2	3	2	7	5	.....	16	1	17
Renville.....	16	4	48	.....	52	21	8	43	.....	49
Rice.....	67	13	211	.....	224	75	20	188	.....	208
Rock.....	5	1	16	1	18	4	.....	16	.....	16
St Louis.....	82	55	111	.....	166	82	52	76	6	134
Scott.....	35	1	93	.....	94	43	2	128	.....	130
Sherburne.....	8	4	12	1	17	9	5	9	2	16
Sibley.....	16	.....	50	.....	50	14	2	31	.....	33
Stearns.....	34	8	101	.....	109	22	6	42	1	49
Steele.....	21	9	43	.....	52	22	8	33	2	43
Stevens.....	9	.....	34	.....	34	9	1	24	.....	35
Swift.....	12	1	54	.....	55	11	1	33	.....	34
Todd.....	21	4	58	1	63	21	9	65	.....	74
Traverse.....	4	.....	16	.....	16	4	1	16	.....	17
Wabasha.....	55	17	79	16	112	44	10	63	16	89
Wadena.....	5	.....	18	.....	18	7	.....	25	.....	25
Waseca.....	29	7	94	1	102	29	5	68	5	78
Washington.....	88	25	219	.....	244	73	18	172	.....	190
Watonwan.....	7	4	7	.....	11	9	2	16	3	21
Wilkin.....	3	.....	8	.....	8	7	.....	17	3	20
Winona.....	50	25	48	5	78	e 40	20	40	.....	60
Wright.....	14	5	34	.....	39	11	3	35	.....	38
Yellow Medicine.....	19	.....	48	2	50	14	8	31	.....	39
Totals.....	1,610	408	3,616	123	4,147	1,535	371	3,372	122	3,865
Hennepin.....	465	178	1,478	41	1,687	888	133	550	117	800
Ramsey.....	506	242	1,159	215	1,616	458	194	430	150	774
Grand totals..	2,581	828	6,243	379	7,450	2,381	638	4,352	389	5,439

No paupers in Beltrami, Cook, Hubbard and Lake counties.

e Estimated.

TABLE 52.—Concluded.
Details of Semi-annual Enumerations of Paupers.

COUNTIES.	Fourth Enumeration, Dec., 1891				Fifth Enumeration June 1892.					
	No. Families or Cases.	Included in these Cases.			No. Families or Cases.	Included in these Cases.				
		Board-ed at Public Ex-pense.	Rec'd Relief w/ho't Board.	Rec'd M'dic'l Relief only.		Total No. P'r'sns In-cluded	Board-ed at Public Ex-pense.	Rec'd Relief w/ho't Board.		
Atkin.....	2	1	3	2	4	2	1	3	2	4
Anoka.....	26	6	64	2	72	24	8	55	2	65
Becker.....	21	7	54	1	64	20	3	50	3	56
Benton.....	6	1	4	2	7	2	4	13	.....	4
Big Stone.....	6	3	16	.....	19	4	1	10	1	14
Blue Earth.....	57	11	145	2	158	51	10	133	1	144
Brown.....	48	10	85	1	96	47	1	80	14	95
Carlton.....	7	3	5	3	11	10	1	36	2	39
Carver.....	14	2	31	.....	35	13	2	32	.....	34
Cass.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	9	4	7	2	13	8	4	.....	16	20
Chisago.....	39	8	91	1	100	38	76	1	.....	86
Olay.....	22	3	43	8	54	14	3	57	.....	60
Cottonwood.....	6	3	5	.....	8	12	2	6	2	14
Crow Wing.....	e 8	4	6	2	e 12	28	4	6	2	e 12
Dakota.....	42	14	65	2	81	34	12	65	3	90
Dodge.....	27	7	67	2	76	20	7	47	3	57
Douglas.....	12	2	20	.....	22	9	3	15	.....	18
Faribault.....	13	5	24	.....	29	19	5	31	2	42
Fillmore.....	19	7	42	1	50	19	5	22	7	34
Freeborn.....	9	3	19	.....	23	9	3	14	.....	17
Goodhue.....	120	36	229	11	276	105	29	209	6	244
Grant.....	7	.....	15	.....	15	5	1	6	.....	7
Houston.....	15	.....	27	.....	27	15	12	3	.....	15
Hubbard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....
Isanti.....	15	2	28	.....	30	14	3	25	.....	28
Itasca.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Jackson.....	7	.....	25	1	26	7	1	26	.....	26
Kanabec.....	6	1	24	.....	25	6	1	28	.....	29
Kandiyohi.....	13	2	22	.....	24	14	1	36	.....	37
Kittson.....	4	.....	15	.....	15	4	1	17	.....	18
Lac qui Parle.....	7	3	19	.....	22	8	2	27	.....	29
Le Sueur.....	23	8	39	.....	47	24	9	42	.....	51
Lincoln.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	2	5	1	.....	6
Lyon.....	8	4	14	.....	18	9	4	24	.....	28
McLeod.....	16	2	36	.....	38	15	1	43	.....	44
Marshall.....	20	7	33	2	42	8	1	24	1	26
Martin.....	5	2	13	.....	15	7	6	16	.....	21
Meeker.....	e 18	4	46	.....	e 50	27	5	72	.....	77
Mille Lacs.....	6	1	13	.....	e 14	2	1	1	.....	2
Morrison.....	e 8	.....	12	.....	e 12	12	6	27	.....	33
Mower.....	22	8	46	.....	e 54	7	2	9	.....	11
Murray.....	7	.....	21	2	23	8	3	34	.....	34
Nicollet.....	34	12	58	2	72	32	10	1	.....	65
Nobles.....	4	1	7	.....	8	1	34	.....	35	.....
Norman.....	10	3	18	2	23	12	6	19	1	26
Olmsted.....	47	9	76	11	96	25	6	35	7	48
Otter Tail.....	91	22	216	6	244	107	15	210	.....	225
Pine.....	3	.....	9	.....	9	6	1	18	.....	19
Pipestone.....	7	4	8	.....	12	2	1	1	.....	2
Polk.....	16	4	49	.....	53	18	4	58	.....	62
Pope.....	8	2	28	.....	30	7	24	2	.....	26
Redwood.....	3	.....	7	1	8	7	2	23	.....	25
Renville.....	8	3	6	2	11	5	5	1	.....	6
Rice.....	80	16	225	2	241	70	14	180	.....	194
Rock.....	10	.....	24	.....	24	11	1	30	1	32
St. Louis.....	105	28	192	22	242	89	26	167	20	213
Scott.....	50	5	135	.....	140	45	8	131	.....	139
Sherburne.....	11	5	23	.....	28	10	4	25	.....	29
Sibley.....	11	1	28	.....	29	9	1	18	.....	19
Stearns.....	17	4	40	.....	e 44	15	3	21	.....	24
Steele.....	e 20	10	40	.....	e 50	22	6	31	2	e 39
Stevens.....	9	4	14	.....	e 18	9	6	28	.....	28
Swift.....	9	1	25	1	27	6	1	15	.....	16
Todd.....	25	3	91	6	94	21	5	57	.....	62
Traverse.....	3	.....	6	.....	6	3	13	.....	13	.....
Wabasha.....	42	12	75	.10	97	34	10	76	.....	86
Wadena.....	6	.....	26	.....	26	12	1	27	2	30
Waseca.....	21	6	48	2	56	20	8	44	.....	52
Washington.....	98	32	204	.....	236	73	22	175	.....	197
Watonwan.....	13	3	19	5	27	6	3	10	1	14
Wilkin.....	10	1	17	5	23	5	7	2	9	9
Winona.....	e 50	20	60	.....	e 80	38	16	74	.....	90
Wright.....	16	7	33	1	41	15	6	30	.....	36
Yellow Medicine.....	12	8	19	.....	27	11	7	17	.....	24
Totals....	1,574	412	3,301	117	3,830	1,412	369	3,071	109	3,549
Hennepin.....	516	144	888	159	1,191	321	143	363	64	570
Ramsey.....	595	258	889	113	1,280	499	210	342	198	750
Grand totals...	2,685	814	5,078	389	6,281	2,232	722	3,776	371	4,069

^e Estimated.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART III.

LOCAL PRISONS.

1. City Workhouses. 2. City and Village Lockups.

3. County Jails.

1. CITY WORKHOUSES.

City workhouses are maintained by the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. There is need of a workhouse also for the city of Duluth. A large number of prisoners are kept in the St. Louis county jail and worked upon the streets. This system is objectionable in many respects. It presents a degrading spectacle in many ways, especially to children; facilitates escape and fills the county jail with a lot of vermin-infested vagabonds.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis workhouses ought to have been one institution. Such a plan would have promoted economy and facilitated the establishing of a proper labor system. Both institutions are inconveniently located owing to lack of drainage and inconvenience of access. Both institutions continue to suffer for lack of a proper labor system. The St. Paul city workhouse has found considerable relief by employing its inmates upon the improvements in Como park; and the park will probably continue to furnish a degree of employment for some years to come. A small number of men in the St. Paul city workhouse are employed in knitting by machinery, earning in this manner from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per year. At Minneapolis there are no industries inside of the workhouse, except the ordinary domestic labor. As much employment as possible is furnished on the farm, and a considerable number of men are employed on a neighboring stone quarry. This work has some advantages as a deterrent, but is by no means remunerative to the city.

Both of these workhouses continue to suffer inconvenience from the short terms of prisoners. In the St. Paul city workhouse in 1891, out of 1,821 prisoners, 849 were sentenced for 10 days, or less, and only 239 received sentences of more than 30 days. In the Minneapolis city workhouse in 1890, out of 1,722 prisoners, 931 were sentenced for 10 days or less, and only 268 received sentences of more than 30 days.

TABLE 53. Workhouse Expenses for Four Years.

YEAR.	ST. PAUL.		MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Avg. No. prisoners.	Cost per prisoner.	Avg. No. prisoners.	Cost per prisoner.
1888.....	145.6	\$138.00	a. 75.3	a. \$215.95
1889.....	161.8	138.20	113.7	190.00
1890.....	129.5	142.89	98.9	213.37
1891.....	116.5	164.15	89.	244.74

a. Ten months.

The higher expenses of the Minneapolis workhouse are due, first, to the smaller number of prisoners, and second, to the fact that there is no remunerative labor.

As I pointed out in my report of two years ago, the financial statements published by these two workhouses are unsatisfactory, for the reason that they credit the institutions with all the work done by the convicts, including domestic labor, work on the farm, etc., but there is no reason why this labor should be regarded as an offset against the expenses of the institutions. The advantage to the institution comes in reducing expenses by utilizing labor which would otherwise have to be paid for.

In St. Paul, the city derives some benefit from the work done by workhouse prisoners in improving Como Park. In the report of the workhouse this work is credited to the institution at one dollar per day; but 50 cents per day is certainly as much as it is worth. This work amounted to 8,089 days in 1890 and 8,299 days in 1891. If it were credited at 50 cents per day it would reduce the current expense per prisoner in 1890 to \$111.16, and in 1891 to \$128.53.

In Minneapolis, the workhouse convicts did work on the public roads in 1890 amounting to 9,031 days and in 1891 to 10,484 days. This work is credited on the workhouse report at 75 cents per day, but it is certainly worth no more than 50 cents per day. If credited at that rate it would reduce the expense per prisoner for 1890 to \$168.14 and for 1891 to \$185.84.

Table 54 is a detailed comparison of the expenses of the two city workhouses for two years. There has been a large decrease in the number of prisoners in both of these workhouses since 1889, due, probably, in part, to the more settled and stable condition of the population of the two cities, and partly to efficient police administration.

Table 55 exhibits the nativity of the prisoners. It will be observed that the number of native and foreign born prisoners is almost exactly equal in the two cities.

Table 56 exhibits the length of sentences to city workhouses. Out of the whole number committed during 1890 and 1891 50 per cent. were committed for 10 days or less, and only 14 per cent. for more than 30 days.

TABLE 54.

Statement of Current Expenses of St. Paul and Minneapolis City Workhouses for Two Years.

	St. Paul Workhouse.		Minneapolis Workhouse.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Salaries and wages.....	\$12,039	\$12,048	\$10,480	\$10,462
Food.....	4,873	4,581	3,528	3,594
Clothing and bedding.....	458	706	734	1,465
Fuel and lights.....	1,482	1,827	1,828	1,770
Medical supplies.....	171	124	145	107
Books, stationery, etc.....	74	39	60	44
Furniture and tools.....	478	147	387	468
Building repairs, etc.....	238	362	2,563	569
Farm, garden stock, etc.....	860	576	986	1,345
Expenses not classified.....	1,888	2,018	1,142	2,095
Materials, etc., for manufacture.....	3,941	4,830	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$26,472	\$27,257	\$21,303	\$21,889
Deduct miscellaneous sales.....	8,083	8,116	201	106
Net current expense.....	\$18,439	\$19,141	\$21,102	\$21,783
Deduct work in Como Park at 50 cents per day.....	4,045	4,160	.....	.....
Deduct work on public roads at 50 cents per day.....	.....	.....	4,588	5,242
Net expense to the city.....	\$14,394	\$14,991	\$16,536	\$16,541

SAME PER CONVICT.

	St. Paul. Workhouse.		Minneapolis. Workhouse.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Salaries and wages.....	\$92.97	\$103.40	\$105.77	\$117.55
Food.....	37.63	39.32	35.67	40.38
Clothing and bedding.....	8.53	6.05	7.42	16.46
Fuel and lights.....	15.31	15.67	13.43	19.89
Medical supplies.....	1.32	1.06	1.47	1.20
Books, stationery, etc.....	.57	.33	.81	.49
Furniture and tools.....	3.69	1.26	3.91	5.25
Building repairs, etc.....	1.84	3.11	25.90	6.40
Farm, garden stock, etc.....	2.78	4.04	9.77	15.11
Expenses not classified.....	14.35	17.32	11.55	23.20
Materials, etc., for manufacture.....	30.43	41.45	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$204.42	\$233.91	\$215.40	\$245.93
Deduct miscellaneous sales.....	62.03	69.76	2.03	1.19
Net expense per convict.....	\$142.39	\$164.15	\$213.37	\$244.74
Deduct park and road work at 50 cents per day.....	31.23	35.62	45.23	38.90
Expense per convict to the city.....	\$111.16	\$128.53	\$168.14	\$185.84
Average number prisoners	129.5	116.5	98.9	89

TABLE 55.
Nativity of Workhouse Convicts Committed During two Years.

	ST. PAUL WORKHOUSE.			MINNEAPOLIS WORKHOUSE.		
	1890.	1891.	2 years.	1890.	1891.	2 years.
Scandinavia.....	310	278	588	417	353	770
Germany and Austria.....	115	147	262	91	52	143
Ireland.....	253	234	487	179	203	382
British America.....	96	70	166	94	101	195
England and Scotland.....	82	90	172	80	85	165
Bohemia.....	3	3	6	8	5	13
Other foreign countries.....	41	40	81	20	22	42
Total foreign.....	900	862	1,762	889	821	1,710
Native born.....	875	959	1,834	833	865	1,638
Grand total.....	1,775	1,821	3,596	1,722	1,686	3,408
England, Ireland, Scotland and British America.....	431	394	825	353	389	742
	Percent.	Percent.	Per cent	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Scandinavia.....	17.5	15.3	16.3	24.2	20.9	22.6
Germany and Austria.....	6.5	8.1	7.4	5.3	3.1	4.2
Ireland.....	14.2	12.8	13.6	10.4	12.0	11.2
British America.....	5.4	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.0	5.8
England and Scotland.....	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.8
Bohemia.....	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.4
Other foreign countries.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	.2
Total foreign.....	50.7	47.3	49.0	51.6	48.7	50.2
Native born.....	49.3	52.7	51.0	48.4	51.3	49.8
England, Ireland, Scotland and British America.....	24.0	22.0	23.0	21.0	23.0	21.5

TABLE 56

Showing the length of sentences to the St. Paul and Minneapolis city work-houses.

Length of sentence.	St. Paul Workhouse.	Minneapolis Workhouse.	Totals.
	1891.	1890.	
Less than 5 days.....	2	5	7
Five days.....	3	21	24
Ten days.....	844	905	1,749
Fifteen days.....	90	40	130
Twenty days.....	18	188	206
Thirty days.....	627	307	934
Forty days.....	1	9	10
Fifty days.....		12	12
Sixty days.....	63	131	194
Ninety days.....	173	104	277
Totals.....	1,821	1,722	3,543
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ten days or less	46.5	54.2	50.
Thirty days, or more than ten	40.3	31.	36.
Sixty days or more than thirty	3.5	8.8	6.2
More than sixty days.....	9.7	6.	7.8
	100.	100.	100.

2. CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

During the past two years new wooden lockups of the usual type have been built at Brandon, Clara City, Grand Meadow, Kensington, McIntosh, Madison Lake, Milaca, Slayton, Watertown and Willow River. Wooden lockups with iron cells were built at East Grand Forks, Marshall, Montevideo, Red Wing, Thief River Falls and Wadena. Wooden lockups (brick veneered) were built at Adrian, Canby and St. James. Brick lockups with iron cells were built at Cloquet, St. Paul (Central station) and West Duluth. Fire proof brick lockups were built at Fosston, Moorhead and Park Rapids, and a lockup has been located in the basement of the village hall in Winthrop, making a total of 23 new lockups since the last report. The Marshall lockup is located in the fire engine house; the lockups of Canby and St. James are located in village halls.

Of these 21 lockups, the plans were submitted to the state board of corrections and charities, as required by law, in four cases only—Moorhead, Fosston, Park Rapids and St. Paul. In each case the advice of the board was cordially received and comparisons will show that, to say the least, these lockups are as well adapted to their purpose and as inexpensive as any similar lockups in the state. The time has passed when any city or village in Minnesota can be reasonably excused for building a wooden lockup of the old type. Good, satisfactory lockups have now been built in four or five villages at a cost, complete, of \$600 to \$800 each; and any village which cannot afford to expend this amount should go without a new lockup until such time as they can afford it.

INSPECTION OF LOCKUPS.

In 22 counties the county jail is used as a lockup for the county seat. This is a very bad practice. It demoralizes the jail and does not provide proper quarters for the village prisoners.

There are in the State 233 lockups, built for the purpose. It is impossible to inspect all of these lockups. I have visited 68 of them at different times; but annual reports are received from each lockup, setting forth its condition with apparent truthfulness, as may be seen by an examination of Table 57.

The following reports of visits of inspection to city and village lockups will fairly illustrate the condition of the lockups of the State:

ALEXANDRIA VILLAGE LOCKUP—was visited March 17, 1892.

The lockup was being scrubbed. The floor was covered with muddy water, and in some places the dried filth still adhered to the floor. There was a bad odor in the place.

This lockup is well lighted and well furnished. The cells are suitable for the purpose, but the building is exposed to serious danger from fire.

APPLETON VILLAGE LOCKUP—was visited June 2, 1892.

The lockup is connected with the engine house. The outer room contains the station and one cell. There are two wooden bunks. A square hole in the floor, without any seat, serves the purpose of a privy. The lockup was dirty and neglected. The bedding was in a doubtful condition. This lockup is unfit for use and should be replaced by a new one.

AUSTIN CITY LOCKUP—was visited August 5, 1892.

This lockup was formerly the county jail and is ideally bad. The cells have no ventilation, except 33 round holes, 1½ inches in diameter, in each cell door; eight one inch holes in the ceiling, and five one inch holes in the wall of each cell. In the outer room is a hole 4x12 inches in the ceiling, and two closely grated windows, opening each 2x2 feet. The privy vault opening saturates the place with effluvium through the open seat. The beds had clean mattresses. The floors were swept, but innocent of water.

DAWSON VILLAGE LOCKUP—was visited January 8, 1892, in accordance with the following request:

“ DAWSON, MINN., Dec. 21st, 1891.

Hon. W. R. Merriam, St. Paul, Minn.:

DEAR SIR: The lockup in the village of Dawson, Lac qui Parle county, Minnesota, is used by said village for the purpose of confining persons who are charged with crime, and the same is kept in a very unsuitable condition for that purpose. It is kept in such a condition that it is injurious to the health and comfort of the persons who are confined therein, and we desire that the Board of Corrections and Charities make an inspection of the same as early as possible.

Yours very respectfully,

ANDREW B. LUND, ANDREW TUPP,
ANDREW ANDERSON, GUS. HALVERSON,
H. J. SABOE, A. THOMPSON,
S. A. ANDERSON, OLE TONMERAASON,
A. O. MOHLER, A. O. LEREN.”

The lockup is one of the ordinary wooden lockups. It consists of two cells, each 6x7 feet, and a corridor 5x12 feet. It is heated by a small box stove with a drum. There were two bunks supplied with beds and quilts. One quilt was new and clean, and the others were dirty. The lockup had been neatly swept, and was in fairly good condition. It can be kept warm without difficulty; the marshal said that the difficulty was that it was kept too warm.

This building is like a hundred others in the State, no better, no worse. They are all unfit for use and a disgrace to the State. This one is rather better kept than the average village lockup.

DULUTH CITY LOCKUP—was visited April 26, 1892.

The cell room is admirably adapted for its purpose, but the steel cells were not made for the place and are badly arranged for the purpose. They are dark and badly lighted, and compel the herding of prisoners. There is a separate department for women in charge of a matron, who receives a salary of \$35 per month. The women's department is badly lighted. The matron ought to have a room at police headquarters.

GRANITE FALLS VILLAGE LOCKUP—was visited June 3, 1892.

This lockup is used jointly by the village of Granite Falls and Yellow Medicine county. There were no prisoners. This lockup contains an iron cell, which is very dark and insecure and two wooden cells which are unfit for use. The lockup was occupied by a sick man, who was being cared for by the county. He could not be sent to the poorhouse because

it was too far for the doctor to go. A few days previous a drunken man set fire to the lockup, but the sick man gave the alarm. The lockup was unusually clean and well kept.

JACKSON VILLAGE LOCKUP—was visited February 22, 1892.

It is a wooden building of the usual type, except that there is no corridor. There are two cells, each 8x8 ft., entered directly from the outside. The furniture consisted of plank shelves about two feet wide. There was no furniture and the windows were unglazed. The lockup is not used in winter, prisoners being kept at the hotel under guard. It is unfit for use, summer or winter. The inside of the lockup has been charred by fire; a prisoner having set fire to the lockup years ago. He was badly burned, but was rescued by the citizens.

MADISON VILLAGE LOCKUP—was visited January 7, 1892.

This is a wooden lockup of the ordinary type, consisting of two cells and a small outer room. The lockup had been moved and there were holes in the floor. The building was open underneath, so that it was difficult to keep it warm. The lockup had not been swept since last year, and was in a disorderly condition. The beds consisted of bunks containing some loose hay and dirty quilts. The marshal was admonished to bank up the building and keep it clean.

THE ST. PAUL CENTRAL POLICE STATION VISITED AT SUNDRY TIMES.

Plans for a central police station for the city of St. Paul were submitted to the board of corrections and charities by the board of aldermen of the city of St. Paul, in June, 1891. After careful examination of the plans the following communication was sent to the committee:

Hon. W. P. Murray and Hon. P. Conley, Committee.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned have carefully examined the plans presented by you for a temporary central police station.

We understand that these quarters are intended to be occupied for only two years, until provision can be made for a suitable permanent building. If it were proposed to occupy this building permanently we should enter a decided protest on many accounts.

In view of the form and location of the building and the small amount of means available, we consider the proposed arrangement of the building good. We would respectfully suggest, however, the following modifications:

1. That all the water-closets on the second (cell-room) floor be ventilated into the large flue located between the men's and women's departments. This flue to be of galvanized iron, at least twenty (20) inches in diameter, to be open at the bottom; to be heated summer and winter, either by a small stove, a gasoline heater, or a good sized gas heater, and to go straight up through the roof.

2. That a similar, independent ventilating flue be connected with the tramps lodging room. These heated ventilators will secure good air, summer and winter, and will materially assist in the proposed plan of heating.

3. That a floor of sidewalk tiling instead of oak be laid in the cells and cell room corridors.

4. It would be a very desirable change if iron cells could be substituted for wooden cells, but if that is not practicable, we recommend that the lumber used in constructing cells be planed oak, the top and front of each cell to be of open lattice work, and the wood work of the cells to be painted thoroughly with two coats of white lead and oil, of a light color.

5. That a suitable room be provided for a police matron in the corner, opposite the women's cells.

6. That the officers' stairway from the second to the third floor be moved toward the entrance, and that the women's department be partitioned off from the stairway.

We shall recommend to the state board of corrections and charities that the plans as submitted be approved, subject to these suggestions and we have no doubt that our recommendation will be approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. WILLIS,
H. H. HART.

Most of these suggestions were adopted by the board of aldermen, and the plans were re-submitted July 7, 1891, when the following communication was addressed to the president of the board of aldermen.

July 7, 1891.

HON. W. P. MURRAY, President Board of Aldermen,

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to advise you that the state board of corrections and charities this afternoon considered the plans prepared by Mr. E. P. Bassford, for a temporary central police station.

The board voted to approve of the plan except that they respectfully recommend that the staircase from the second to the third floor be omitted, and that the women's department be so partitioned off as to be entirely separate from the rest of the building.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,

Secretary.

The building when completed proved to be quite satisfactory for temporary use for a central police station with one single exception; namely, that the tops of the cells of the women's department are composed of open lattice work, opening directly into the large cell-room in which male prisoners are confined. The result is that all sounds are audible in both departments and there is a complete lack of that privacy which should be had for a woman's prison.

WABASHA CITY LOCKUP.—Was visited May 19, 1892.

This is one of the worst lockups in the state. The building is rotten; the bunks are tumbling down. The cells and blankets were dirty. The lockup is used for storing oil and gasoline, and the floors were saturated with it. This lockup is unfit for use, and is a disgrace to the state. It should be thrown down and replaced by a suitable building.

Subsequent reports are that the lockup is now disused, and the county jail is used as a lockup; but this is only a mitigation of the evil as the county jail is not a suitable place for use as a lockup.

WINDOM VILLAGE LOCKUP.—Was visited July 3, 1892.

This is a wooden lockup, having two small cells and a small outer room. The lockup was moderately clean, and had a clean bed with clean sheets and pillow cases. The lockup is unfit for use because it cannot be kept free from vermin and is in danger from fire. It had been in use for the confinement of county prisoners, and the sheriff had been accustomed to exercise his prisoners on the street, but the grand jury objected, and the practice was discontinued.

WINNEBAGO VILLAGE LOCKUP.—Was visited February 23, 1892.

This is a wooden building, built of pine scantling and lined with planed boards. There is one cell 8x14 feet, and corridor 5x15 feet. There is one wooden bunk. The lockup had no stove, no ventilation, no bedding except one old quilt. The windows were unglazed. The lockup, apparently, had not been swept for a long time. The marshal said that prisoners who had to be kept more than two or three hours, were usually kept under guard at the hotel.

WORTHINGTON VILLAGE LOCKUP.—Was visited July 4, 1891.

This is a wooden lockup of the usual type, consisting of two wooden cells with grated iron doors, and an outer room containing a stove. The outer room is used as a storage for oil, which exposes the building to great danger from fire. The lockup was moderately clean.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Minnesota cremates one prisoner a year, on an average, in village lockups. In 1891, one prisoner was burned to death, in the Monticell lockup. In 1892, two prisoners were burned to death, in the lockups of Moorhead and Fosston.

Fourteen of the lockups in the state are reported as "fire-proof," namely those of Austin, Brainerd, Cloquet, Cologne, Delano, Duluth, Fosston, Lanesboro, Moorhead, Newport, Sauk Centre, South St. Paul, Waseca and West Duluth.

In twenty-three lockups, it is reported that a watchman is kept on duty whenever there are prisoners; namely, those of Bellingham, Chatfield, Duluth, Elk River, Fairfax, Kirkhoven, Madelia, Mendota, Minneota; four in Minneapolis, Minneiska, Minnesota Lake, Pine City; five in St. Paul, White Bear and Winona.

Of the remaining 188 lockups 24 are reported as being located in fire engine houses, and are therefore reasonably secure against fire—those of Alexandria, Anoka, Chatfield, Crookston, East Grand Forks, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Hinckley, Houston, Howard Lake, Hutchinson, Lake Park, Le Sueur, Litchfield, Mankato, Marine Mills, Marshall, New Prague, Northfield, Norwood, Reed's Landing, St. Hilaire, Shakopee and Wells.

The remaining 164 lockups are without any special protection against the danger of fire.

PLANS FOR VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

Application is frequently made to this office for plans for inexpensive lockups for villages.

In 1890 plans and specifications were furnished from this office for a lockup to be built in the village of Willmar.

These plans provided for a fire proof brick building, with hollow walls, to secure dryness and warmth; a roof tinned within and without, for fire protection, and a floor of artificial tiling. It provides for a building, both fire proof and vermin proof, at a very small cost.

The Willmar village council made some changes in the plan which do not affect the cost materially. The building was built at a cost of \$385.00, the cells costing \$115.00 in addition, making the total cost of \$500.00.

A similar village lockup was built in the village of Newport, Washington county. The plan is essentially the same and the building was completed at a cost of \$630.00, as follows: Building, \$390.00; two iron cells, \$210.00; fixtures, \$30.00.

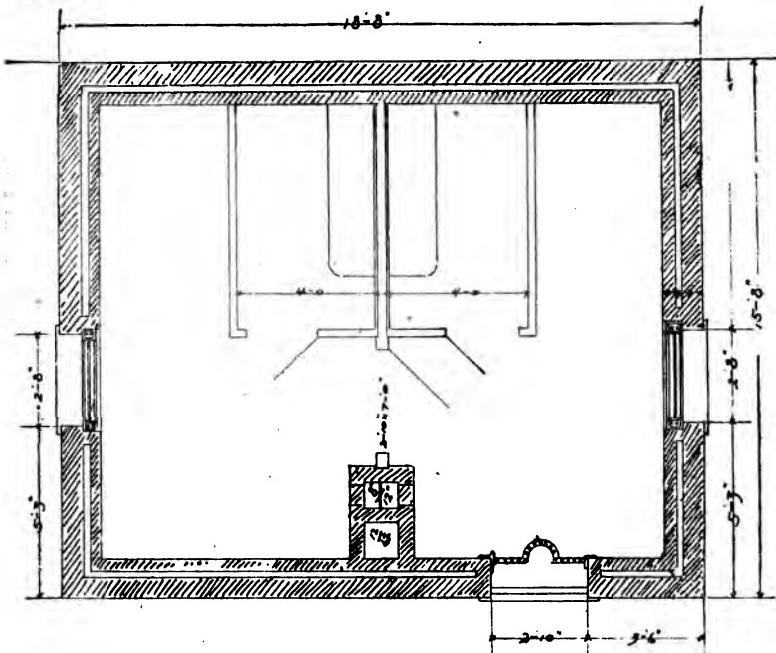
Similar lockups were built in 1892 at Park Rapids and Fosston. These villages are farther from business centres and fire proof building material is more expensive. They cost about \$800 each.

A similar lockup on a larger scale was built in the city of Brainerd, in 1886. This lockup cost \$2,100. It has four cells and room for two additional cells.

A fire-proof lockup with six cells was built in the city of Moorhead in 1892, on plans approved by the board of corrections and charities. It has six cells and a municipal court room and cost \$2,700.

PLANS OF LOCKUPS.

For the information and guidance of those intending to build village lockups, the specifications and ground plan furnished for the Willmar lockup are presented herewith:



FLOOR PLAN

SPECIFICATIONS

FOR MATERIAL AND LABOR REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF A LOCKUP AT WILLMAR, MINNESOTA, ACCORDING TO PLANS FURNISHED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Excavation.—Excavate for all walls for floor as described below; for all foundations for walls, as may be required, do any and all excavation required to complete the building.

Masonry.—All walls to be laid up with the best nigger-head rubble masonry, built up in the most substantial manner; walls to be smooth and straight on both sides; all crevices to be thoroughly grouted and filled with chips of stone. All boulders to be split and carefully set; the wall to start two feet below ground and to rest on a concrete bed three feet wide and two feet thick. Excavation to be 12 inches wider than wall. When walls are finished they will be neatly filled on the outside with sand well packed down. Fill in under cells with boulders well bedded in sand and grout within eight inches of floor.

Brick work.—All brick walls to be laid up with good hard-burnt brick laid in good lime mortar. All brick to be well wetted before laid in wall. All courses to be thoroughly slushed and grouted with mortar; all brick to be laid with shaved joints; walls to be weather-pointed on the outside and struck flush on the inside; walls to be bound together every three feet in height. The heads of arched openings to have three courses of row locks. The chimney to start from foundation and to be provided

with thimbles and stove pipe rings all complete; vent flue to have a partition of iron built from top to bottom of flue. All flues to be neatly plastered on the inside. The top of walls to be covered with roofing iron turned down on to roof. Brick walls to have a four-inch air space all around and to be anchored with hoop-iron. The sills to be bush-hammered sandstone 5x6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and eight inches longer than the opening.

Each cell to be provided with two strong, substantial iron bunks attached to the partition in such a way that they can be folded back when out of use. The construction of these bunks to be specified by the cell-builder and approved by the superintendent of construction.

In the corner of each cell there will be a foul air duct of No. 14 plate iron and riveted to cell plate. They will have two shifters, one at bottom large enough to receive the night bucket, and one at top large enough for draft. All ducts from these spaces to be six inches in diameter, and to lead into a center duct eight inches in diameter, leading straight out through the roof, to which it will be thoroughly fastened and flashed; this ventilator to extend twenty-four inches above roof and to have double cap on top. All ducts and ventilator to be of No. 26 galvanized iron and thoroughly soldered and riveted.

The grated door at entrance to be provided with basket peep. The lock to be specified in bid.

Also furnish window gratings the whole height and width of window openings, of construction, size of material and workmanship, similar to cell gratings above described. There will be five horizontal bars in height of each window to be built into brick work, at each end, eight inches, having a flange on inside turned down two inches.

All the above iron work to receive one good coat of mineral paint before leaving the factory, and one additional coat after put up.

The contractor will provide and put in each cell where called for, a solid bucket with hinged cover, made of galvanized iron No. 20, and provided with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round iron handle.

REMARKS ON LOCKUP TABLES.

Table 57 exhibits the number, cost and condition of the city and village lockups of the State. There are 233 lockups in the State, having 595 cells, with a united capacity of 922 prisoners. The buildings have cost about \$180,000. The reports show that there is an improvement in the manner in which the lockups are kept.

Table 58 shows the number of inmates in the lockups of the State during the year 1891. The total number of prisoners in the lockups of the State during the years named was about as follows: 1885, 12,356; 1887, 21,000; 1889, 20,281; 1891, 19,805.

TABLE 57. *Description of City and Village Lockups and Police Stations, June 30, 1892.*

Location.	Material of lockup.	Size of cell, sq. ft.	Capacity of lockup.	Dimensions at one time.	Sleeping accommodations.	Bedding furnished.	How often is the bedding washed?	How often is the lockup scrubbed?
ATKINSON CO.— Atkinson Co.,.....	Oak & pine.	1886 \$1,500	2	5x7	9x12 4	3 Iron bunks,	"Once a month".....	"Once a week,"
ANOKA CO.,.....	Brick & iron	1885 c.2,500	4	4x7	9x32 8	2 Iron bunks,	"Twice a year".....	"Once a week,"
BEECKER CO.,.....	Oak & pine.	1885 600	3	5x8	12x16 3	2 Bunks	"Once a year".....	"Once a year,"
Auditorium,.....	Wood.....	1881 400	4	4x7	7x14 4	3 Bunks	"When needed".....	"When needed,"
Detroit Park d.,.....	Wood.....	1881 290	2	4x8	8x16 2	4 Bunks	"Blankets".....	"As often as needed,"
Lake Park d.,.....	Wood.....	1881 100	2	6x8	10x12 4	4 Bunks	"Blankets".....	"As often as needed,"
Sauk Rapids a.,.....	Wood.....	1883 250	2	6x8	3x7 2	2 Wooden bedsteads,	"Blankets".....	"Cannot say".....
BIG STONE CO.— Graceville,.....	Pine.....	1884 50	2	6x8	6x12 2	2 Wooden bedsteads,	"Enough to k'p clean."	"Kept clean."
Ortonville,.....	Wood.....	1881 200	2	5x7	14x15 2	4 Bunks	"Often as necessary"	"Often as necessary"
BLACK EARTH CO.— Anbow	Wood.....	1882 200	2	5x10	12x16 2	3 Bunks	"Often as needed".....	"Often as needed,"
Lake Crystal a.,.....	Wood.....	1892 200	2	6x7	14x14 4	3 Bunks	"As deemed neccy"	"Once or twice a mo."
Mankato d.,.....	Wood.....	1892 127	2	6x7	22x15 3	7 Iron bedsteads	"Blankets".....	"Once a month,"
Mapleton,.....	Brick & iron	1885 e 400	2	6x8	10x12 2	3 Bunks	"Blankets".....	"Once a month,"
Brown Co.— New Uptown,.....	County jail	1879 228	2	6x7	7x14 2	2 Wire cots,	"Blankets".....	"Once a year".....
Sleepy Eye,.....	Pine.....	1881 380	2	6x8	12x16 2	3 Wooden bedsteads	"Blankets and quilts,"	"Six times a year."
Springfield,.....	Wood.....	1881 65	2	6x8	4x13 2	1 Bunks	"Blankets and quilts,"	"Once a month,"
CARLTON CO.— Barnum,.....	County jail	1882 2,100	4	6x8	14x16 8	5 Iron bedsteads	"Blankets".....	"Every month".....
Cloquet,.....	Bk. fire prf	1882 125	2	6x5	5x13 2	1 Bunks	"Blankets".....	"Every month".....
Moose Lake,.....	Wood.....	1888 700	2	6x8	20x30 2	1 Wooden bedsteads,	"Blankets".....	"Four times".....
CARVER CO.— Chaska,.....	County jail	1887 800	2	8x10	24x30 2	1 Wooden bedsteads,	"Blankets".....	"When used,"
Cologne,.....	Bk. fire prf	1888 800	2	8x10	24x30 2	1 Wooden bedsteads,	"Blankets".....	"Three times,"
Norwood d.,.....	Bk. (Eng. h.)	1884 260	2	8x10	6x16 2	1 Wooden bedsteads,	"Blankets".....	"Twice a year,"
WACONIA,.....	Wood.....	1881 170	1	8x12	1 Floor.....	"Blankets and quilts,"	"Once a year,"	"Not,"
WATERTOWN,.....	Wood.....	1881					"Blankets and quilts,"	"Never,"

b Lockup burned. *c* In city or village hall. *d* In engine house. *e* Estimated.

TABLE 57. *Description of Lockups and Police Stations.—Continued.*

LOCATION.	Material of lockup.	When built.	Size of cells.	Cells.	Capacity of outer room.	Largest No. inmates at one time.	Bedding furnished.	How often washed.	How often lock up scrubbed.
FILLMORE Co.—									
Preston	County jail	1886	200	2	6x8	8x12	Iron bedsteads	Blankets	"Often as necessary"
Brick & Iron	Wood & Iron	1884	1,000	2	6x8	8x18	4	Blankets	"Once a year"
Chaffield c d . . .	Wood	1885	725	1	6x12	6x12	2	Blankets	"Once a month"
Fountain a	Stone, firep'f . . .	1886	2,200	2	11x12	11x12	2	Blankets and quilts	"Once a month"
Lanesboro	Wood	1879	400	2	10x10	10x20	4	Blankets and quilts	"Often as necessary"
Bushford	Wood	1870	100	2	4x8	8x12	2	Blankets and quilts	"Never"
Spry Valley	Wood	1874	100	1	8x12	10x14	2	Blankets and quilts	"2 or 3 times a year"
Wykoff Co.—	Brick & Iron	1885	2,000	3	6x8	8x18	6	Blankets	"Twice a month"
Albert Lea	Wood & Iron	1885	100	2	8x10	12x16	3	Blankets	"Twice a month"
Adlen	Wood	1880	175	3	5x8	6x15	6	Blankets	"Once a year"
Goodaire Co.—	Cannon Falls a . . .	Wood	1886	300	3	6x9	6x15	Bunks	"Four times a year"
Kenyon	Wood	1886	200	2	4x8	6x15	2	Blankets and quilts	"Four times a year"
Pine Island	Stone	1886	200	2	6x7	12x18	6	Blankets and quilts	"New ones"
Red Wing	Wood & Iron	1891	775	2	6x7	12x18	6	Blankets and quilts	"When in need"
Zumbrota c	Steel & Iron	1888	el,000	2	6x9	12x16	2	Blankets and quilts	"When n'ded of c're"
GRANT Co.—									
Ashby	Wood	1884	200	2	8x10	6x16	4	Bunks	"Washed 3 times"
Elbow Lake	Wood	1887	200	2	7x8	7x14	4	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year"
Herman	Wood	1887	200	2	4x8	6x14	4	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year"
HENNEPIN Co.—	Wood	1880	200	1	12x12	6x12	2	Cots	"Twice a year"
Minneapolis	Brick & Iron	1888	28,000	50	4x6½	9x22	50	Blankets	"No regular time"
Central Station a									
Third Precinct . . .	Stone & brick . . .	1890	15,000	6	5x7	42x27	72	Blankets and quilts	"No prisoners kept"
Fourth Precinct . . .	Wood	1890	2,000	2	8x10	18x28	4	Blankets	"Daily"
Fifth Precinct . . .	Wood	1876	350	1	10x14	10x14	2	Blankets and quilts	"Every two days"
OSSOYO	Wood								"Once a year"

Houston Co.—	Brownsville.....	Wood.....	1872	6300	3	5x8	22x22	6	4 Bunks	Have none.....	"Never scrubbed."
Caledonia.....	County jail.....	Wood.....	1872	6300	3	5x8	22x22	6	4 Bunks	Blankets.....	"Once a year."
Hokah.....	Wood & stone.....	Wood.....	1873	600	2	8x10	20x30	4	3 Bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	"Once a year."
Houston c.d.	Woodstone.....	Wood.....	1880	600	4	10x10	28x40	4	Floor.....	Blankets.....	"Has not been yet."
HUBBARD Co.—	Park Rapids.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't know.....	"Don't know....."
ISANTI Co.—	Cambridge.....	Wood.....	1884	850	2	6x8	10x12	4	Bunks	None.....	No prisoner for 3 yrs!
ITASCA Co.—	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JACKSON Co.—	County jail.....	Wood.....	1885	100	2	6x8	6x14	2	6 Bunks	Blankets	"Often as necessary"
Heron Lake.....	Wood.....	1885	200	2	6x10	8x10	2	6 Bunks	Blankets	"Often as necessary"	
Jackson.....	Wood.....	1886	165	2	6x8	8x10	2	3 Bunks	Blankets	"Often as necessary"	
Jackson.....	Wood.....	1886	165	2	6x8	8x10	2	3 Floor.....	Quilts.....	"When dirty"	
KANABE Co.—	Mora.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANDIYOH Co.—	County jail.....	Wood.....	1880	200	2	8x10	4x12	2	2 Wooden bedsteads	Blankets and quilts	"Once a month"
Atwater.....	Wood.....	Brickwood	1880	800	3	4x8½	9x14	3	4 Bunks	Blankets	"Often as needed"
Wilmar.....	Wood.....	Brickwood	1880	800	3	4x8½	9x14	3	4 Bunks	Blankets	"Often as necessary"
Hallowell Co.—	Wood.....	Wood in hall	1880	2800	2	8x10	20x38	4	2 Bunks	Quilts	"Once a year"
St. Vincent.....	Wood.....	Wood	1885	350	2	8x10	12x12	4	Wooden bedsteads	Blankets and quilts	"Once a month"
LAC QUI PARLE Co.—	Wood.....	Wood	1880	132	2	7x14	.....	2	Wooden bedsteads	Quilts	"Once a month"
Bellingham.....	Wood.....	Wood	1885	300	2	5x7	6x14	2	1 Bunks	Blankets	"When necessary"
Dawson.....	Wood.....	Wood	1885	300	2	7x10	4x14	4	5 Bunks	Blankets	"When necessary"
Madison.....	Wood.....	Wood	1885	300	2	7x10	4x14	4	5 Bunks	Blankets	"Every six months"
LE Sueur Co.—	Wood.....	Wood & Iron	1884	300	2	8x8	14x16	4	1 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary"
Elysian.....	Wood.....	Wood	1881	2500	2	6x8	12x12	6	2 Hammocks	Blankets and quilts	"When soiled"
Le Sueur d.....	Brick & Iron	Wood	1889	1200	3	5x8	10x12	8	2 Hammocks	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary"
Le Sueur Centre.....	County jail.....	Wood	1880	300	2	6x10	6x12	2	1 Bunks	Blankets	"Once a year"
Montgomery.....	Stone & Iron	Water elm.	1878	175	2	6x8	12x14	4	1 Wooden bedsteads	Blankets	"Once a year"
Waterville.....	Wood.....	Wood	1885	100	2	7x8	12x14	4	6 Wooden bunks	Blankets	"When necessary"
LINCOLN Co.—	Lake Benton.....	Wood.....	1875	1	5x7	22x80	2	13 Iron bunks	Blankets	"Often as needed"	
Marshall d.....	Brick & Iron	Wood	1891	125	2	5x7	7x10	2	1 Bunks	Blankets	"About once a year"
Minneapolis.....	Wood	Wood	1890	500	4	5x8	8x20	4	10 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"When required"
TRACY.....	Wood	Wood	1883	200	2	5x7	7x11	2	1 Bunks	Blankets	"When required"
MCGLEOD Co.—	Wood.....	Wood	1887	200	2	5x7	7x11	2	1 Bunks	Blankets	"Once a year"
Glenco.....	County jail.....	Wood & Iron	1887	400	1	6x7	12x12	4	1 Iron bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Four times last yr."
Hutchinson d.....	Le Sueur Prairie.....	Wood	1889	300	2	8x12	6x12	4	1 Wooden bedsteads	Blankets	"Often as used."
Lester Prairie.....	Wood	Wood	1890	160	2	6x8	6x12	2	1 Floor	None	"Twice a year"
MARSHALL CO.—	Aetile.....	Wood.....	1884	360	2	6x8	8x16	4	6 Iron bedsteads	Blankets	"I hang them out doors for once a mo."
	Warren.....	County jail.....									"About once a mo."

TABLE 57. Description of Lockups and Police Stations.—Continued.

LOCATION.	Material of lockup.	When built.	Cost.	Size of cells.	Size of outer room.	Capacity of lockup.	Largest No. inmates at one time.	Sleeping accommodations.	Bedding furnished.	How often bedding washed.	How often lockup scrubbed.
MARIN Co.—											
Fairmont.....	County jail	1886	250	2	6x8	4x12	4	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Don't have to as it is not used.	
Shoreham.....	Wood & iron	1882	200	3	6x10	6x12	6	4 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	Once a month	"Once a month."
MEeker Co.—	Wood	1880	186	2	6x7	4x12	2	2 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Often as necessary."	"Never scrubbed yet."
Dassel.....	Wood	1880	186	2	6x12	6x12	4	3 Wooden bedsteads	Blankets	"2 or 3 times a mo."	"Once every 2 weeks."
Eden Valley.....	Wood	1878	200	2	7x9	7x9	4	3 Hammocks	Blankets	"Often as needed."	"Often as needed."
Grove City.....	Wood	1886	200	2	7x9	7x9	4				
Litchfield d.	Brick & iron	1886	200	2	7x9	7x9	4				
MILLE LACS Co.—	Wood	1882	300	2	8x9	12x18	4	4 Bunks	Blankets	"When needed"	"When nasty."
Forreston.....	Wood	1882	350	2	6x12	12x14	4	4 Iron bunks	Blankets and quilts	"When a week."	"Once a month."
Milaca.....	Wood	1882	200	2	8x10	12x14	4				
Princeton Co.—	County jail	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Falls.....	County jail	1888	400	2	10x10	20x30	6	3 Floor	Blankets and quilts	"Often as necessary."	"Often as necessary."
Mouley.....	Wood	1888	150	1	8x10	6x10	2	1 Floor	Blankets	"Never"	"When necessary."
Royalton.....	Wood	1888	150	1	8x10	6x10	2				
MOWER Co.—											
Adams.....	Wood	1887	80	1	6x10	6x10	2	2 Wooden bedsteads	Blankets	"When needed."	"When every mo."
Austin.....	Brick, fire p.	1887	1,200	5	6x9	10x20	10	12 Iron bedsteads	Blankets	"M on th y when used."	
Brownsville.....	Wood	1878	400	2	6x8	14x16	4	4 Bunks	None	"Not at all."	"[Ty]"
Dexter.....	Pine	1877	70	2	7x8	7x8	4	4 Floor	None	"Often as it gets dirty."	"Often as it gets dirty."
Grand Meadow c.	Wd (in hall)	1891	200	2	6½x8	10x10	4	4 Iron bedsteads	None	"When dirty."	"When dirty."
Le Roy.....	Wood	1877	100	1	8x12	10x12	2	1 Wooden bedsteads	Blankets	"Once a year"	"Twice a year."
Le Sue.....	Wood	1876	300	2	6x9	6x16	4	3 Bunks	Blankets		
MURRAY Co.—											
Avoca.....	Wood	1888	450	2	6x10	14x14	4	4 Iron bedsteads	Quilts	"Whenever needed."	"Whenever needed."
Fulda.....	Wood & iron	1884	412	2	6x9	13x15	2	5 Cots	Blankets	"Not since May."	"Not since last yr."
Slayton.....	Wood	1892	500	2	8x9	17x20	4	4 Spring cots	Blankets	"Don't know."	"Don't know."
NICOLLET Co.—											
St. Peter.....	County jail	....	....	....	....	....	....
NOBLES Co.—											
Adrian c.	Wd (in hall)	1892	1,000	3	6x7	18x22	8	7 Iron bedsteads	Blankets	"When dirty"	"Once a month."
Minnewaska.....	Wood	1886	146	2	7x8	4x16	4	2 Bunks	Quilts	"Five times a year."	"About once a mo."
Worthington.....	Wood	1876	146	2	6x7	15x14	4				

^a No report. ^b Lockup burned. ^c In city or village hall. ^d In engine house. ^e Estimated.

TABLE 57. Description of Lockups and Police Stations.—Continued.

LOCATION.	Material of Lockup.	When built.	Size of outer room.	Size of cells.	Number of cells.	Sleeping accommodations.	Bedding furnished.	How often is the bedding washed?	How often is the lockup scrubbed?	Impractical number of inmates at one time	
										Capacity of lockup.	Capacity of outer room.
BENNINGTON Co.—											
Beaver Falls.....	County Jail	1888	375	3	5x10	10x16	6	3 Bunks	Blankets and quilts.	"Kept clean."	"Kept clean."
Birch Cooley.....	Wood	1884	225	2	8x12	8x24	4	1 Floor	Blankets and quilts.	"Kept as needed."	"Kept as needed."
Bird Island.....	Wood	1889	200	2	6x8	8x12	4	1 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"Often."	"Often."
Fairfax.....	Wood	1888	120	1	6x10	6x10	2	1 Wooden bedsteads.	Quilts.	"Never."	"Never."
Franklin.....	Wood	1883	200	3	6x8	10x12	4	1 Bunks	None	"1 a year."	"1 a year."
Hector.....	Wood	1885	450	2	6x10	6x12	4	1 Iron bed	Blankets and quilts.	"Never"	"Never"
Olivia.....	Wood	1883	125	2	6x8	6x12	4	3 Wooden bedsteads.	Quilts.	"When soiled."	"When soiled."
Renville.....	Wood	1883	125	2	6x8	6x12	4	2 Bunks	Blankets and quilts.	"When used."	"When used."
Sacred Heart.....	Wood	1889	225	1	6x8	18x20	2	10 Iron bunk	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary."	"When necessary."
Rice Co.—											
Dundas.....	Stone & iron	1889	800	3	4x7	5x13	6	5 Hammocks	Blankets	"Once a month."	"Each week."
Farbanquet.....	Brick & iron	1887	900	3	4x7	5x13	6	5 Hammocks	Blankets	"Once a month."	"Each week."
Morris town.....	Not used as	9	1000	2	6x6	20x30	4	5 Iron bunks	Blankets	"Once a year."	"Keep swept clean."
Norfolkfield.....	Stone & iron	1882	1000	2	6x6	20x30	4	5 Iron bunks	Blankets	"Once a year."	"Keep swept clean."
Rock Co.—											
Beaver Creek.....	Wood	1885	200	1	6x10	6x10	3	1 Floor	Blankets	"Twice a year."	"Whenever necessary."
Luterville c.....	Stone	1889	600	2	8x10	30x80	4	7 Floor	Blankets	"Twice a year."	"Whenever necessary."
St. Louis Co.—											
Duluth.....	B'k fire prf.	1860	15000	9	7x8	28x48	30	16 Bunks	Blankets	"Often as needed."	"3 times a week."
Tower.....	B'k fire prf.	1882	15000	6	5x7	17x45	6	10 Hammocks	Blankets	"Twice a year."	"Twice a week."
West Duluth.....	B'k fire prf.	1880	7000	6	5x7	17x45	6	10 Hammocks	Blankets	"Once a month."	"Once a week."
Scout Co.—											
Belle Plaine.....	Wood	1871	150	3	5x7	16x20	3	1 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"Two times a year."	"2 times a year."
Jordan.....	Stone	1875	300	2	8x10	10x16	4	3 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"Often as n'cessary."	"Often as n'cessary."
New Prague d.....	Brick	1890	1000	2	10x12	14	1 Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"Four times a year."	"Once a month."	"Once a month."
Shakopee d.....	Brick	1884	3000	1	10x30	10x36	6	1 Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"We air it"	"Once a year."
SHERIDAN Co.—											
Esk River.....	Stone & wd	1882	200	2	8x10	6x16	4	0 Bunks	Blankets	"Nothing to use it"	"Nothing has been done."
SIBLEY Co.—											
Arlington.....	Wood	1884	250	3	5x8	8x16	4	2 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"Twice a year."	"Twice a year."
Gaylord c.....	Wood	1882	140	2	8x8	8x16	4	2 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"Twice a year."	"Twice a year."
Gibson.....	Wood	1880	175	2	6x8	8x16	4	2 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"Once a year."	"Once a year."
Green Isle.....	Wood	1881	160	3	8x8	10x10	6	2 Bunks	Quilts.	"Once a year."	"Once a year."
Wor.....	County jail	1885	300	2	8x7	6x12	2	2 Iron bedsteads.	Blankets	"Often as needed."	"Often as needed."
Winthrop C.....	Wood & iron	1885	300	2	8x7	6x12	2	2 Iron bedsteads.	Blankets	"Often as needed."	"Often as needed."

aNo report. bLockup burned. cIn city or village hall. dIn engine house. eEstimated.

TABLE 57. Description of Lockups and Police Stations.—Continued.

LOCATION.	Material of lockup.	When built.	Cost.	Number of cells.	Size of cells.	Size of outer room.	Capacity of lockup.	Largest number of inmates at one time.	Sleeping accommodations.	Bedding furnished.	How often is the bedding washed?	How often is the lockup scrubbed?
WRIGHT Co.—												
Annandale	Wood	1898	100	2	5x10	2	Wooden bedsteads	Quilts.....	Quilts.....	"0"	"Once a month."	"Once a month."
Buffalo	Wood	1893	300	2	7x8	8x16	4	3 Bunks	Quilts.....	"Two times a year"	"Once a year."	"Once a year."
Clearwater	Wood	1886	200	1	6x12	6x12	2	Bunks	Quilts.....	"Once a year"	.....	.....
Okato	Wood	1879	300	4	6x8	6x15	4	Bunks	Quilts.....	.....	.....	.....
Delano	Brick, fire p.	1888	500	4	4x7	1x21	4	1 Wooden bedsteads	Blankets and quilts.....	"When needed"	"When needed"	"When needed"
Howard Lake	Wood in hall	1891	4500	1	8x12	2	1 Floor	None.....	.....	"Never"	.....	"Never had occas'n"
Monticello	Bur'd Oct. 13	1891	2500	2	4x7	20x30	2	2 Hammocks	Blankets.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose c.	Wood & Iron	1892	300	1	9x14	2	1 Iron bunks	None.....	.....	"Never"	.....	"When needed"
Waverly	Wood	1868	.....	1	9x14	2	1 Iron bunks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEDICINE Co.	Wood, brick	1892	600	2	6x14	2	1 Bunks	Blankets and quilts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gandy c.d.	Wood	1887	250	2	6x14	2	1 Bunks	Blankets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charfield	Wood	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite Falls.....	County jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a No report. b Lockup burned. c In city or village hall. d In engine house. e Estimated.

TABLE 58.

City and Village Lockups.—Movement of Population.

LOCATION.	YEAR.	INSANE PERSONS.	PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCE.	PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.	TOTAL NO. OF PRISONERS.	TR'PES LODGED NOT PRISONERS.	PRISONERS UNDER 16 YE'RS OF AGE.	PRISONERS DEC. 31. 1891.
AITKIN CO.— Aitkin.....	1890	0	0	30	30	33	.....	.....
ANOKA CO.— Anoka.....	1891	1	9	20	30	48	1	2
BECKER CO.— Audubon (a).....	1892	.....	.....	96	96	200	.....	.....
Detroit.....	1890	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	.....
Lake Park.....	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BENTON CO.— Sauk Rapids (a).....	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIG STONE CO.— Graceville.....	1892	.....	.....	15	15	52	1	.....
Ortonville.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	50	.....	.....
BLUE EARTH CO.— Amboy.....	1891	.....	.....	6	6	2	.....	.....
Lake Crystal.....	1890	.....	.....	8	8	23	.....	.....
Madison Lake.....	1892	.....	.....	5	5	4	.....	.....
Mankato.....	1891	2	.....	123	125	38	3	2
Mapleton.....	1890	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
BROWN CO.— Sleepy Eye.....	1891	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....	.....
Springfield.....	1891	.....	.....	23	23	5	.....	.....
CARLETON CO.— Barnum.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....
Carleton.....	1891	1	.....	51	52	173	.....	.....
Cloquet.....	1891	2	.....	96	98	26	10	2
Moose Lake.....	1891	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
OAKRIDGE CO.— Cologne.....	1890	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Norwood.....	1891	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....
Waconia.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	3	.....	.....
Watertown.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....
CHIPPEWA CO.— Clara City.....	1892	.....	.....	7	7	3	.....	.....
Watson.....	1890	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
CHISAGO CO.— Franconia.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	1	.....	.....
North Branch.....	1890	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Rush City.....	1892	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Taylors Falls.....	1891	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
CLAY CO.— Barnesville.....	1891	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....
Glyndon.....	1892	1	.....	48	49	.....	.....	.....
Hawley.....	1891	.....	.....	443	444	50	.....	.....
Moorhead.....	1891	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COTTONWOOD CO.— Mountain Lake.....	1892	.....	.....	14	14	.....	1	.....
Windom.....	1892	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
CROW WING CO.— Brainerd.....	1891	2	114	610	726	125	.....	.....
DAKOTA CO.— Farmington.....	1891	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	.....
Hastings.....	1891	1	.....	123	124	270	7	2
Lakeville.....	1891	.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Mendota.....	1892	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....
Rosemount.....	1891	1	.....	9	10	12	.....	.....
South St. Paul.....	1891	1	.....	106	107	8	3	.....
Vermillion.....	1892	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
DODGE CO.— Claremont.....	1891	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dodge Centre.....	1892	.....	.....	9	9	25	.....	.....
Kasson.....	1892	.....	.....	15	15	129	1	.....
Mantorville.....	1891	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	.....
DOUGLAS CO.— Alexandria a.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon.....	1891	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....
Evansville.....	1892	.....	.....	10	10	25	.....	.....
Kensington.....	1891	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
FARIBAULT CO.— Delavan.....	1890	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....
Easton.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....
Minnesota Lake.....	1892	.....	.....	6	6	2	.....	.....
Wells.....	1891	.....	.....	18	18	14	.....	.....
Winnebago City.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....

a No report.

TABLE 58.—Continued.

LOCATION.	Year.	Insane persons.	Pris- oners s'rvng sen- tence.	Pris- oners held for trial.	Total No. of prison- ers.	Tr'mps lodged not prison- ers.	Pris- oners under 16 yrs. of age.	Pris- oners Dec. 31, 1891.
FILLMORE Co.—								
Canton	1891			2	2			
Chatfield	1891	1		2	3			
Fountain a.								
Lanesboro	1891				0	35		
Rushford	1892			10	11	8		
Spring Valley	1891			13	13	9		
Wykoff	1891			4	4	1		
FREEBORN Co.—								
Albert Lea	1891		11	88	99	61	2	
Alden	1892			5	5			
GOODHUE Co.—								
Cannon Falls a.								
Kenyon	1891			10	10	14		
Pine Island	1892				0	1		
Red Wing	1892			31	31	199	3	
Zumbrota	1891			19	19	6100		
GRANT Co.—								
Ashby	1892			24	24	11		
Elbow Lake	1891			7	7			
Herman	1890			18	18	48		
HENNEPIN Co.—								
Excelsior	1890				0	1		
Minneapolis Central	1892	61	4,164	4,225	3,432			3
Third Precinct	1891			942	942	45	25	3
Fourth Precinct	1891	2		489	491	37	14	
Fifth Precinct	1891	5		303	308	3	10	
Osseo	1891	1		4	5	2		
HOUSTON Co.—								
Brownsville	1891				0	4		
Hokah	1891			8	8	0	3	
Houston	1891				12	12		
HUBBARD Co.—								
Park Rapids								
ISANTI Co.—								
Cambridge	1891							
JACKSON Co.—								
Heron Lake	1891			10	10	4		
Jackson	1892	1		15	16	1		
Lakefield	1892			8	8	47		
KANDIYOHIO Co.—								
Atwater	1890			22	22	34		
Willmar	1891		4	30	34	17		
KITTSON Co.—								
Hallock	1891			7	7			
St. Vincent	1891			8	8	5		
LAC QUI PARLE Co.—								
Bellingham	1892				12	8		
Dawson	1892			25	25			
Madison	1891			20	20	6		
LE SUEUR Co.—								
Elysian	1891			2	2			
Kilkenny	1891			3	3			
Le Sueur	1891	1		5	6	12	1	
Montgomery	1892			0	0	50		
Waterville	1891				0			
LINCOLN Co.—								
Lake Benton	1892			9	9	4		
LYON Co.—								
Marshall	1891				29	29		
Mineota	1891			3	3			
Tracy	1891	1		27	28	14		
MCLEOD Co.—								
Brownton	1891			1	1			1
Hutchinson	1891		0	12	12	6		
Lester Prairie	1890			3	3	1		
Stewart	1891				0			
MARSHALL Co.—								
Argyle	1892		4	54	58	11	1	
Stephen								
MARTIN Co.—								
Sherburne	1892				3	3	1	
MEEKER Co.—								
Dassel	1890				20	20	19	
Eden Valley	1891				7	7	2	
Grove City	1890				0	0	3	
Litchfield	1891				15	15	10	

a No report.

TABLE 58.—Continued.

LOCATION.	Year.	Insane persons.	Pris- oners serv- ing sen- tence.	Pris- oners held for trial.	Total No. of pris- oners.	Tr'mps l'dged, not pris- oners.	Pris- oners under 18 yrs of age.	Pris- oners Dec. 31, 1891.
MILLE LACS Co.—								
Forreston.....	1891	1	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Milaca.....	1891	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....
MORRISON Co.—								
Motley.....	1892	1	.....	21	22	.....	.....	.....
Royalton.....	1891	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	1
MOWER Co.—								
Adams.....	1892	2	8	10	6	.....	.....	.....
Austin.....	1891	4	68	206	278	140	10	2
Brownsdale (a).....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Dexter.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Grand Meadow.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	1	.....	.....
Le Roy.....	1892	.....	23	23	9	2	.....	.....
Lyle.....	1891	3	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
MURRAY Co.—								
Avoca.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....
Fulda.....	1891	.....	.....	12	12	4	2	.....
Slayton (a).....	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOBLES Co.—								
Adrian.....	1892	-1	1	40	42	2	.....	.....
Ellsworth.....	1891	.....	.....	20	20	5	.....	.....
Worthington.....	1891	.....	.....	21	21	25	.....	.....
NORMAN Co.—								
Ada.....	1892	.....	.....	12	12	30	.....	.....
OLMSTED Co.—								
Eyota.....	1891	6	30	13	49	73	.....	.....
Rochester.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTTER TAIL Co.—								
Elizabeth.....	1891	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Fergus Falls.....	1891	.....	.....	46	46	12	4	1
Henning.....	1891	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
New York Mills.....	1892	1	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....
Pelican Rapids.....	1891	.....	.....	1	1	0	.....	.....
Perham.....	1890	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	.....
PINE Co.—								
Hinckly.....	1892	1	5	30	36	15	1	.....
Pine City.....	1891	.....	.....	13	13	11	1	1
Willow River.....	1892	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
PIPESTONE Co.—								
Jasper.....	1892	2	10	14	18	10	.....	.....
Pipestone.....	1891	2	10	26	38	16	.....	1
POLK Co.—								
Crookston.....	1891	4	.....	160	160	78	2	1
East Grand Forks.....	1891	.....	.....	550	550	25	.....	8
Fertile.....	1892	.....	.....	26	26	4	.....	.....
Fisher.....	1891	1	.....	39	40	64	.....	.....
Fosston.....	1892	.....	.....	65	65	5	.....	.....
Red Lake Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hilaire.....	1890	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Thief River Falls.....	1892	.....	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....
POPE Co.—								
Glenwood.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....
Starbuck.....	1891	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....
McIntosh.....	1892	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
RAMSEY Co.—								
North St. Paul.....	1892	.....	2	46	48	1	2	.....
St. Paul Central.....	1892	4	.....	3,480	3,484	370	52	2
Ducas street.....	1891	3	.....	625	628	.....	33	.....
Margaret street.....	1892	.....	.....	583	583	150	29	.....
Rondo street.....	1891	2	.....	508	510	12	36	1
Union Park.....	1891	2	.....	85	87	15	5	.....
White Bear.....	1891	.....	.....	43	43	180	2	.....
REDWOOD Co.—								
Lamberton.....	1891	.....	.....	9	9	2	.....	.....
Morgan.....	1891	.....	.....	13	13	4	.....	.....
Redwood Falls.....	1891	1	.....	42	43	3	.....	.....
Walnut Grove.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....
RENVILLE Co.—								
Birch Cooley.....	1890	.....	.....	80	30	6	.....	.....
Bird Island.....	1891	.....	.....	.....	0	2	.....	.....
Fairfax.....	1891	.....	.....	7	7	0	.....	.....
Franklin.....	1892	.....	.....	3	3	0	.....	.....
Hector.....	1891	1	.....	1	2	0	.....	.....
Olivia.....	1892	.....	.....	8	8	0	.....	.....
Benville.....	1891	.....	.....	15	15	0	0	.....
Sacred Heart.....	1891	.....	7	7	7	1	.....	.....

^a No report.

TABLE 58.—Continued.

LOCATION.	Year.	Insane persons.	Prisoners serv'g sentence.	Prisoners held for trial.	Total No. of prisoners.	Tr'mps lodg'd, not prisoners.	Prisoners under 16 yrs of age.	Prisoners Dec. 31, 1891.
RICE Co.—								
Dundas.	1891			14	14	0	8	
Faribault.	1891		10	88	98	50		
Northfield.	1891		1	41	42	79	2	
ROCK Co.—								
Beaver Creek.	1891				0	1		
Lu Verne <i>a</i> .								
ST. LOUIS Co.—								
Duluth.	1892							
Tower.	1891	2	11	26	39	14		6
West Duluth.	1891			320	320	352	1	
SCOTT Co.—								
Belle Plaine.	1892			2	2	3		
Jordan.	1892			0	0	100		
New Prague.	1891			1	1	13		
Shakopee.	1891				0	162		
SHERBURNE Co.—								
Elk River.	1891				0			
SIBLEY Co.—								
Arlington.	1890				0			
Gaylord.	1892			2	2	5		
Gibbon.	1891			2	2	5		
Green Isle.	1892			8	8	5		
Winthrop.	1891			3	3	4		
STEARNS Co.—								
Albany.	1890				0			
Melrose.	1891				0	0		
St. Joseph.	1892			7	7			
Sauk Centre.	1891	2	1	33	36	75		
STEELE Co.—								
Blooming Prairie.	1890			3	4	6		
Owatonna.	1891	3		67	70	67		
STEVENS Co.—								
Hancock (<i>a</i>).								
Morris.	1891	1	6	17	24	15		
SWIFT Co.—								
Appleton.	1891			32	32	6		
Kirkhoven.	1891			12	12	1		
TODD Co.—								
Staples.	1890	1	42	45	88	13		
TRaverse Co.—								
Browns Valley.	1892			14	14	0		
Wheaton.	1892	1		20	21	6		
WABASHA Co.—								
Kellogg.	1892				0	0		
Lake City.	1891		2	5	7			
Mazeppa.	1891			1	1	3		
Minneiska.	1891			6	6	14		
Read's Landing.	1892			4	4	0		
Wabasha.	1891	1		57	58	56		
WADENA Co.—								
Verndale.	1891				0	2		
Wadena.	1891			63	63			
WASECA Co.—								
Janesville.	1892			35	35	75		
New Richland.	1892			3	3	4		
Waseca.	1890		1	14	15	18	2	
WASHINGTON Co.—								
Marine Mills.	1892	1		3	4	11		
Newport.	1891				0	0		
South Stillwater.	1892		4	16	20	35		
Stillwater.	1891	6	100	275	381	220	25	5
WATONWAN Co.—								
Madelia.	1891			30	30	2		
St. James.	1891	1		16	17	2	2	
WILKIN Co.—								
Rothsay.	1892			2	2			
WINONA Co.—								
Lewiston.	1891	1		13	14	21	1	
St. Charles.	1891			3	3	11		
Winona.	1891	5	89	562	656	484	23	2
WRIGHT Co.—								
Annandale.	1892			4	4			
Buffalo.	1891			3	3	11		
Clearwater.	1892			5	5			
Cokato.	1892				0	4		
Delano.	1891			7	7	11		
Howard Lake.	1892			2	2			
Monticello.	1891			9	9	2		
Montrose.	1892			4	4			
Waverly.	1892			1	1		1	
YELLOW MEDICINE Co.—								
Canby.	1891		2	35	37	4		
Clarkfield.	1891			1	1	0		
Totals		149	541	19,115	19,805	10,450	363	

a No report.

3. THE COUNTY JAILS.

During the biennial period new jails have been completed in Lac qui Parle, Swift, Traverse and Lyon counties, and a new jail has been commenced in Polk county. The Lac qui Parle county jail is a good small jail, except that the accommodations for the jailer's family are insufficient. The Swift county jail is a good, substantial, fire proof building. The jail of Traverse county is located in the county court house, which is, in my opinion, an objectionable feature. The Polk county is modeled closely after the Otter Tail county jail and will be one of the best jails in the State.

Table 59 is a description of the county jails of the state. There are 51 jails, having a united capacity of 708 prisoners. The jail buildings have cost \$612,525, an average of \$865 per prisoner.

EXPENSES OF RUNNING COUNTY JAILS.

Tables 60 and 61 show the expenses of running county jails for the years 1890 and 1891.

In my last two biennial reports I called attention to the exorbitant expenses entailed by the present county jail system. The average weekly expense per prisoner (including board bills, fuel and jailers' salaries, but excluding sheriff's fees, repairs, medical attendance and clothing for prisoners) has been as follows: 1887, \$6.78; 1888, \$6.90; 1889, \$6.72; 1890, \$7.06; 1891, \$6.95. This includes all of the jails of the state, but if we exclude the larger jails, the showing is much worse. Omitting the jails of Becker, Blue Earth, Clay, Dakota, Hennepin, Otter Tail, Polk, Ramsey, St. Louis, Stearns and Winona, the average weekly cost in the remaining 40 jails of the State has been as follows. 1887, \$10.36; 1888, \$9.48; 1889, \$9.13; 1890, \$9.57; 1891, \$9.25. This expense could be very greatly reduced by the adoption of a district jail system.

Tables 62 and 63 exhibit the movement of population in the county jails for the years 1890 and 1891. The total number of prisoners confined in county jails, for the years named, is as follows: 1886, 3,310; 1887, 2,678; 1888, 3,253; 1889, 3,761; 1890, 3,748; 1891, 4,270. The increase has been almost entirely in St. Louis county. Omitting St. Louis county, the total number of prisoners for the years named, was: 1886, 2,895; 1887, 2,025; 1888, 2,542; 1889, 2,944; 1890, 2,668; 1891, 2,978; so that the number of jail prisoners outside of St. Louis county has increased less than three per cent. in five years.

The following table, No. 58, is a summary of the reports of the attorney general, showing the number of prosecutions in the state. There has been an increase from 2,413 in 1886, to 3,541 in 1891. The proportion of convictions has been as follows: 1886, 62 per cent; 1887, 60 per cent; 1888, 61 per cent; 1889, 53 per cent; 1890, 69 per cent, and 1891, 69 per cent.

TABLE 58.—ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT OF PROSECUTIONS.

	Prosecu-tions.	Convic-tions.	Acquit'als	Nolle pros-and Dismis'als	Pending Dec. 31.
Year 1886.					
In district courts.....	1,080	574	129	114	263
In municipal and justice courts	1,333	911	144	253	15
Total for 1886.....	2,413	1,485	273	377	278
Year 1887.					
In district courts.....	951	425	126	145	255
In municipal and justice courts	1,260	863	161	230	6
Total for 1887.....	2,211	1,288	287	375	261
Year 1888.					
In district courts.....	677	315	106	93	163
In municipal and justice courts	1,065	737	136	192	.....
Total for 1888.....	1,742	1,052	242	285	163
Year 1889.					
In district courts.....	976	477	138	138	223
In municipal and justice courts	1,052	593	320	139	.....
Total for 1889.....	2,028	1,070	458	277	223
Year 1890.					
In district courts.....	560	264	94	82	120
In municipal and justice courts	1,549	1,184	181	184	.....
Total for 1890.....	2,109	1,448	275	266	130
Year 1891.					
In district courts.....	1,053	470	166	144	273
In municipal and justice courts	2,488	1,975	269	244	.....
Total for 1891.....	3,541	2,445	435	388	373

TABLE 59.
County Jails of Minnesota, December 31, 1891.

COUNTIES.	Date of erection.	Material.	Cost.	No. of c'l's	Prisoners to a cell.	Capacity of jail.	L'rg est No. one time.	Avg. No. pris-on'r's	Cells for wo-men.
Aitkin	1888	Brick and iron..	\$5,000	2	4	10	12	3.6	1
Anoka (condemned).	1877	Stone a.....	.....	2	2 to 3	4	.....	.....	.....
Becker	1885	Brick and iron..	6,000	2	4	8	11	4.7	1
Blue Earth	1876	Stone	b16,000	9	1 to 2	12	11	6.4	1
Brown	1877	Brick and stone..	b10,000	8	1	8	6	.4	.....
Carlton	1890	Brick and steel..	b5,000	3	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Carver	1882	Brick a.....	b3,000	3	2	6	.....	.2	.....
Chippewa	1882	Brick and iron..	2,000	1	4	4	6	1.4	.....
Clay	1883	Brick and iron..	13,000	6	2 to 6	13	26	7.6	2
Crow Wing	1882	Brick and iron..	8,000	4	2 to 4	10	6	4.3	2
Dakota	1869	Iron and stone..	b20,000	10	2 to 3	20	18	6	1
Douglas	1881	Brick	6,000	6	1	5	4	1.1	1
Faribault	1880	Brick and iron..	8,000	2	2	4	5	1.4	.....
Fillmore	1870	Brick, iron & w'd	16,000	10	1	10	4	1.4	2
Freeborn	1877	Brick and iron..	4,500	4	1	4	5	2	.....
Goodhue	1886	Brick and iron..	28,000	25	1	25	6	2.8	1
Hennepin	1867	Stone and iron..	45,000	33	2 to 6	66	.....	8.8	1
Houston	1875	Stone and iron..	29,000	21	1	21	2	.5	1
Isanti	1875	Wood	550	2	1	2	2	.5	.....
Kanabec	1883	Wood	2,100	2	4	8	1	.....	.....
Kandiyohi	1888	Brick and iron..	10,000	3	4	12	5	1	2
Kittson	1881	Wood	1,200	4	1	4	1	.5	.....
Lac qui Parle	1891	Brick and iron..	6,775	6	1	6	3	.7	2
Le Sueur	1880	Brick and iron..	15,000	5	4	12	2	1.3	1
Lyon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLeod	1877	Brick and iron..	7,000	2	2	4	3	.6	.....
Marshall .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	3	.6	.....
Martin	1881	Brick and iron..	b8,000	2	4	8	.....	.5	.....
Meeker	1882	Brick and iron..	3,500	2	1 to 4	10	5	2.3	2
Mille Lacs (con'd)	1876	Wood	450	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Morrison	1888	Brick and iron..	7,000	3	2	6	6	1	1
Mower	1886	Brick and iron..	14,000	8	2	16	6	1.6	1
Nicollet	1860	Stone and iron..	18,000	8	1	8	.....	3	.....
Nobles	1877	Wood	1,200	2	1 to 6	7	7	1.7	1
Olmsted	1887	Brick and iron..	21,000	16	1	16	5	2.2	.....
Otter Tail	1885	B'k, stone & iron	22,000	26	1	26	8	5.1	.....
Polk	1874	Wood and iron..	4,000	2	4	8	17	6.4	.....
Pope (con'd) a .....	.....	Stone a.....	b1500	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey	1857	Stone	b25,000	28	2	56	.....	20.8	.....
Renville .....	.....	Stone and wood..	b3,000	4	1	4	2	.2	.....
Rice	1874	Stone and iron..	7,000	8	2	10	3	4.9	1
Rock	1888	Stone and iron a	b8,000	2	6	20	7	1.2	1
St. Louis	1890	Brick and steel..	64,250	39	1	39	45	41.3	2
Scott	1882	Brick and iron..	11,000	8	1	8	4	.8	1
Sibley	1871	Brick and wood..	4,500	3	1 to 2	4	4	2.3	.....
Stearns	1868	B'k, steel & iron	14,000	8	2	16	17	6	.....
Steele	1876	Brick and iron..	9,000	3	6	18	5	1.3	1
Stevens	1883	Brick and iron..	b6,000	3	2 to 4	10	11	4.4	1
Swift	1890	Brick and iron..	5,300	4	2	8	4	1.6	.....
Todd	1883	Brick and iron..	3,900	4	4	16	6	2	2
Traverse	1891	Brick and steel..	b3,000	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Wabasha	1872	Stone, b'k & iron	23,000	9	2	18	5	1.3	.....
Waseca	1878	Stone, b'k & iron	18,000	8	1 to 2	10	2	.5	1
Washington	1868	Brick and iron..	b15,000	9	2	18	6	3.9	.....
Wilkin	1883	Brick and iron..	a2,200	5	2	10	15	4	.....
Winona	1871	Stone and iron..	28,000	24	.....	28	16	6.7	1
Yellow Medicine....	1879	Wood	600	4	.....	6	.....	.3	.....
Totals			\$612,525			708		188.5	

a Basement of court house. b Estimated.

TABLE 60.

*Cost of Maintaining Prisoners in County Jails of Minnesota for the Year 1890,
Excluding Expenditures for Repairs, Interest on Plant and Sheriff's Fees.*

COUNTIES.	Average number of prisoners.	Boarding prisoners.	Jailor's salary.	Estim'd cost of heating jail.	Wash-ing.	Total cost of maintenance.	Yearly cost per prisoner	Weekly cost of prisoner
Aitkin....	4.1	\$836	\$500	\$20	.....	\$1,356	\$330	\$6.33
Becker....	2.6	538	600	25	.....	1,213	466	8.94
Blue Earth....	5.4	1,122	702	150	b \$200	2,264	419	8.04
Brown....	3.7	748	900	100	.....	1,748	472	9.08
Carver....	.2	50	360	20	.....	430	2,150	41.26
Chippewa....	1.7	338	a 100	75	.....	513	300	5.76
Clay b....	4.2	765	480	50	.....	1,295	308	5.91
Crow Wing....	1.1	200	486	50	.....	736	669	12.84
Dakota....	7.8	1,213	540	50	.....	1,803	231	4.43
Douglas....	.5	104	600	60	.....	764	1,528	29.32
Faribault....	1.4	284	b 200	75	.....	559	400	7.68
Fillmore....	1.1	178	600	30	.....	806	732	14.05
Freeborn....	1.1	188	600	30	.....	818	743	14.26
Goodhue....	3.7	673	480	200	.....	1,353	366	7.02
Hennepin....	11.	b 1,900	1,800	300	.....	4,000	363	6.96
Houston....	.6	104	600	90	.....	794	1,323	25.39
Isanti....	.5	100	a 200	.....	2	302	604	11.59
Kanabec....	.1	19	.....	7	.....	26	.....	5.00
Kandiyohi....	2.	340	a 450	40	.....	830	415	7.96
Kittson....	.3	71	240	70	.....	381	1,270	24.37
La' qui Parle....	1.1	228	b 200	100	20	548	498	9.56
Le Sueur....	2.8	577	480	30	.....	1,087	388	7.44
McLeod....	.8	152	480	50	.....	682	852	16.35
Marshall....	.8	175	420	50	.....	645	806	15.47
Martin....	1.5 a	339	402	.....	.....	741	494	9.48
Meeker....	1.	224	287	30	.....	541	541	10.38
Morrison....	2.8	647	360	45	16	1,068	381	7.31
Mower....	1.9	400	600	100	20	1,120	589	11.30
Nicollet....	2.9	603	600	60	18	1,281	441	8.46
Nobles....	1.2	256	437	45	12	750	625	12.00
Olmsted....	1.	139	480	70	.....	689	689	13.22
Otter Tail....	5.5	1,158	518	300	.....	1,976	359	6.89
Polk....	4.2	885	480	75	.....	1,440	343	6.58
Ramsey a....	25.	a 4,200	2,580	500	400	7,680	307	5.89
Renville....	.4	84	259	12	.....	355	887	17.02
Rice....	2.6	552	540	100	a 20	1,212	466	8.94
Rock....	1.3	256	327	50	11	644	495	9.50
St. Louis....	37.9	7,891	b 1,200	300	38	9,420	248	4.76
Scott....	1.7	354	480	30	.....	864	508	9.75
Sibley....	.7	144	360	20	.....	524	748	14.55
Stearns....	7.	1,446	720	75	.....	2,241	320	6.14
Steele....	1.5	318	480	50	.....	848	565	10.84
Stevens....	3.4	707	a 600	100	.....	1,407	414	7.94
Swift a....	.5	50	95	.....	.....	145	290	5.56
Todd....	.8	148	480	25	.....	653	816	15.66
Wabasha....	2.3	476	480	20	.....	976	424	8.14
Waseca....	1.	278	385	75	.....	738	738	14.16
Washington....	4.	805	720	100	.....	1,625	406	7.79
Wilkin....	2.9	568	a 200	25	.....	821	283	5.43
Winona....	9.8	1,910	600	50	50	2,610	266	5.10
Y. Medicine....	1.	175	344	10	5	534	534	10.25
Totals....	181.4	\$35,942	\$27,122	\$3,969	\$812	\$67,865	\$368	\$7.71

a Estimated. b Partly estimated.

TABLE 61.

*Cost of Maintaining Prisoners in County Jails of Minnesota, for the Year 1891.
Excluding Expenditures for Repairs, Interest on Plant and Sheriffs' Fees.
(See Fourth Biennial Report pp. 168-169.)*

COUNTIES.	Average number of prisoners.	Boarding prisoners.	Jailors' salary.	Estim'd cost of heating jail.	Washing etc.	Total.	Yearly cost per prisoner.	Weekly cost per prisoner.
Aitkin	3.6	\$752	\$300	\$40	.....	\$1,092	\$303	\$5.81
Becker	4.7	975	540	75	.....	1,590	338	6.49
Blue Earth	6.4	1,010	730	200	\$162	2,102	328	6.30
Brown	a 4.	a 800	828	90	.....	1,718	429	8.23
Carver	a .2	a 50	360	20	.....	430	2,150	41.26
Chippewa	1.4	287	331	80	.....	698	49	9.58
Clay	b 7.6	1,350	480	175	.....	2,005	264	5.07
Crow Wing	4.3	901	600	50	.....	1,551	360	6.91
Dakota	6.	933	540	64	.....	1,537	256	4.91
Douglas	1.1	233	600	50	.....	883	803	15.41
Faribault	1.4	324	450	75	.....	849	606	11.63
Fillmore	1.4	219	600	30	.....	849	606	11.63
Freeborn	2.	422	600	75	.....	1,097	548	10.52
Goodhue	2.8	500	480	200	.....	1,180	421	8.08
Hennepin	8.8	1,400	1,980	300	.....	3,770	428	8.21
Houston .....	.5	84	600	90	.....	774	1,548	29.71
Isanti	a .5	127	150	.....	.....	277	554	10.63
Kanabec .....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Kandiyohi	1.	206	a 280	30	.....	495	495	9.50
Kittson .....	.5	111	240	70	.....	421	842	16.16
Lac qui Parle .....	.7	138	a 325	100	.....	563	804	15.43
Le Sueur	1.3	264	480	50	.....	794	611	11.72
McLeod .....	.6	120	480	50	.....	650	1,083	20.79
Marshall .....	.6	124	280	50	.....	454	756	14.51
Martin	a .5	b 100	b 189	.....	.....	289	578	11.09
Meeker	2.3	480	a 400	30	.....	910	395	7.58
Morrison	a 1.	a 175	400	30	.....	605	605	11.61
Mower	1.6	360	600	100	.....	1,080	662	12.70
Nicollet	3.	a 600	600	60	.....	1,280	420	8.06
Nobles	1.7	457	418	33	.....	910	535	10.27
Olmsted	2.2	348	480	75	.....	903	410	7.87
Otter Tail	5.1	1,074	600	270	.....	1,944	381	7.31
Polk	6.4	a 200	650	75	.....	1,925	300	5.75
Ramsey	20.8	3,346	2,880	500	224	6,650	320	6.14
Renville .....	.2	40	.....	25	.....	65	325	6.24
Rice	4.9	1,022	540	100	50	1,712	349	6.70
Rock	1.2	264	a 450	.....	11	725	604	11.59
St. Louis	41.3	7,533	a 1,410	460	.....	9,463	229	4.40
Scott .....	.6	132	480	35	.....	647	1,078	20.89
Sibley	2.3	472	360	25	.....	857	372	7.14
Stearns	6.	1,156	900	75	.....	2,131	355	6.81
Steele	1.3	262	480	50	.....	792	609	11.69
Stevens	4.4	914	547	100	.....	1,561	355	6.81
Swift	1.6	343	a 100	100	19	562	351	6.74
Todd	2.	411	420	50	12	893	446	8.56
Wabasha	1.3	269	480	25	.....	774	585	11.42
Waseca .....	.5	105	420	10	.....	535	1,070	20.54
Washington	3.9	a 800	720	150	.....	1,870	428	8.21
Wilkin	4.	a 808	a 600	.....	.....	1,408	352	6.75
Winona	6.7	1,225	600	200	.....	2,025	302	5.80
Y. Medicine .....	.3	64	144	.....	.....	268	693	13.30
Totals.....	188.5	\$35,390	\$27,832	\$4,564	\$478	\$68,264	\$362	\$6.95

*a*Estimated. *b*Partly estimated.

TABLE 62.

County Jails—Movement of Pop-

(See Fourth Biennia)

COUNTIES.	Number in jail Jan 1, 1890.		Received during the year.		Total prisoners during year.		Sent to state prison.		Sent to reform school.		Served sentence in jail.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Aitkin			33		33		7				13	
2. Becker	1		60	2	61	2	3				15	
3. Blue Earth	17		39	6	56	6	12		1		22	4
4. Brown	6		14	1	20	1	3				7	1
5. Carver			2		2							
6. Chippewa	1		16		17		3				3	
7. Olney	7		46		53		7				30	
8. Crow Wing	2		19		21				2		5	
9. Dakota ^a	4	1	117	2	121	3	2	1			89	1
10. Douglas			11		11		1				4	
11. Faribault	3		28		31						11	
12. Fillmore			18		18				1		9	
13. Freeborn	1		14		15						8	
14. Goodhue			37	3	37	3	1				25	3
15. Hennepin	14		229	14	243	14	46				20	1
16. Houston			9		9						4	
17. Isanti			4		4		1				3	
18. Kanabec			4		4						3	
19. Kandiyohi	2		29		31		1		1		13	
20. Kittson			9	1	9	1					5	
21. Lac qui Parle			14	2	14	2					1	
22. Le Sueur	1		15	1	16	1	1				11	1
23. McLeod	4		10		14			3			7	
24. Marshall			7		7						4	
25. Martin			5		5							
26. Meeker			16		16		1				12	
27. Morrison	4		45	2	49	2					18	
28. Mower	3		19	2	22	2	2				9	
29. Nicollet ^a	5		56	1	61	1	1				18	
30. Nobles	1		19		20		1				5	
31. Olmsted	3	1	13		18	1	1				6	
32. Otter Tail	4	1	36	1	40	2	5				16	1
33. Polk	1		55	4	56	4					17	
34. Ramsey	44	6	735	92	779	98	52		15	2	130	8
35. Renville			12		12						4	
36. Rice	1		33	3	34	3	2		1		21	2
37. Rock			13	1	13	1					7	
38. St. Louis ^a	32		1024	24	1056	24	16		2		974	17
39. Scott			34	1	34	1	2				16	
40. Sibley			5	5	5	5					2	
41. Stearns ^a	9		182	11	191	11	7				47	
42. Steele			23	2	23	2	1		1		9	
43. Stevens	5		28	1	33	1					22	
44. Swift			4		4							
45. Todd			10	1	10	1	1				5	
46. Wabasha	2		13		15						10	
47. Waseca	1		28	1	29	1	1				10	
48. Washington	3		36		39		2				8	
49. Wilkin ^a			52	1	52	1	3				27	
50. Winona	4		81	5	85	5	11				32	
51. Yellow Medicine			3		3		1				1	
	185	9	3364	193	3549	199	201	1	24	2	1738	42

^aIncludes city prisoners. ^bReleased on habeas corpus.

TABLE 62.

ulation during the Year 1890.

Report, pages 170-173.

Paid fine.	Released on bail.		Released on fail- ure to indict.		Acquit- ted or nolle pros.		Sent to insane hospital.		Broke jail.		Other- wise re- moved from jail.		Total passed out of jail.		Number in jail Dec. 31. 1890.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3			3		2		2		3	1	19		33	2	1		1	
2			3		b 2	1	12	2	3	1	9	6	60	6	3	2	3	2
2			1		1		4	1					53	1	1		4	5
			2				b 1						18				2	
1			5		1						1		14			3		6
2			2		2	4		1	1		4		45			8		7
			2		2	4		1	1		1		16			6		8
10			1							1	17	1	118	3	3	3		9
2			2								1		8			3		10
4			2								1		27			4		11
11	1	36	1		2	1			34	8			16			2		12
3					1						1		13			2		13
													31	3	6			14
11	1	36	1										231	14	12			15
3													9					16
1			3										4					17
			3										28	1		3		18
4			2										9			1		19
1													1			1		20
1					1								15	1	1	1		21
													12		2			22
2													6		1			23
9			1										5					24
35	1		2	2									16					25
4													13	1				26
1			2										48	2	1			27
2			6		1								6		1			28
3	1	5			2								21					29
14	1	64	7										56					30
1			5										17					31
2	1	3											15	1	1			32
4			1	1									38	2	4			33
9		8	1										52	4	4			34
9		1											745	97	34	1		35
61	9	20											12					36
3	1	2	1										30	3	4			37
		1											1019	23	37	1		38
1			1										33	1	1			39
3	1	4											2	5	3			40
3	1	5			2		(1b)5		2		7		185	11	6			41
7			7										22	2	1			42
10	1	6	9										29	1	4			43
1													52	1				44
													1			2		45
3	1	2											15					46
3	1	4											28	1	1			47
3	1	5			2								33	1	6			48
7			7										52	5	9			49
10	1	6	9										76	5	9			50
1													3					51
220	18	206	13	35	1	80	1	120	49	20	724	68	3357	195	192	4		

TABLE 63.

*County Jails.—Movement of
(See Fourth Biennial)*

COUNTIES.	Number in jail, Jan. 1, 1891.		Received during year.		Total prisoners during year.		Sent to state prison.		Sent to reform school.		Served sentence in jail.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Aitkin.....	30	1	30	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	...
2. Becker.....	84	1	85	1	5	11	...	3	...	...	49	...
3. Blue Earth.....	73	5	76	5	26	3	4	...	1	...	27	1
4. Brown.....	24	3	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
5. Carver (b).....	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Chippewa.....	19	3	22	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	8	...
7. Clay.....	69	2	77	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	44	1
8. Crow Wing.....	37	2	43	2	6	6	1	1	...	...	20	...
9. Dakota (a).....	183	...	186	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
10. Douglas.....	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
11. Faribault.....	37	...	41	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
12. Fillmore.....	16	3	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
13. Freeborn.....	17	...	19	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	13	...
14. Goodhue.....	34	1	40	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	24	1
15. Hennepin.....	285	52	297	52	44	1	3	...	...	...	36	...
16. Houston.....	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
17. Isanti.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kanabec.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
19. Kandiyohi.....	12	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Kittson.....	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Lac qui Parle.....	10	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
22. Le Sueur.....	15	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
23. McLeod.....	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
24. Marshall.....	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
25. Martin.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Meeker.....	15	...	15	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	...
27. Morrison (b).....	20	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...
28. Mower.....	23	3	24	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	1
29. Nicollet (a).....	66	2	71	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	17	...
30. Nobles.....	26	...	29	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	9	...
31. Olmsted.....	17	...	18	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	3	...
32. Otter Tail.....	38	...	42	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	19	...
33. Polk.....	79	3	83	3	7	2	2	...	...	...	30	...
34. Ramsey.....	706	117	740	118	33	19	1	102	9	...	...	...
35. Renville.....	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
36. Rice.....	44	2	48	2	5	2	2	...	...	...	26	...
37. Rock.....	28	...	29	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	16	...
38. St. Louis (a).....	1,230	24	1,267	25	18	1	1	...	...	...	1,186	19
39. Scott.....	26	3	27	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	2
40. Sibley.....	11	4	14	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
41. Stearns (a).....	202	12	208	12	7	1	1	...	...	...	39	...
42. Steele.....	24	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
43. Stevens.....	28	...	32	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	9	...
44. Swift.....	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
45. Todd.....	13	...	15	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...
46. Wabasha.....	19	...	19	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	...
47. Waseca.....	12	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
48. Washington.....	30	...	36	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	12	...
49. Wilkin (a).....	101	...	101	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	68	...
50. Winona.....	38	4	47	4	13	13	...	...	...	...	21	1
51. Yellow Medicine.....	6	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Totals.....	192	4	3,817	237	4,009	261	207	1	40	2	2,062	5

aIncludes city prisoners. bPartly estimated. cHabeas corpus. dOne executed.

TABLE 63.

Population during the Year 1891.

(Report, page 170-173.)

Paid fines.	Releas'd on bail.		Releas'd on failure to indict.		Acquit-ted or nolle pros.		Sent to insane hospital.		Broke jail.		Other-wise re-moved from jail.		Total passed out of jail.		Number in jail Dec. 31. 1891.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
8	1						6						29	1	1	1		1		
6			4	1			3						79	1	6			3		
8	1		7		1		1		1	1			13	2	5	4		4		
			4										5	1	1	3		5		
4	3		2				2						3		3	3		3		
8			1				1						1		19	3	16	7		
4	1		4		2								7	1	61	2	0	8		
5			4		4		8		3				5		43	2	5	9		
			3				1						30		181			10		
23			3												11		3			
4	1		3		1	1	2		1					1		39	2		11	
							2								14	3	4	12		
			5		1		c 2							3		18	1		13	
8	1	42	2						66	38	1		78	7	278	40	19	3	14	
		1												5		2	2		16	
													2		2	0	0		17	
3							2						1		4		1		18	
							2						2		14		1		19	
			1		1								1		4	2			20	
2		4	1										1		10	2	1		21	
2			1										1		16				22	
							2		c 1				1		12		1		23	
													5		11				24	
4			1											5		5			25	
b2														12		3	4		26	
3	1	2							1	1	1		6		17		4		27	
42													2		20	3	2		28	
2		3											7	1	69	2	2		29	
1		4					1						8		28		1		30	
1		7					1						1		16		2		31	
1		8					3		1	c 1			12		d 4	37	5	8	32	
16	5	66	9										11	2	75	3	8		33	
		1							49	34			421	50	718	117	22	1	34	
													2		1	0			35	
1			6				2			3	2		2		47	2	1		36	
8														2		26	3		37	
		15	1						1		24	5		4		1,245	25	22		38
10	2	2									1	3			26	4	1	1	39	
4											6			4		13	3	1		40
68	9	13		4	1		7			6		5		53	2	208	12	5		41
1											3				22			3		42
2		3		1			3			1				6		26		4		43
1														4		12				44
4							c 2							2		15				45
			3		3						1		1		19		5			46
2											4	4	2		2	13	5			47
4											4	2		3		34		2		48
6			2				16			1			4		101					49
1	2	2		1			5			1		1		2	1	45	4	2		50
													1		6	1			51	
271	27	226	15	33	2	72	2	179	91	26			722	77	3,838	254	171	7		

THE COUNTY JAILS.

ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTIES.

The county jails of Minnesota have been described fully in previous reports; therefore, in this report, it will be unnecessary to describe any except those which have been recently built.

The new jails are those of Lac qui Parle and Traverse counties.

AIRKIN COUNTY JAIL—Was visited August 27, 1892. The jail was found in reasonably good condition. The prisoners appeared to be well fed and cared for. (The notes of this visit have been mislaid.)

ANOKA COUNTY JAIL—Was condemned several years ago and has since been disused. County prisoners are kept in Anoka city lockup. This lockup is not a satisfactory place for confinement of county prisoners, but it is much better than the county jail.

The following report was submitted Nov. 11, 1891, by Mr. Willis:

I beg leave to report that, on the twenty-first (21st) day of September, A. D. 1891, I made an official inspection of the county jail of Anoka, Anoka county, Minnesota, which is located in the city of Anoka in that county, and also an inspection of the city lockup of that city. The same prison constitutes both the county jail and the city lockup. The prison is located in the back part of a brick building, the greater part of which is used as a fire engine house. The prison is well lighted, but is, in my opinion, quite insecure. At the time of my visit it had been newly painted inside. The cells and corridors had a bad smell. The bedding provided for the prisoners was miserable in quality and was not clean. The sheriff said that it was the best that the county authorities would furnish. At the time of my visit there were no city or county prisoners in confinement. According to the best standards of prison construction and management, this prison is not suitable either for a city lockup or a county jail, and consequently is not suitable for both purposes in combination.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN W. WILLIS.

BECKER COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 26, 1892.

This jail has only two cells and is often overcrowded. At one time in 1891 there were 11 prisoners in the jail and the average for the year was nearly 5. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to keep prisoners securely and humanely. (The notes of this visit have been mislaid).

BLUE EARTH COUNTY JAIL—was visited April 21, 1892.

This jail was built in 1867, and has long been unfit for use. The building of a new jail has been considerably discussed, but with no tangible results as yet. The jail has 9 brick cells, each 6 by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, but 4 of them are so damp that they are not used except in case of necessity. The cells are all very dark, and there is no cell ventilation except through the cell door and a three inch hole in the cell wall. In 6 cells however, this three inch hole opens into the adjoining cell. The floors are of stone flagging which has become uneven and the crevices have become a receptacle for filth. There are four small ventilating flues but there is always a close, and unwholesome smell.

The jail is infested with vermin and it is impossible to eradicate it. There is no provision for baths except as water is carried into the jail for the purpose. The jail exposes the officers to danger, as it is necessary to allow the prisoners to run loose together and an officer is compelled to come into direct contact with them.

The jail was very clean and well kept. The beds were clean and supplied with clean sheets and pillow cases. The jail has a small library of well selected books, and there is a good supply of standard newspapers and magazines. The administration was good.

BROWN COUNTY JAIL—was visited June 26, 1891.

This is a primitive jail of such construction that it is impossible to make it secure or a suitable place for confinement. As at a previous visit, the jailer was locked in with the prisoners to prevent escape. There were two prisoners, one of whom, William Rose from Red Wood county had been in confinement for two years and ten months.

The jail was reasonably clean and in good condition, and a new oak floor has recently been laid, which greatly improves its condition. The privy, with its vault underneath continues to be a nuisance.

Brown county needs a new jail.

The grand jury reported June 18, 1891. "We have examined the jail and find the same in a clean and healthful condition." The prisoners report that they are well fed, and their bedding and cell kept clean. We recommend that the board of county commissioners place an outside iron door to the main entrance to the cells for the safety of the turnkey in coming in and out of the cells. We also recommend and request that the sheriff have a picket fence erected around the jail part of the building.

"We would recommend that the board of county commissioners immediately have water connections made with the city water works, to supply the jail and sheriff's rooms with water."

CARLETON COUNTY JAIL—Was visited December 21, 1890. The jail is located in the rear of the court house and has three steel cells, designed for four prisoners each. The jail is rather small but will probably meet the needs of the county for the present. (The notes of this visit have been mislaid.)

CARVER COUNTY JAIL—Was visited July 18, 1891. This jail, in the basement of the court house, continues to be a public nuisance, endangering the health of the prisoners and the county officers alike. The cells are musty; the brick floors hold dampness; the privy vault poisons the air.

The jail was clean, the beds were supplied with clean sheets, pillows and other bedding. The jail was apparently kept as well as circumstances would permit. A new fence of wire netting has been built, keeping the public away from the jail windows. This is a good improvement. It separates the jail from the public without shutting out air or sunlight.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY JAIL—Was visited June 2, 1892. This jail is an ell attached to the county court house. It has one good cell and can accommodate one or two prisoners, but is unfit for use for any larger number. The cement floor was in bad condition, and the county commissioners were inspecting it with a view to its repair. There were no prisoners. The jail was not very clean. The water closet was disused.

CLAY COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 4, 1892. The jail was very clean and well administered; highly creditable to the sheriff and jailer. Sentenced prisoners were employed in sawing wood, etc. This jail is often overcrowded, owing to the fact that prisoners from other counties are sent to it for safe keeping. The jail has but six cells and has had as many as 26 prisoners at one time.

CROW WING COUNTY JAIL—Was visited August 26, 1892. This jail is too small, and the sheriff's residence is entirely inadequate for an ordinary family. The jail is badly lighted.

DAKOTA COUNTY JAIL—Was visited January 31, 1891. There were six prisoners, all but one of whom were serving sentences under the Scheffer law. There was a lack of neatness about the jail. The cells were untidy and the beds were unmade, but they were supplied with sheets and pillow cases, and the prisoners were apparently well cared for.

DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 17, 1892.

There were four prisoners. The jail was reasonably clean. The beds and bedding were clean. The privy vault makes an offensive smell in spite of all directions, and affects the sheriff's residence. The sheriff has to have a day and night watch on account of the insecure condition of the jail.

Two prisoners escaped March 2, 1892, by digging out under the foundation with a stove leg. Some years ago a prisoner escaped from this same jail by the use of a brick and a piece of hardwood.

As a result of this visit, the following letter was addressed to the Grand Jury of Douglas county :

"GENTLEMEN—It is made the duty, by law, of the State Board of Corrections and Charities to inquire into the condition of all correctional and charitable institutions in the State, and particularly, the county jails of the State.

"The county jail of Douglas county was inspected March 17th, 1892, and the attention of the Grand Jury is respectfully called to the condition of the said jail.

"This jail is at the present time one of the four worst county jails in actual use in the state of Minnesota. The other three jails being those of Carver, Nobles and Polk counties. It is situated in the basement, or rather the cellar of the sheriff's residence. There is but one other basement jail in use in the State; namely, that of Carver county. There are basement jails in Anoka, Goodhue, Pope and Scott counties, but all of these jails have been condemned and are no longer in use.

"The Douglas county jail is entirely unfit for use and should be condemned for the following reason: First, it is insecure. The jail contains two wooden cells, two iron cells and two underground dungeons or caves, which are placed outside of the foundation walls and are arched over with brick or stone. None of these cells is secure against the ordinary jail breaker. They are so dark that officers cannot maintain proper observation over prisoners when confined in the cells, and their condition is such, that there has been no sheriff in the past ten years, who was willing to confine prisoners constantly in them; and, consequently, they have had the liberty of the outer corridor from which escapes are easy.

"The ceiling is of lath and plaster, permitting easy escape through the upper floor. The windows are defended by iron bars which can be readily cut with an ordinary case knife. The outer door is so constructed as to be a constant temptation of escape to prisoners. On one occasion a prisoner went through this door with no other tools than a brick-bat and a wooden wedge. The floor is an ordinary pine floor, one inch thick, and the foundation walls run only a little lower than this floor, so that it is a simple matter for prisoners to escape by cutting through it and tunnelling under the wall. Under these circumstances it is only a matter of accommodation when prisoners consent to stay with the sheriff. The only way in which they can be held is by locking an officer in with them day and night. The iron slats in the bottom of the bedsteads furnish tools and weapons ready at hand.

"The jail is unfit for use in the second place on account of its sanitary condition. The cells are dark, unventilated and unwholesome. There is an ordinary privy in the jail with a vault underneath, and this privy is entirely unventilated so that there is an insufferable stench not only in the jail but also, more or less, in the sheriff's residence. Some attempt has been made to ventilate from the stairway, but it does not relieve the nuisance. This condition of things endangers the health both of the prisoners and the sheriff's family.

"The jail is unfit for use in the third place because it endangers the life of the prisoners and the officers. The prisoners are in constant danger from fire; for if a fire should get well started at night, it would be very difficult to rescue them. There have been three prisoners burned to death in the State of Minnesota during the past year in buildings that were not more dangerous than this one.

"The lives of the officers are in danger because the construction of the jail exposes them to assaults from the prisoners. Unless each prisoner is kept locked in his own cell, it is necessary for the jailer to meet the whole body of prisoners together, and there is a constant temptation to the prisoners to mob the jailer. Such assaults upon jailers are frequent and ought not to be possible and need not be possible in a jail properly constructed.

It does not appear that the defects in this jail can be remedied by repairs or alterations. The jail cannot be made secure, sanitary or fire-proof. It should be discarded forthwith and a new jail should be built in connection with the sheriff's residence.

In our judgment, the sheriff is doing the best that he can under the circumstances, and no officer can hold prisoners in this jail except by keeping a watchman in the jail day and night.

We shall call the attention of Hon. D. B. Searle, Judge of the District Court, to the condition of this jail and request him to forbid its use in accordance with the authority given him by law.

Very respectfully, H. H. HART, Secretary.

At the same time the following letter was addressed to Hon. D. B. Searle, judge of the district court:

"ST. PAUL, March 17, 1892.

HON. D. B. SEARLE, St. Cloud, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose herewith a copy of a communication addressed to the Grand Jury of Douglas county. I would respectfully request that you make a personal examination of the jail, after which, I think, that you will have no hesitation in forbidding its use for prisoners, except perhaps, temporarily, when court is in session.

If prisoners should be sent to Otter Tail county, a saving in jailer's fees would save transportation expenses five times over.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. HART, Secretary.

The following letter was received in reply:

March 26, 1892.

"H. H. HART, *Secretary State Board of Corrections and Charities, St. Paul, Minn.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th, enclosing copy of communication addressed to the grand jury of Douglas county, received. I submitted the same to the grand jury at the general term, held there this week, with such instructions as I deemed proper in the case, and they made a full report indorsing your views and finding your statements and criticisms justified by the facts. I also made a personal examination of the jail myself and came to the same conclusion.

I shall forbid the use of the jail except for temporary purposes. In all other cases prisoners will be sent to Otter Tail county until the authorities in Douglas county provide a suitable jail.

Yours truly,

D. B. SEARLE."

FARIBAULT COUNTY JAIL—was visited February 22, 1892.

There was but one prisoner, who had a good supply of clean bedding. The jail was moderately clean. The hot water furnace register (now disused), is protected by iron bars, and the depression under the bars affords a receptacle for litter, and cannot be kept clean. One cell, used as a receptacle for buckets, was in an unsanitary condition. A copy of the Police Gazette was noticed, and the sheriff's attention was called to the fact that the publication was an unlawful one and unfit to be in the jail. This is a very insecure jail. Four prisoners have escaped from it in three years. As a consequence, prisoners have sometimes been chained to the floor to prevent escapes. The interior of the jail should be reconstructed, or, better, the jail should be rebuilt. There has been some agitation of the question of rebuilding the jail.

FILLMORE COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 5, 1892.

There was only one prisoner. The jail was not clean or orderly. The bed for the prisoner had clean blankets. One side of the jail is used as a village lockup, and this part was in a filthy and unhealthy condition. The cell banks were broken down and rusty tin wash-pans were scattered about.

This jail is so constructed that it is a dangerous fire-trap, and the walls form an impregnable refuge for vermin.

The grand jury reported November 11, 1891. "The grand jury having visited the county jail take leave to report that they found said building and grounds in good condition and appear to be well kept."

FREEBORN COUNTY JAIL—was visited February 23, 1892.

The condition of the jail has been somewhat improved by putting in water works and painting the interior, but the jail is still dark, unwholesome and insecure.

There were two prisoners. The jail was clean and well kept. There were clean sheets and pillows on the bed. The prisoners have the same food with the sheriff's family. An additional window is to be put in and city water and plumbing are to be put in in the spring.

GOODHUE COUNTY JAIL—was visited January 27, 1892.

The jail was found, as usual, in good condition, clean, and well kept. The discipline of the jail is good. Prisoners are not allowed to associate promiscuously, although separation is not strictly enforced.

The grand jury reported March 13, 1891: "We visited and examined the jail of said county and report the same in excellent condition."

HENNEPIN COUNTY JAIL—was visited February 15, 1892.

The jail was found clean and in good condition, but the construction of this jail is such that it cannot be made a fit place for the detention of prisoners. The defects in the arrangement for lighting, heating, ventilating, bathing, separation of the prisoners, care of women and insane persons, can only be remedied by the building of a new jail.

It has been proposed to locate the new court jail in the top story of the new court house. This proposition is entirely feasible. The court house is entirely fire-proof and the jail can be so arranged as to be entirely isolated from the remainder of the building. An elevator can be arranged for the use of the jail, and the jail can be so constructed as to secure safety, light, air and all of the requisites for a first class jail without inconvenience and at a very moderate expense.

There has been a very remarkable decrease in the number of prisoners in this jail. The average number has been as follows:

1885, 85.4; 1886, 36.5; 1887, 36.5; 1888, 23.8; 1889, 18.6; 1890, 11; 1891, 8.8.

This decrease has been due largely, though not entirely, to the establishment of the Minneapolis City Work House.

HOUSTON COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 6, 1892.

There was but one prisoner and there is seldom a larger number, though there is accommodation for 24 prisoners. The cell room 45x34x22 has to be heated in winter, even for a single prisoner. One fourth of the room could be partitioned off at a small expense by a wooden partition at a cost not exceeding \$30.00 or \$40.00. The jail was clean and well kept, well lighted and ventilated. The prisoner's bed had sheets and blankets in good condition. The jailer was cautioned to take better precautions for the safe keeping of his keys, which were kept in a drawer in the sheriff's office. The grand jury reported January 2, 1892. "That they have examined and investigated the condition of the jail of said county and the management of it and found the building in good condition, and the management of it correct and proper."

KANABEC COUNTY JAIL has not been visited since the last report.

KANDIYOHU COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 30, 1892. The jail was found in good condition. The notes of this visit have been mislaid.

KIRKSTON COUNTY—has no jail, but the county authorities have consulted this board with reference to the question of erecting a suitable jail. A district jail for the counties of northwestern Minnesota would be a very desirable improvement.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY JAIL—is a new jail, built in 1891, on plans approved by the State Board of Corrections and Charities. On the first floor is the office, 9x14; sitting room, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15; kitchen, 12x12; dining room, 12x15; parlor, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11; pantry, 4x8. On the second floor the main cell room, 14x30 ft., with two cells 7x7 ft., and a middle corridor 7x7 ft. These cells are of steel, with openings 3x3 inches and three inches apart. The end cell is separated from the others by a wooden partition covered with sheet iron. The cell-room has a tile floor laid on concrete, unplastered brick walls, and plastered ceilings.

There is a second cell-room 15x15 ft., with a floor of cement tile and unplastered brick walls, containing a steel cell which was formerly in the old jail. This cell is 7x7 ft., with a corridor 5x7, and is well lighted.

There are two separate cells for women and boys, each 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7, with a front of iron lattice work, a tile floor and heavy iron netting on the windows. These are good, suitable cells.

This jail cost, for building, \$4,500.00; iron work, \$2,675.00; total, \$6,750. The cells were furnished by the Diebold Safe & Lock Co. This is a good small jail, but the accommodations for the sheriff's family are inadequate. There should be at least two sleeping rooms. As it is, it will be necessary for the sheriff's family to use the women's cells for sleeping rooms.

LE SUEUR COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 16, 1892. The sheriff was absent and his wife was in charge.

There were two prisoners. The cell for women is used as a lumber room. The two prisoners recently came near escaping by breaking through the cage.

It was noticed that the sheriff was accustomed to keep his keys in an unlocked cupboard in the outer office. The sheriff's wife was cautioned against this practice. The beds had sheets and pillow cases. The jail appeared to be well kept, and the prisoners well cared for.

MCLEOD COUNTY JAIL—was visited June 4, 1892.

There were no prisoners. The beds had clean pillows, clean blankets and dirty quilts. The jail was clean and in good condition. This jail has no provision for the separation of the prisoners. It can provide suitably for two prisoners of the same sex and no more.

MARTIN COUNTY JAIL—was visited February 22, 1892.

There were no prisoners. The jail was in disorder. The bedding consisted of a pillow, sheet and several blankets, all dirty. The bad condition of the jail was not chargeable to the sheriff, but was due to the fact that the jail was used as a village lockup. The village prisoners are often filthy and cannot be kept in order. The blankets belonged to the village. The village of Fairmont ought to build a lockup without delay. The water closet in this jail, like all such closets, works badly and is a nuisance.

MEEKER COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 31, 1892.

There were no prisoners. The jail was in a reasonably clean condition and was in good repair. Prisoners are furnished with excellent reading matter by the sheriff.

This jail is kept at a disadvantage for the reason that it is a detached building and the sheriff lives a considerable distance away.

MOWER COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 5, 1892.

There were three prisoners. The jail was clean and wholesome. The beds are supplied with clean sheets, pillows and blankets. The prisoners were all serving sentence, and enjoyed the liberty of the outer corridor. This jail was built to keep prisoners separate and the cells are suitable for that method. The jailer stated that formerly sentenced prisoners were kept in their cells, but that the grand jury found that it was inhuman to keep a man in his cell for thirty or sixty days, but prisoners held for trial are still kept in their cells. The result of this action is to make it easier for convicts serving sentence and harder for those held for trial.

If sentenced prisoners are allowed to run together and have a good time the deterrent effect is lost. There is no great hardship in requiring sentenced prisoners to keep in their cells. Prisoners can have necessary exercise, one at a time, by walking in the corridor.

NICOLLET COUNTY JAIL—was visited April 22, 1892.

The jail was clean; the beds were supplied with clean sheets. The prisoners reported food abundant and well cooked. This jail is defective in several particulars.

First. It is badly lighted, the cage fronts towards the wall, and consequently the prisoners are allowed the liberty of the outer corridor with the chance to escape.

Second. It is badly ventilated and causes a close and musty smell.

Third. It is insecure. The cage is of iron, easily cut, and the outer walls present a good way of escape.

Fourth. There is no proper separation for sexes. A female prisoner (finally found insane) was kept in the same room for three months with a male prisoner, she being in the upper tier of cells, he in the lower tier. It is impossible for the sheriff to comply with the law requiring separation of sexes.

Fifth. This jail is used as a city lock up. The city prisoners bring in vermin, and occupy the space which should be reserved for county prisoners.

The grand jury reported November 26, 1891. "The grand jury have this day examined the county jail, and find the same in excellent condition; but we find the old stove in bad condition, and ask the county commissioners to furnish a new stove pipe."

NOBLES COUNTY JAIL—was visited May 30, 1892.

There were three prisoners. The jail was not very clean; there was a close, unwholesome smell, although two windows were open. Only one of the double doors of the steel cell was locked. The jailer was cautioned to exercise greater care in this matter, and also to take extra precaution

against fire. This jail has only one cell, 6x9 feet. In this cell the present sheriff has had nine men at one time, and the former sheriff had eleven at one time. The jail is a public nuisance, and the prisoners are in constant danger from fire. The jail should be condemned and disused.

The grand jury reported November 5, 1891, that they found the jail poorly ventilated and unsafe to detain prisoners in, as in case of fire there would be no opportunity for their escape.

OLMSTED COUNTY JAIL—was visited January 28, 1892.

This jail was found clean and well kept. The separate system is maintained, and the sheriff says that he would not on any account abandon it. It is his testimony that prisoners do not suffer any injury from such confinement. This has been the model jail of the State in its administration, and is equal to the best in its arrangement and construction.

The grand jury reported December, 1891. "That they have investigated the condition and arrangement of said county jail, and the Rochester city prison, and found the jail in excellent condition, and all persons confined in the same, well cared for."

OTTAWA COUNTY JAIL.—was visited June 17, 1891, by Dr. H. J. Boyd with the secretary.

There were three prisoners, one of whom was under sentence of death. The jail was reasonably clean. The prisoners were separate, but the sheriff stated that prisoners confined for petty offences were allowed to run together. The sheriff should strictly enforce the separation of all jail prisoners; prisoners serving sentence are sent to jail as a penalty for crime, and ought not to be allowed more privileges than prisoners held for trial, who are not convicted of any crime.

POLK COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 3, 1892.

This is one of the worst jails in the State; insecure, dangerous to the officers and unsanitary. Not less than ten prisoners have escaped from it during the past year. There are but two cells, each 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 ft. There was one cot in the prisoners' corridor and two in the jailor's corridor. There were two water closets connected with a cesspool outside the wall, which has to be pumped out frequently and causes a great stench. The prisoners had the daily papers and the Police Gazette. The sheriff was admonished that the latter is not suitable for the use of the prisoners. Prisoners did their own washing in the jail; hot water being furnished by a large boiler on the box stove. The prisoners were running loose in the outer corridor with great risk of escapes. The jail was in disorder, and was not very clean. Bedding seemed to be clean.

The following rules were found posted on the wall of the jail. They were enacted by the prisoners, and so far as the visitor could learn, had been enforced. It will be observed that under these rules prisoners coming into the jail, were liable to be searched and any money found on their persons to be appropriated by the other prisoners.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THIS JAIL.

"All prisoners in this jail, are hereby notified that they will be expected to strictly adhere, and uphold the same.

"Any prisoner not complying with said rules, will be judged, and sentenced by this court. Which should the prisoner have money will be obliged to donate so much tobacco. If without money, he will have a task set out for him to do around the jail. *Every new prisoner* coming to this jail who states that he is without money—if not believed by the court—is subjected to a search, and should any money be found in his possession shall be tried by court and fined accordingly.

Rule 1. Prisoners spitting on the floor or in the cells shall be tried by this court.

Rule 2. Prisoners using water closet in the cage or the one outside, must not wet the floor or leave paper in the bowls or on the floor.

Rule 3. Every man must wash his clothes once a week and keep himself as clean as possible.

Rule 4. Each man takes his turn to sweep the floor and cells three times a day.

Rule 5. Officers of this jail infringing the rules of this jail is subjected to trial.

Rule 6. Any prisoner—an officer of this court not doing his duty is subject to trial by this court.

Rule 7. Any man whose turn it is to sweep, neglects to sweep three times a day or fails to clean wash bowls once a day shall be sentenced accordingly.

Rule 8. Any man spitting on stove is subject to trial by court.

The following correspondence explains itself.

March 28, 1892.

HON. IRA B. MILLS, *Judge District Court, Moorhead, Minn.*

DEAR SIR:—"I desire to call your attention to the condition of the jail in Polk county, which I have recently inspected.

You will remember that some three years ago, you condemned the jail temporarily until certain repairs were made. At the present time the condition of the jail is no better than it was at the time when you ordered its disuse:

First. It is insecure. The official report of the sheriff shows that there were eleven escapes from the jail last year. The exterior cells are of wood and are so rotten, that a man could almost literally dig out with his finger nails. The jail contains a steel cage, but the cage is so placed that it gets almost no light, and no sheriff would be willing to confine men in it constantly. Moreover the cage contains but two cells, whereas the number of prisoners is sometimes as high as fifteen.

Second. The jail endangers the lives of the officers. It is so arranged that assaults upon officers are easy and the jailer is liable to have his head broken at any time.

Third. The jail endangers the lives and health of the prisoners. It is so constructed that it would burn with great rapidity, and it would be impossible to rescue the prisoners if a fire should start at the jail entrance. This is not an imaginary danger, as three prisoners have been roasted in the state during the last few months: one at Monticelle, one at Moorhead and one at Fosston, Polk county.

The lives of the prisoners and of the jailer's family are endangered by the sanitary condition of the jail. Foul odors permeate the place and the wooden cells and floor are saturated with contagion: vermin cannot be eradicated. The drainage goes to a cess-pool close to the building which has to be cleaned out frequently and creates a vile stench whenever it is emptied.

I would respectfully suggest that you make a personal examination of the jail at your earliest opportunity, and I think that you will have no hesitation in renewing your former decision, that this jail shall be disused; except perhaps temporarily, when court is in session.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. HART, Secretary."

The following letter was received:

MOORHEAD, MINN., April 7, 1892.

HON. H. H. HART, St. Paul, Minn..

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter March 28, in regard to the Polk county jail. I have as yet been unable to visit Crookston but will do so as soon as my official work will permit, and take such steps as I can for the relief of prisoners confined there.

Yours truly,
IRA B. MILLS.

Judge Mills referred the matter to the county commissioners who took steps to build a new jail. Plans for a first class jail similar to the jail of Otter Tail county have been submitted to the state board of corrections and charities, and approved, and it is expected that the new jail will be ready for use early in 1893.

RAMSEY COUNTY JAIL—has been visited at intervals during the past two years (dates not recorded).

The jail was invariably found clean and well kept; prisoners being kept in as good order as the inconvenient construction of the jail will permit. The woman's department was always found in excellent condition, and female prisoners well cared for. Ramsey county jail, in its present condition, is unfit for use, for the reason that the sheriff is compelled to allow prisoners to associate with each other in the outer corridors to the

detriment of their morals, and the cells are so dark and damp as to be injurious to the health of the prisoners. A new jail should be erected or the interior of the jail reconstructed on a modern plan. This could be done successfully at a moderate cost. It would be possible to put in forty good iron cells at a cost not exceeding, probably, \$10,000.00.

RENVILLE COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 15, 1891.

The jail was unoccupied and was in a neglected condition. The grand jury reported April 16, 1891. "We find that the county jail is unsafe and unqualified for the use of the county, and is unsafe for the incarceration of criminals who may be held for crime or otherwise. The total number of criminals committed to this jail during 1891 was three."

RICE COUNTY JAIL—was visited —— 1891.

The condition of this jail is much improved since the new cells were put in, though the lower cells are ill adapted to their use, and the upper cells are not sufficiently lighted. The jail was found well kept and in a good condition.

ROCK COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 8, 1891.

This jail, located in the basement of the court house, is a public nuisance. Prisoners are exposed to the view of persons who approach the windows. There is no ventilation and the accommodations are not good. Most of the inmates of this jail serve sentence for drunkenness, and this class of prisoners are especially objectionable in such a building.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY JAIL—was visited August 29, 1892.

There were about forty prisoners, of whom two were women—one a young girl under sixteen years of age. The jail was clean and well kept. County prisoners are kept on the second floor of the jail on the separate plan, each prisoner being kept in his own cell. This plan was adopted by the sheriff with some hesitation, but he advises us that it is in every way preferable to the plan of allowing prisoners to run together. The lower story of the jail is occupied by city prisoners, who are so numerous that it is impracticable to keep them separate. The county commissioners had requested the city council to consider the question of making other provision for city prisoners. The matter had been referred to the police committee of the city council. A meeting was had with that committee and the desirability of some kind of workhouse provision was urged upon them. The jail was admirably clean and well kept.

The jailer, who has kept prisoners both ways, much prefers the separate plan. The county furnishes jail suits, and the prisoners are required to wear them. The prisoners are allowed to exercise every fourth or fifth day. The jailer reported that confinement in an empty cell without bed or bedding, has proved to be a good punishment. There is an excellent library of one hundred and fifty volumes, besides magazines. There was no hot water in the jail. A hot water heater should be provided. This jail is well administered; it is a credit to the county.

At a previous visit April 27, 1892, thirteen U. S. prisoners were found. These prisoners were being kept in the lower story with the city prisoners, because it had been impossible to obtain clothing for them from the United States authorities. The following correspondence took place:

JULY 7, 1892.

GEN. E. C. FOSTER, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—In inspecting the county jails of Minnesota, I have received complaints from the sheriffs of Hennepin, Winona and St. Louis counties, who said that United States prisoners are not furnished with necessary changes of underclothing in order to keep them free from vermin.

I am informed that the requisitions of the United States marshal for such clothing have to be approved by the department at Washington before they can be filed, resulting in a delay of several weeks in each case.

This condition of things results in serious hardship, not only to the United States prisoners, but also the state prisoners confined in the same jails. It has frequently happened that the sheriffs have furnished clothing at their own expense in order to avoid having the jail prisoners infested with vermin.

It is absolutely essential to the proper keeping of a jail, that new prisoners be thoroughly cleansed on their arrival, and in many cases that they be supplied with fresh underclothing.

I would respectfully inquire whether it is not practicable for the department of justice, with the concurrence of the auditing department, to prescribe rules under which United States marshals shall have authority in the case of destitute prisoners to furnish a change of underclothing at a cost not exceeding \$2 or \$3 in each case, and have the bills audited without friction?

On my last visit to the St. Louis county jail, I found nine United States prisoners confined with the vagabonds and tramps, for the reason that they were infested with vermin and no change of underclothing could be had, while at the same time there were suitable cells vacant where these men could have been properly kept had it been possible to cleanse them.

County commissioners naturally refuse to pay for clothing for United States prisoners. They think that if the county furnishes jail room, heat and jailer to the General Government free of charge, they ought not be required to go farther. In this state (I think invariably) the amount paid by the United States for board goes directly to the sheriff, and the county receives nothing for the items mentioned.

Please consider this matter and advise me whether any remedy seems to be possible.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. H. HART, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1892.

H. H. HART, Esq., Secretary Board of Corrections and Charities, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 7th has been received and considered, and yesterday the attorney general signed a letter addressed to Marshal Donahower, giving him authority to make purchases of necessary clothing for United States prisoners confined in county jails in his district, before submitting requisitions to this department for approval.

Very respectfully,

E. C. FOSTER, General Agent.

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL—was visited July 8, 1891, and was found in good condition.

The grand jury reported December 17, 1891. "We examined the court house, jail and sheriff's residence and found them all in good condition."

SIBLEY COUNTY JAIL—has not been visited since our last report.

The grand jury reported November 28, 1891. "We have examined county jail and find the same in good condition, except that we recommend that the ceiling should be repaired and painted, and a transom be put in over each door as near the ceiling as possible, supplied with good iron grating. We also find that the ventilation in the water-closet is entirely insufficient and a new mode of ventilation should be substituted, also that a new hardwood floor should be put in the jail proper; that the furniture and bedding is in poor condition, and should be replaced with new. We have inquired into the management and find said jail to be well and cleanly kept, and in good order, and the prisoners well provided for.

STEARNS COUNTY JAIL—was visited September 24, 1892.

There were seven prisoners; four men had just been put on bread and water for an assault upon another prisoner. This jail has only six cells, but there have been as many as twenty-two prisoners confined at one time. The prisoners complain of being lousy and the deputy sheriff stated that they might be, but it could not be helped as long as drunkards and tramps were admitted to the jail. He stated that the prisoners did their own washing inside of the jail, but on inquiry admitted that it was washed in cold water. It is a question whether such a washing is a compliance with the statute. This jail will continue to be a public nuisance until the city of St. Cloud makes some other provision for city prisoners. There is great need of a city lockup, and a lockup should be provided without delay. There have been repeated attempts recently to escape from this jail. Once (successfully) by cutting the steel bars and once by tunneling.

The grand jury reported December, 1891: "We examined the public prison or county jail of said county, and found same in good condition, and the inmates appeared to be well and properly cared for, but found the present space too limited for the proper care of prisoners confined therein. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved. That to remedy the insufficient space of the present courthouse and jail, we think it proper for the county board to investigate the necessary steps to secure the proper site and within a reasonable time secure the building of a new court house and jail."

"Resolved: That the expenditure for such a building, including site and fixtures, should not exceed \$150,000.00."

STEELE COUNTY JAIL—was visited September 9, 1892.

There were five prisoners, all of whom were being kept in a steel cage. Wire netting has been put upon the windows with so close a mesh that it intercepts the light, which makes the jail so dark that it is not fit to be occupied. The sewer has been improved and a bath tub been put in which is a decided improvement.

STEVENS COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 30, 1892. The jail was found in good condition and well kept. The notes of this visit have been mislaid.

SWIFT COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 30, 1892.

The jail was empty but was in good condition and appeared to be well kept. The notes of this visit have been mislaid.

TODD COUNTY JAIL—was visited March 16, 1892.

The outer corridor of the jail was found moderately clean. The cage was dirty and in disorder. The prisoners had the liberty of the outer corridor and were playing cards. The bedding consisted of blankets and hammocks. Washing is done weekly by the prisoners. Prisoners reported that they were well fed. The sheriff was advised to require the jail be kept clean or that the prisoners to be deprived of the liberty of the outer corridor.

The grand jury reported October, 1891.

"We have examined the county jail of said county, and find the same to be in good condition, and the prisoners confined therein are found to be properly fed and cared for."

TRAVERSE COUNTY JAIL—was visited November 6, 1891.

The commissioners of Traverse county having taken steps for the erection of a county jail in connection with the new court house, the Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities communicated with O. A. Rustad, county auditor, notifying him of the law requiring the submission of plans according to law. He replied that the superintendent of construction had been instructed to send a copy of the plans and specifications; but they were never received. At the quarterly meeting of the board of Corrections and Charities, October 20, 1891, a letter from Auditor Rustad was submitted and the secretary of the board was authorized to confer with the commissioners respecting the proposed jail. Accordingly the secretary of the board went to Wheaton by appointment, Nov. 6, 1891, and met chairman Swanson of the county board, examined the plans and specifications and addressed the following letter to the chairman of the county board.

WHEATON, MINN., Nov. 6, 1891.

HON. A. G. SWANSON, Chairman Board Commissioners of Traverse County.

DEAR SIR:—At the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, Oct. 22, 1891, I was authorized to consider the plans and specifications of the proposed Traverse county jail and offer such advice as seemed proper in the case.

The law provides that all plans for new jails shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities be submitted to the said board for suggestion and criticism. I regret that your honorable board neglected to comply with the law, for the reason that it is difficult to offer helpful advice now that the building is under way. Had the Board of Corrections and Charities been consulted before any steps were taken for building a jail, they would doubtless have advised against building a jail in connection with your court house, for two reasons: First, the amount available

(\$12,000) was little enough for a court house alone; second, the building of a jail in connection with a court house is always undesirable. They should be separate buildings. The question now however, is, how to utilize what you have to the best advantage. You have a good small cell-room 20x28, with hollow brick walls, and two windows looking east and two west. You have good, suitable entrance doors, the inner one having a "basket grating". You have iron window bars set about 5 inch centres. These bars are too far apart and do not go far enough into the wall. The prisoners can easily escape through them.

1 Floor. Your specifications call for floors of "good concrete, with Portland cement surface." I would respectfully suggest the following substitute: Fill up under the floor with broken rock, etc., and cover the top of it evenly with a bed of sand, well packed up to within six inches of the top of the floor. On this lay a well packed bed of cement, four inches thick, made of small broken stone not larger than an egg, and Milwaukee cement well mixed. When the concrete is dry, lay a floor of Portland cement tile, such as is used for sidewalks in St. Paul and Minneapolis. No tiling would be needed under the cells, but the floor must be closed up tight to the edge of the cells.

There are many jails in the state which have cement floors, such as your specifications call for, but I do not know of one such that is satisfactory. Several jails have floors of cement tile which have proved excellent.

2 Roof. Your specification calls for a tin roof, and I understand that you propose to tin the ceiling. I suggest that the ceiling tin be turned down around the edges and nailed securely to the brick wall, for the double purpose of excluding vermin and preventing fire.

3 Cells. I understand that it is proposed to put in two steel cells with a corridor. I would suggest that instead of two cells there be four cells. Each cell to be 7x7 feet and the middle corridor to be 4x11. The entire cell-front, next the outside windows and the two ends of the middle corridor to be of open lattice work. If the commissioners decide to build only two cells, the sides next the windows and the front of each cell should be of open lattice work.

Iron cells would cost, probably, about \$100.00 per cell, but of course, could not be relied upon to keep dangerous prisoners. Such prisoners, however, could be sent to Moorhead for safe keeping.

4 Partition. I would suggest that a partition be put through the cell room from north to south, as indicated in the above sketch. This partition of three thicknesses of best quality of matched fencing, having the center thickness set perpendicular and the thicknesses each side set about ten degrees from the perpendicular, all to be securely spiked and nailed together. The door through the partition to be made of two thicknesses of matched fencing, set at right angles to each other. This door and the partition, outside the cage, to be entirely and closely covered with the best I. C. roofing tin, thoroughly soldered and nailed. The partition inside the cage, adjoining the cells, to be covered on both sides with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch boiler plate, securely fastened to the wood every four inches and every four feet of surface to have at least one bolt running through the partition and upset on the other side of the partition. The edge of the partition, top and bottom, to be covered with I. C. roofing tin, turned down and tacked on so as to lay under the covering of the side of the partition in order to prevent vermin from finding lodgment in the partition. The advantages of the partition are that it will save fuel, as you need not heat the whole jail for one prisoner; it will also enable you to separate prisoners, which is often very important in case of women, children, insane persons or hardened criminals. Should the county put in iron cells and board all important prisoners at Moorhead, paying your jailer by the day, when you have prisoners only, what you would save in fuel and jailer's fees would pay the cost of transportation several times over.

Please advise me as to the action taken on these suggestions.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. HART, Secretary.

The county auditor subsequently reported as follows:

"I am requested by the board of county commissioners to say that two cells were secured at a cost of \$1,100, one of said cells being steel all around and the other iron. The cells do not reach to the ceiling. Each cell is 6½ feet wide 7 feet long and 7 feet high. Corridor is 4 feet wide and 13 feet long. Top and bottom of entire cage is made of jail plate. The ceiling of the jail building proper is covered with common sheet iron and the floor is cement with brick and stone and rocks underneath."

WABASHA COUNTY JAIL—was visited May 19, 1892.

There were no prisoners. The jail was in excellent condition, clean and well kept. The beds and bedding were clean.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL—was visited February 29, 1892.

There were three prisoners. The jail was moderately clean. The beds and bedding were clean. One cell was decorated from extracts from Police Gazettes. The sheriff's attention was called to them. The jail is well heated by steam. There is no proper provision for separating the sexes. There is some talk of building a new jail.

WILKIN COUNTY JAIL—was visited at midnight, March 28th, 1892.

This is one of the worst jails in the state. It has iron cells located in the basement of the court house. These cells have no ventilation except through the door; being unventilated, they are, necessarily, unwholesome. The occupancy of the court house for jail purposes exposes the building to unnecessary danger from fire. The danger is magnified by the fact that there is no village lockup, and the jail serves for the confinement of county prisoners. The jail contains five cells but there have been as high as twelve prisoners at one time.

The jail was in a neglected and filthy condition. The prisoners were sleeping on the floor, and the whole aspect of the place was wretched and repulsive. This jail in common with the jails of Douglas, Polk and Nobles counties ought to be condemned and disused.

WINONA COUNTY JAIL—was visited May 19, 1892.

The notes of this visit have been mislaid.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY JAIL—was visited June 3, 1892.

This jail is used in common with the village of Granite Falls. It is a wooden building, entirely unfit for use.

The following letter from a prisoner is not an exaggerated statement of the condition of this jail. The use of the "Oregon boot" complained of was excusable because of the insecurity of the jail.

GRANITE FALLS, Dec. 7th, '92.

"Mr. HART:—DEAR SIR: In your capacity as inspector of prisons, I have no doubt but you have visited all or nearly all the jails and prisons in the State, and no doubt you have seen some very dirty and unhealthy places in your travels. Still I feel safe in saying that if you were to see the pen that they have here in Granite Falls, you would feel satisfied that it was no place to keep men in any length of time. There is seven men in here now waiting for the grand jury, and they have not room enough to stir around in, and to make their existence more miserable than it otherwise would be, some of us are wearing an instrument of torture called an Oregon boot, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds, and as I don't see what authority the sheriff has to use a bound-over prisoner in that manner, for no offense whatever, I take this opportunity of writing to you for to let you know how we are treated here."

The county commissioners have since taken steps for the erection of a suitable jail.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART IV.

PAUPERISM.

1. Pauperism. 2. Poor Houses.

I.—RELIEF OF PAUPERISM.

As has been recorded in previous reports, Minnesota has much less pauperism than many of the older states, and the expenditure for the support of the poor in this state is correspondingly low. In eighteen counties of the state, the expenditures for relief of the poor, in 1891, were less than 12 cents per annum for each inhabitant of the county. The average expenditure throughout the state was only 23.7 cents per inhabitant, and only 31 counties out of 80 exceeded this average. Even in the large cities the expenditure is quite small in proportion to the population. The following is a statement of the annual expenditure for each inhabitant in the states named (excluding maintenance of insane in state institutions): Massachusetts, 1890-91, 67.8 cents; New York, 1890, 55.3; Pennsylvania, 1890, 33.4 cents; Ohio, 1891, 32.1 cents; Michigan, 1889, 37.8; Indiana, 1890-91, 36.7 cents; Illinois, 1889, 35.9 cents; Wisconsin, 1889, 24.2 cents; Minnesota, 1891, 23.7 cents, for each inhabitant of the state.

The growth of pauperism and the expense of the public for the care of the poor are very much a matter of custom and precedent. Those who are charged with the relief of the poor are apt to spend about the same amount which their predecessors have spent unless some special emergency, or some special pressure leads to an increased rate, and in such cases the increased rate is apt to continue after its immediate cause ceases. This will be seen very plainly upon an examination of the tables of pauper expenses which have been published in the biennial reports of this board.

One prolific cause of the increase of pauperism is excessive disbursement of public relief. It is a fact often noted by those who are charged with this duty that poor persons who have once tasted of the stream of public relief acquire an insatiate appetite for it.

A family will often struggle nobly for years to sustain themselves, but having once received public relief they immediately relax their efforts and rely upon public relief to the fullest possible extent. It becomes therefore a very serious matter to extend public relief to a family for the first time. It ought to be avoided in every possible case, either by putting the poor persons in the way of self-help or by securing assistance from private sources which is much less likely to produce evil results. To this end there is great need of improved methods.

Under our present law any county commissioner is authorized to extend relief to a pauper not exceeding \$20.00, without consulting other members of his board and the law does not require that detailed vouchers

shall be rendered for the relief thus given; but the county auditor is required to draw his warrant on the simple order of the county commissioner. The result is that aid is often extended on imperfect investigations when it is likely to do damage to the recipient. The commissioner often lives at a distance from the applicant. An investigation requires expense and the investigating commissioner in such case feels that he is serving the public by giving temporary relief on the statement of a third party that relief is needed, because the amount expended will be less than the expense to the county of a proper investigation. A little reflection however, shows that careful investigation by the commissioner with a little friendly advice and perhaps a request to neighbors to tide over the emergency will prevent a family from incurring the stigma of pauperism.

Additional experience increases my conviction of the importance of making a complete and permanent record of every case of pauperism. This office furnishes on application blanks in the following form:

State of Minnesota, County of.....

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Made to.....
Commissioner, Supervisor or Alderman.

[Dated]..... 189...
Applicant's Name?....Age?....Residence?....Married or Single, Widow or Widower?....No. in Family?....Age of each Male Child?....Age of each Female Child?....Birth place, (State or County)?....Wife's Birth place?....Children's Birth place?....How long resident in state?....County?....Township, City or Village?....Occupation?....Accustomed wages?....Occupation and wages of other members of the family?....Cause of Application?....Is Applicant Sick or Well?....Able to do full work, half work or no work?....Why not supported by relatives?....What property is owned by Applicant?....Kind of aid desired?....Will permanent or temporary aid probably be required?....Previous aid received?....Did applicant ever receive public aid in another State or County before coming to Minnesota?....If immediate temporary relief is given, state what?....If applicant is sent away, state to what place?....

RECOMMENDATION OF OFFICER RECEIVING APPLICATION.

To the Honorable Board of.....
With reference to this application for aid, I respectfully recommend that.....
Signed.....

ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of held..... 189...
it was voted with reference to the within application that.....
.....

INSTRUCTIONS.

This blank is to be carefully filled out in every case by the County Commissioner, Township Supervisor or other officer receiving the application, and to be mailed to the County Auditor, Town Clerk or City or Village Recorder, as the case may be, within ten days.

Additional blanks of this form will be furnished by the State Board of Corrections and Charities, St. Paul, without charge, on request.

No bills for relief of any pauper should be paid until the application is filed with the recording officer.

This application is to be preserved for reference. It would be a good plan to provide a suitable register, for which a form will be furnished on request by the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

Table 64 is a comparison of the pauper expenses of the several counties of the state for the four years from 1888 to 1891, inclusive. As rule, the rate of these expenses varies but little from year to year. The total pauper expenses of the state for the past four years have been as follows: 1888, \$310,000; 1889, \$329,000; 1890, \$305,000; 1891, \$308,000. O

this amount there was expended for "indoor relief" (poor houses, hospitals and boarding), in 1888, \$112,000; 1889, \$122,000; 1890, \$118,000; 1891, \$121,000. The expenditure for each inhabitant of the state, (census of 1890) has been: 1888, 23.8 cents; 1889, 25.2 cents; 1890, 23.4 cents; 1891, 23.7 cents.

Table 65 compares the expenses of those counties having more than 15,000 inhabitants, arranged in the order of their population. Omitting Hennepin and Ramsey counties, the 24 counties included contain 58 per cent. of the population of the state. They contain 61 per cent. of the paupers and incur 59 per cent. of the expense of pauperism. Hennepin and Ramsey counties contain 24 per cent. of the population of the state. They contain 32 per cent. of the paupers of the state in mid-summer and 39 per cent. in mid-winter. They incur 36 per cent. of the expense of pauperism. The average expenditures correspond surprisingly with those of the rest of the state; but the differences between the expenditures in counties of like population and like circumstances cannot be accounted for except on the hypothesis that some counties spend too much and others perhaps too little. This table is worthy of the close study of the county officials.

Table 66 shows the rate of expenditure in counties spending more than 30 cents per inhabitant, (presumably too much in some cases), and those spending less than 12 cents per inhabitant, (probably too little in some cases). The counties of Rice, Stevens, Cottonwood, Wabasha, Kittson, Sherburne and Dodge, which expended above 30 cents per inhabitant in 1889, spent less than 30 cents during 1891. The following counties which expended less than 12 cents per inhabitant in 1889, have spent more than 12 cents in 1891, viz: Houston, Watonwan, Lac qui Parle, Rock, Hubbard, Redwood, Pope, Martin and Crow Wing.

Table 67 compares the ratio of paupers with the expenditure. As a rule, the number of paupers is small where the expenditure is small, but there are some noticeable exceptions; e. g. Swift county has a large ratio of paupers and a small ratio of expenditure.

TABLE 64.
Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Relief of the Poor in Minnesota for Four Years Ending December 31, 1891, Excluding Purchase of Poor Farms, Permanent Improvements Thereon, and Expense of Commitment of Insane to the Hospital. (See Fourth Biennial Report for Details of the Expenditures in 1886 and 1887, pp. 194-208.)

COUNTIES.	Population, census of 1890.	Year.	Boarding and nursing expenses of county poor-house.	Current expenses of county poor-house.	Partial support of paupers outside poor-house.	Transportation of paupers.	Medical attendance and medicines.	Burial expenses.	Per diem of county commissioners.	Miscellaneous expense.	Total pauper expense.	Cents per inhabitant.
Atkin	1890.....	1888-90-91-92	\$1,889	.....	\$232	\$18	\$51	\$57	.....	.....	\$49	18.3
		1889	1,889	.....	277	3	36	146	.....	.....	542	23.0
		1890	1,890	.....	156	156	74	91	.....	.....	440	17.9
		1891	1,891	.....	261	73	49	.....	.....	.....	383	15.6
Anoka b	1890.....	1,888-89-90-91	\$1,100	1,100	2,145	91	168	168	.....	.....	3,939	39.8
		1889	930	930	2,248	12	175	110	82	.....	3,578	38.0
		1890	750	750	2,487	23	176	85	57	.....	3,898	38.4
		1891	936	936	2,043	.....	174	24	51	99	3,327	33.7
Becker b	1890.....	1,888-89-90-91	\$1,100	310	290	1,594	6	735	148	60	68	33.3
		1889	1,264	197	963	111	700	142	115	213	3,766	40.0
		1890	1,213	1,006	1,087	48	612	161	140	.....	3,497	37.2
		1891	1,213	.....	102	.....	631	110	134	79	3,375	34.8
Benton	1890.....	1,888-89-90-91	\$1,100	386	450	17	183	46	34	18	1,144	18.2
		1889	.....	.....	277	.....	228	82	30	.....	868	18.2
		1890	.....	.....	251	.....	228	82	30	.....	327	15.3
		1891	.....	.....	154	116	67	45	30	.....	1,518	24.2
Big Stone.....	1890.....	1,888-89-90-91	\$1,100	966	642	11	236	.....	15	.....	1,887	23.0
		1888	.....	.....	433	51	56	23	.....	.....	775	23.0
		1889	.....	.....	28	545	182	.....	.....	.....	1,058	24.2
		1890	.....	.....	1,250	422	233	5	20	.....	2,608	25.0
		1891	.....	.....	1,127	572	50	456	53	66	284	25.0
Wabasha, h	1890.....	1,888-89-90-91	\$1,100	1,456	546	3,073	231	690	210	72	438	6.986
		1888	2,031	407	3,233	110	806	208	94	296	7,296	22.9
		1889	1,704	1,234	3,466	207	813	152	435	235	8,236	28.0
		1890	1,102	804	3,480	120	1,063	145	408	137	1,983	24.2

Brown.....	1890....15,817	1888	71	15	452	56	10	3,088
		1889	311	25	353	22	181	1,928
		1890	128	28	382	60	150	2,074
		1891	301	287	437	56	118	183
Carlton.....	1890....5,272	1888	480	501	37	518	20	20.4
		1889	692	692	6	726	20	24
		1890	457	598	51	327	22	39
		1891	713	519	8	386	90	8
Carver a	1890....16,532	1888	263	921	8	168	86	1,659
		1889	673	650	72	663	86	2,051
		1890	376	707	60	52	10	1,953
		1891	192	850	2	161	30	1,867
Chippewa b	1890....8,555	1888	500	1,500	10	898	20	1,357
		1889	215	504	89	643	20	35
		1890	287	457	37	513	3	28
		1891	142	46	20	467	10	6
Chicago b	1890....10,369	1888	615	150	110	288	147	1,659
		1889	750	150	1320	204	222	2,493
		1890	691	108	1,238	237	6	2,458
		1891	859	230	1,236	286	58	2,458
Clay	1890....11,517	1888	1,454	1,211	5	1,130	267	12
		1889	1,003	1,636	43	1,856	228	12
		1890	1,007	1,689	22	710	128	12
		1891	1,011	1,688	22	880	124	12
Cook.....	1890....98	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood b.....	1890....7,412	1888	945	719	124	406	34	1,861
		1889	1,768	85	195	518	45	2,492
		1890	783	108	674	124	32	3,467
		1891	863	317	220	865	82	4,433
Crow Wing b	1890....8,852	1888	372	494	722	40	138	1,861
		1889	116	192	116	10	32	21.0
		1890	1,641	309	403	15	270	9
		1891	2,551	181	584	105	258	57
Dakota b	1890....20,240	1888	1,969	486	1,649	13	897	73
		1889	2,437	114	1,536	240	30	5,357
		1890	1,277	278	1,833	27	219	4,767
		1891	1,610	154	1,807	51	261	23.6
		1892	1,610	154	1,807	51	122	4,361
		1893	1,610	154	1,807	51	71	4,380

^a Under town system. ^b County maintains a poorhouse. ^c Includes expense of city or county hospital. ^d Polk and Rice counties changed to town system in 1880. ^e Scott county changed from town to county in 1891. ^f Estimated.

TABLE 64—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, census of 1890.	Year.	Boarding and nursing expenses of county poor house.				Medical attendance and medicine.	Transportation of paupers.	Partial support of paupers outside poor house.	\$1,123 \$422 \$788	814 815 815	\$357 \$110 \$110	134 46 134	\$120 \$120 \$120	Per diem of county commissioners.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total pauper expense.	Gents per inhabitant.	
			1888	1890	1891	1892					1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Dodge b.....	1890.....10,864		\$22	487	1,164	1,172	1,221	386	884	1,151	884	889	889	889	889	889	889	889	889
Douglas a.....	1890.....14,606		888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
Fairbault	1890.....16,708		888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
Fillmore b.....	1890.....25,966		888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
Freeborn b.....	1890.....17,962		888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
Goodhue b.....	1890.....28,806		888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
Grant a.....	1890.....6,875		888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904

13	Hennepin <i>a, b</i>	1856 6,882 6,884 8,258 9,057	1859 6,889 10,220 8,258 c12,467	1860 6,882 c15,220 c12,462 c12,467	1861 8,258 9,057	1862 10,328 10,767 8,667 8,667 7,584	1863 1,590 10,644 8,894 1,339 1,218	1864 3,946 2,412 2,328 2,408 1,911	1865 2,451 1,723 1,747 2,001 2,005	1866 41,598 45,673 43,313 44,741
	Houston <i>b</i>	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,055 1,055 806	1860 826 826 200	1861 826 1,055 271	1862 876 65 226 345	1863 132 61 35 35	1864 140 140 69 69	1865 140 140 190 190	1866 1,696 1,696 1,696 1,696
	Hubbard	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 1,412	1860 1,405 1,405 1,412	1861 1,405 1,405 1,412	1862 65 26 30 30	1863 14 14 14 14	1864 14 14 14 14	1865 14 14 14 14	1866 9,7 9,7 9,7 9,7
	Isanti	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 7,607	1860 1,405 1,405 1,405	1861 1,405 1,405 1,405	1862 445 496 273 286	1863 53 92 21 455	1864 62 92 15 135	1865 40 30 15 9	1866 1,778 1,438 1,258 900
14	Itasca	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 743	1860 1,405 1,405 743	1861 1,405 1,405 1,405	1862 45 125 200 112	1863 385 291 247 30	1864 86 24 12 12	1865 9 3 15 8	1866 6 62 85 131
	Jackson	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 8,924	1860 1,405 1,405 1,405	1861 1,405 1,405 1,405	1862 350 660 660	1863 247 111 353 93	1864 11 223 33 2	1865 11 32 32 121	1866 1,295 1,087 1,407 1,407
15	Kanabec	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 1,579	1860 1,405 1,405 1,579	1861 1,405 1,405 1,405	1862 81 100 223 81	1863 81 223 33 2	1864 11 223 33 121	1865 11 32 32 121	1866 716 643 609 609
	Kandiyohi <i>a</i>	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 13,997	1860 1,405 1,405 1,405	1861 1,405 1,405 1,405	1862 579 547 740 613	1863 70 13 19 652	1864 286 398 335 127	1865 29 76 23 14	1866 82 2111 2160 28
16	Kittson	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 5,387	1860 1,405 1,405 1,405	1861 1,405 1,405 1,405	1862 100 397 355 e150	1863 454 861 140 716	1864 10 441 38 232	1865 20 20 22 237	1866 749 1,024 1,024 1,183
	Lac qui Parle	1856 1859 1860 1861	1859 1,405 1,405 1,405	1860 1,405 1,405 1,405	1861 1,405 1,405 1,405	1862 100 397 355 e150	1863 454 861 140 716	1864 20 20 22 237	1865 20 20 22 237	1866 749 1,024 1,024 1,183

^a Under town system. ^b County maintains a poorhouse. ^c Includes expense of city or county hospital. ^d Polk and Rice counties changed to town system in 1869. ^e Scott county charged from town to county system in 1891. ^f Estimated.

TABLE 64.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, census of 1890.	Year.	Our-rent expenses of county poor-house.	Boarding and nursing paupers outside poor-house.	Partial support of paupers.	Transportation of paupers.	Medical attendance and medicines.	Burial expenses.	Per diem of county commissioners.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total pauper expense.	Cents per inhabitant.
Lac qui Parle b.	1890...10,382	{ 1888 1889 1890 1891	{ \$411 \$80 \$85 \$98	8796 459 583 355 343 186 166 21 6 10	\$823 376 606 71	\$18 75 116 73 116	\$1,457 1,126 1,582 1,736	14.1 10.9 17.8 16.7
Lake	1890...1,290	{ 1888 1889 1890 1891	{ \$411 \$80 \$85 \$98	8796 459 583 355	..... ..... 343 28	..... ..... 166 10	..... ..... 6 32	..... 44 40 20	..... 14 40 20	..... 419 270 286	32.3 22.0 21.9
Le Sueur a...	1890...19,087	{ 1888 1889 1890 1891	{ \$411 \$80 \$85 \$98	8796 459 583 355	1,404 1,532 1,643 1,915	28 50 60 1,090	344 345 355 338	68 54 54 49	e 10 10 10 50	310 63 63 50	3,696 2,673 2,534 2,482	19.3 14.6 13.9 10.6
Lincoln	1890...5,691	{ 1888 1889 1890 1891	{ \$411 \$80 \$85 \$98	8796 459 583 355	412 270 234 100	15 154 79 87	125 187 99 160	20 43 63 35	30 41 60 7	796 205 159 59	14.0 17.0 12.0 16.5	
Lyon b	1890...9,501	{ 1888 1889 1890 1891	{ \$411 \$80 \$85 \$98	8796 459 583 355	297 667 1,613 1,157	21 114 48 81	386 402 323 69	..... 48 18 80	..... 119 104 91	2,918 2,446 2,316 1,080	30.9 26.3 24.4 11.5
McLeod a	1890...17,026	{ 1888 1889 1890 1891	{ \$411 \$80 \$85 \$98	8796 459 583 355	1,142 314 804 1,102	70 87 20 24	326 66 166 69	63 63 56 120	76 7 75 42	4 74 75 1,736	13.5 14.6 13.2 10.5	
Marshall	1890...9,190	{ 1888 1889 1890 1891	{ \$411 \$80 \$85 \$98	8796 459 583 355	60 1,145 388 1,041	31 107 804 1,041	572 860 860 775	23 121 121 83	67 180 121 83	1,145 2,455 2,396 1,360	12.6 29.0 29.0 33.6	

SECRETARY'S REPORT—PAUPERISM.

^a Under town system. ^b County maintains a poorhouse. ^c Includes expense of city or county hospital. ^d Polk and Rice county changed to town system in 1888. ^e Scott county changed from town to county system in 1891. ^f Estimated.

TABLE 64.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population census of 1880.	Year.	Cur- rent ex- penses of coun- ty poor- house.	Board- ing and nursing paupers outside poor- house.	Partial support of paupers.	Trans- portation of pau- pers.	Medical attend- ance and medicines.	Burial ex- penses.	Par- tient of county com- mission- ers.	Miscel- lanous ex- penses.	Total pauper ex- pense.	Cents per inhab- itant.	
Olmsted b.....	1888 1889 1890	1888 1891	\$1,076 \$1,456 1,512	\$296 101 877	\$2,003 1,869 1,706	\$114 114 116	\$902 688 887	\$75 125 124	\$14 125 108	..... ..... .....	\$4,560 4,110 4,129	23.5 21.2 20.8
Otter Tail b.....	1888 1889 1890	1888 1890 1891	2,091 2,365 2,445	421 413 1,020	6,161 6,270 5,912	223 345 120	1,463 2,168 2,695	188 150 150	1125 638 557	11,255 12,710 12,929	32.2 37.1 35.8		
Pine.....	1880...4,052 1890	1888 1890 1891	..... ..... .....	462 266 120	316 298 136	137 225 240	182 247 20	610 12 49	498 125 43	863 833 716	806 887 792	19.9 21.4 17.7
Pipestone.....	1880...5,132	1888 1891	1889 1890	..... .....	98 76	770 40	95 183	310 14	c10 20	1,265 64	1,162	24.6 21.6
Polk d.....	1880...30,192	1888 1889 1890 1891	1890 1891	..... ..... ..... .....	281 188	110 15	112 112	44 30	30	706	706	13.8
Pope d.....	1880...10,032	1888 1889 1890 1891	1890 1891	..... ..... ..... .....	2,480 1,273 1,043 786	2,810 3,323 1,043 688	25 57 50 89	1,300 1,228 530 676	164 74 82 80	725 130 117 131	7,671 6,175 6,362 82	25.2 29.4 29.7 8.9
Ramsey b.....	1880...136,786	1888 1889 1890 1891	1888 1889 1890 1891	8,248 c12,186 8,338 8,312	190 59 188 256	214 32 368 547	75 101 2 68	22 8 104 303	76 79 18 48	7,492 1,601 1,362 9,984	2,288 39,058 2,686 9,000	28.0 45.614 45.729 49,472

Redwood b.....	1888	9,396	146	320	3	30
	1889	165	162	118	12	7
	1890	590	225	79	21	15
	1891	536	234	577	19	6
Renville b.....	1888	180	181	2,189	70	2,971
	1889	24	2,408	44	120	117,3
	1890	334	1,513	40	486	119,2
	1891	1,026	1,563	1,111	480	2,546
Rice b d.....	1888	1,171	173	8,654	53	12,076
	1889	2,007	347	8,759	186	50,4
	1890	1,361	454	5,226	135	11,372
	1891	1,699	305	4,126	521	103
Rock.....	1888	180	227	133	94	2,974
	1889	162	304	77	188	28,4
	1890	223	156	100	180	10,0
	1891	791	159	220	20	10,5
St. Louis b.....	1888	44,862	6,713	2,422	947	1,058
	1889	3,926	7,001	2,868	1,871	17,850
	1890	4,235	4,323	2,205	511	520
	1891	4,538	5,594	3,084	2,050	14,942
Scott f.....	1888	180	735	1,154	97	17
	1889	180	749	1,316	129	88
	1890	763	182	1,382	41	47
	1891	763	2,316	2,316	93	110
Sherburne.....	1888	180	696	477	371	50
	1889	180	812	679	211	145
	1890	180	1,227	585	382	11
	1891	180	1,070	168	62	10
Sibley a.....	1888	15,199	96	1,302	9	2,350
	1889	180	447	638	330	1,670
	1890	180	467	693	17	28,3
	1891	251	908	31	81	118
Stearns a.....	1888	180	954	1,422	53	14
	1889	180	1,217	1,868	428	88
	1890	180	1,361	1,344	109	119
	1891	180	1,286	1,447	259	40

^a Under town system. ^b County maintains a poorhouse. ^c Includes expense of city or county hospital. ^d Folk and Rice county changed to town system in 1886. ^e Scott county changed from town to county system in 1881. ^f Estimated.

^a Under town system. ^b County maintains a poorhouse. ^c Includes expense of city or county hospital. ^d Folk and Rice county changed to town system in 1886. ^e Scott county changed from town to county system in 1881. ^f Estimated.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

TABLE 64.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, census of 1890.	Year.	Our-current expenses of county poor-house.	Boarding and nursing paupers outside poor-house.	Partial support of paupers.	Transportation of paupers.	Medical attendance and medicines.	Burial expenses.	Miscellaneous expense.	Total dauber expense.	Gents per inhabitant.
Steele <i>b</i>	1890...13,232	1888 1890 1891	\$446 1,471 1,952	\$759 \$68 816	298 150 712	154 130 1,346	403 225 58	65 34 27	\$46 158 74	\$2,539 2,900 2,501	19.2 24.6 17.1
Stevens <i>a</i> ,.....	1890...5,251	1888 1889 1890 1891	631 492 524 844	1,378 1,346 483 348	118 225 82 3	118 3 31 205	5 3 31 32	113 120 60 58	2,648 2,247 1,180 1,490	50.4 42.8 22.5 22.4	11.6 12.6 6.3 6.3
Swift <i>a</i> ,.....	1890...10,161	1888 1889 1890 1891	204 369 180 162	620 634 620 337	1 1 174 174	185 296 174 95	22 44 32 20	54 47 5 2	1,181 1,281 946 636	47 47 17 17	11.6 12.6 6.3 6.3
Todd.....	1890...12,930	1888 1889 1890 1891	520 483 1,030 1,038	1,030 1,038 15 15	80 620 620 620	40 177 177 177	109 196 171 171	31 31 291 291	1,820 2,950 2,971 2,971	14.1 23.0 22.5 22.5	11.6 12.6 6.3 6.3
Travers.....	1890...4,516	1888 1889 1890 1891	60 132 100 148	922 787 750 556	100 100 100 90	138 156 113 261	30 6 6 6	85 85 85 85	1,348 981 981 1,013	29.8 22.4 22.4 22.4	11.6 12.6 6.3 6.3
Wabasha <i>b</i> ,.....	1890...16,972	1888 1889 1890 1891	2,220 2,365 1,986 2,102	2,220 2,256 1,719 1,384	21 34 724 100	813 963 148 982	206 96 148 186	150 150 142 150	45 446 48 142	5,745 6,343 4,785 4,946	33.9 37.4 28.1 29.1
.....	1890...4,053	1888 1889 1890 1891	222 168 182 153	444 800 304 424	22 40 10 10	115 115 115 115	22 12 12 12	928 618 836 740	22.9 25.2 20.8 20.4	11.6 12.6 6.3 6.3	

Waseca.....	1888	491	2,405	212	828	50	3,633	217.3
	1889	285	2,658	277	273	108	3,558	236.4
	1890	164	3,198	94	308	60	3,913	239.6
	1891	285	2,779	10	276	39	134	226.5
Washington b.....	1888	2,013	6,481	39	789	916	662	191
	1889	2,088	6,898	162	605	434	425	59
	1890	1,752	5,885	222	707	417	626	12,905
	1891	2,537	5,714	184	708	285	588	30,119.7
Watonwan.....	1888	346	282	.....	203	56	18	914
	1889	285	382	.....	116	19	83	111.8
	1890	673	264	.....	379	45	25	1,284
	1891	532	282	.....	133	64	12	116.7
Wilkin.....	1888	287	112	21	51	12	15	1,028
	1889	243	186	140	218	30	30	49.6
	1890	159	372	32	323	36	640	44.0
	1891	112	467	97	289	56	620	11,398
Winona a b.....	1888	2,815	8	6,036	286	642	118	10,138
	1889	2,711	121	5,876	59	600	265	9,676
	1890	2,759	316	3,532	186	672	148	7,869
	1891	2,384	161	3,470	24	583	111	6,981
Wright a.....	1888	550	477	58	312	74	33	1,504
	1889	743	603	20	259	83	11	184
	1890	649	482	.....	218	21	124	1,463
	1891	544	682	36	174	20	.....	1,580
Yellow Medicine b.....	1888	486	1,215	1,355	.....	293	60	3,572
	1889	645	638	1,109	55	532	74	3,213
	1890	807	163	927	12	658	69	3,213
	1891	1,175	283	813	.....	805	37	112
Totals.....	1888	47,051	64,544	123,363	5,972	40,191	11,180	10,380
	1889	51,872	69,986	126,721	6,943	48,052	11,447	9,300
	1890	52,342	65,773	110,220	4,700	48,477	8,715	7,328
	1891	53,901	67,890	105,854	3,728	47,240	8,581	8,587

^a Under town system. ^b County maintains a poorthouse. ^c Includes expense of city or county hospital. ^d Polk and Rice county changed to town system in 1888. ^f Scott county changed from town to county system in 1888. ^e Estimated.

TABLE 65.
Expenses of Pauperism for Four Years in the Twenty-six Most Populous Counties of Minnesota, Arranged in the Order of Population.
 (See Fourth Biennial Report, page 204.)

COUNTIES.	Population.	YEAR 1888.		YEAR 1889.		YEAR 1890.		YEAR 1891.	
		Total pauper expense.	Ocents per inhabitant.	Total pauper expense.	Ocents per inhabitant.	Total pauper expense.	Ocents per inhabitant.	Total pauper expense.	Ocents per inhabitant.
Sibley ^a	15,199	\$1,650	10.8	\$1,351	8.8	\$1,291	8.2	\$1,372	8.0
Meeteer ^a	15,456	4,935	31.7	4,189	27.0	4,707	30.4	4,159	26.9
Brown	15,817	3,038	19.9	2,980	24.07	2,974	18.8	3,234	20.6
Carter ^a	16,532	1,485	13.9	1,281	14.8	1,501	19.1	1,120	16.9
Faribault	16,708	2,281	23.7	3,287	21.5	2,982	21.7	2,882	19.1
Wabasha ^b	16,972	5,745	33.3	6,343	37.4	4,725	28.1	4,916	39.1
McLeod ^a	17,053	2,307	14.9	1,632	13.9	1,632	13.9	1,756	14.0
Renfrew ^b	17,069	2,971	21.7	3,296	19.9	2,586	19.9	4,162	24.4
Freeborn ^b	17,902	2,918	3.68	3,608	19.5	3,499	19.5	1,875	10.0
Mower	18,019	1,742	2.357	1,743	1.30	1,809	1.00	1,829	1.00
Le Sueur ^a	19,057	3,698	19.3	3,917	2.678	114.3	1.42	2,432	10.0
Olmsted ^b	19,806	4,580	4.580	4,410	22.4	2,634	20.8	2,321	10.0
Dakota ^b	20,240	5,567	26.5	4,787	23.6	4,120	21.7	4,380	22.1
Rice ^a	23,968	12,076	20.7	11,372	24.7	12,076	24.7	12,076	24.7
Wright ^a	24,164	4,904	1.904	4,882	1.74	4,458	1.60	4,172	1.50
Fillmore ^b	25,986	4,985	1.985	4,589	1.74	4,172	1.60	3,889	1.50
Washington ^b	26,992	16,177	14.9	12,905	14.9	11,979	11.388	13,866	14.4
Goodhue ^b	28,806	16,110	5.6	18,561	6.4	16,406	5.7	10,860	4.8
Blue Earth ^b	29,210	6,686	22.5	7,286	22.5	8,226	7,263	2,676	2.4
Polk ^a	30,192	7,671	25.0	6,175	20.0	2,308	20.0	2,308	20.0
Winnona ^a	33,797	10,143	30.0	9,576	28.0	7,869	29.0	6,981	28.0
Outer Tail ^b	34,232	11,635	33.3	12,710	33.3	12,829	33.3	12,246	33.3
Stearns ^a	34,844	2,968	3.800	3,800	3.0	3,172	3.0	3,313	3.0
St. Louis ^b	44,862	15,312	34.1	17,850	33.8	14,982	33.4	17,500	33.9
Ramsey ^b	139,796	38,058	25.0	43,694	31.3	48,720	34.8	49,472	35.4
Hennepin ^{a,b}	185,294	41,598	22.4	45,073	24.6	43,312	23.4	44,741	24.1
Total for twenty-six counties.....	887,116	\$223,168	25.3	\$230,358	26.8	\$220,807	24.9	\$220,390	24.8
Total for State.....	1,301,826	\$310,461	23.8	\$328,841	25.2	\$304,638	23.4	\$308,065	23.7

^a Under 10,000. ^b Has a county poorhouse.

TABLE 66.

Comparative Statement of Pauper Expenses in Counties Spending More than 30 Cents or Less than 12 Cents per Inhabitant for the Year 1891.

COUNTIES.	Cents per inhab- itant. 1888.	Cents per inhab- itant. 1889.	Cents per inhab- itant. 1890.	Cents per inhab- itant. 1891.
Goodhue.....	56.	64.5	57.	48.1
Big Stone.....	23.	13.2	34.2	45.6
Washington.....	49.2	49.6	46.1	44.
Crow Wing.....	21.	5.4	34.1	43.5
St. Louis.....	34.1	39.8	33.4	39.
Kanabec.....	45.4	28.4	40.7	38.7
Mille Lacs.....	26.2	60.8	49.9	36.6
Otter Tail.....	32.2	37.1	37.5	35.8
Marshall.....	12.6	29.	24.8	35.8
Ramsey.....	28.	31.3	34.8	36.4
Carlton.....	31.5	39.	29.1	35.2
Becker.....	33.3	40.	37.2	34.8
Clay.....	35.4	41.	31.	34.4
Anoka.....	39.8	38.	38.4	38.7
Yellow Medicine.....	36.2	32.9	26.2	33.4
General average in the state.....	23.8	25.2	23.4	23.7
Isanti.....	23.4	18.9	16.5	11.8
Lyon.....	30.9	26.3	24.4	11.5
Nobles.....	14.	18.3	9.6	11.5
Le Sueur a.....	19.3	14.1	13.3	10.5
McLeod a.....	13.5	9.6	9.5	10.5
Freeborn a.....	16.3	19.5	19.5	10.4
Stearns a.....	7.7	10.7	9.1	9.5
Kandiyohi a.....	12.	15.1	15.4	9.5
Martin.....	8.5	5.6	10.2	9.2
Mower.....	9.7	13.	10.	9.
Sibley a.....	10.8	8.8	6.2	9.
Polk a.....	25.2	20.4	7.9	8.9
Itasca.....	32.3	20.9	22.	8.3
Lake.....	8.9	14.6	9.1	6.8
Carver a.....	6.2	7.8	6.	6.5
Wright a.....	11.6	12.6	9.8	6.3
Swift a.....	14.	17.8	12.	5.5

a. Under town system.

TABLE 67.

Comparison of the ratio of paupers with the ratio of pauper expenses in certain counties of Minnesota.

COUNTIES.	<i>a Ratio of paupers. Averages for 1890 and 1891.</i>	Cents ex- pended per inhabitant, 1890.	Cents ex- pended per inhabitant, 1891.
Goodhue.....	10,432	57.0	48.1
Big Stone.....	4,456	34.2	45.6
Washington.....	9,234	46.1	44.0
Crow Wing.....	791	34.1	43.5
St. Louis.....	4,547	33.4	39.0
Kanabec.....	11,400	40.7	38.7
Mille Lacs.....	3,339	49.9	36.6
Otter Tail.....	7,245	37.5	35.8
Marshall.....	3,505	24.8	35.8
Ramsey.....	10,287	34.8	35.4
Carlton.....	1,707	29.1	35.2
Becker.....	7,286	37.2	34.8
Olay.....	4,689	31.0	34.4
Anoka.....	6,222	38.4	33.7
Yellow Medicine.....	3,907	26.2	33.4
General average for the state.....	5,274	23.4	23.7
Isanti.....	2,761	16.5	11.8
Lyon.....	1,842	24.4	11.5
Nobles.....	2,135	9.6	11.5
Le Sueur <i>a</i>	3,201	13.3	10.5
McLeod <i>a</i>	2,555	9.5	10.4
Freeborn <i>a</i>	1,531	19.5	10.4
Stearns <i>a</i>	2,195	9.1	9.5
Kandiyohi <i>a</i>	3,143	15.4	9.5
Martin.....	2,285	10.2	9.2
Mower.....	2,386	10.0	9.0
Sibley <i>a</i>	2,599	6.2	9.0
Polk <i>a</i>	2,690	7.9	8.9
Itasca.....	673	.....	8.3
Lake.....	.....	22.0	6.9
Carver <i>a</i>	1,996	9.1	6.8
Wright <i>a</i>	1,655	6.0	6.5
Swift <i>a</i>	4,035	9.3	6.5
Lincoln.....	430	12.	5.5

a I. E. Number of paupers in a million inhabitants.

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

No new poor houses have been built during the biennial period. There are 32 poor houses in the state. There has been very little increase in the poor house population. The number of inmates at the close of the years named was as follows: December 31, 1886, 344; 1887, 303; 1888, 363; 1889, 377; 1890, 351; 1891, 377.

There are in the state only 32 poor houses, representing an expenditure for buildings of \$160,000, but of this amount \$90,000 is in the three poor houses of Hennepin, Ramsey and Goodhue counties, leaving only \$70,000 as the value of the remaining 29 poor houses; an average of only \$2,400. Practically it may be said that Minnesota has not yet begun to build poor houses, and it will be because of gross neglect if the coming poor house system of Minnesota is not made better than that of the older states.

The administration of the poor houses improves, somewhat, but it is seriously hindered by two bad practices. First, the practice of allowing poor house overseers to take paupers to board by the week, giving the place to the lowest bidder. It is evident that under this system the profits of the overseer will depend upon the meagreness of the fare and the small amount of help kept. This puts too great a strain upon the conscience of the overseer. The plan of boarding out paupers is a necessity in many counties, but in such cases, the rate to be paid should be fixed in advance by the county commissioners and the effort should be to get the best possible service for the money—not to get any kind of service for the least possible money.

The second bad practice is the letting of the position of overseer to the lowest bidder, in those counties where the poor house is managed on county account. A first-class man cannot afford to enter such a competition, and the result is, in many cases, to secure some broken down farmer who cannot succeed in managing his own business but thinks he can succeed in managing the county business. The right method is for the county commissioners to fix in advance the salary to be paid and then to seek out the best man and the best woman who can be had for that salary.

INSPECTION OF COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

BECKER COUNTY POOR HOUSE was visited August 26, 1892. The house was in need of some repairs. It appeared to be well kept. The paupers were comfortably cared for.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited April 21, 1892. There were seven inmates; six men and one woman. The largest number of inmates at one time during the year was 18. The house was reasonably clean; the beds and bedding were clean; the beds were supplied with clean sheets and pillow cases. The pantry and cupboards were neat. The men were not allowed to occupy their rooms in the day time unless sick.

The bill of fare was reported as follows: *Breakfast*: potatoes, salt meat, coffee with milk and sugar. *Dinner*: bread (corn and wheat), potatoes and salt meat, pie. *Supper*: bread and butter, tea, sauce, cake, or cookies. Fresh meat is furnished once a week in summer; more often in winter. On the whole, the condition of this house was satisfactory.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited June 2, 1892. There were four paupers; three men and one woman. The largest number at one time during the past year has been seven. The overseer pays \$250 per year rent for the farm of 160 acres and receives \$2.50 weekly for boarding each pauper. The overseer provides bedding, furniture and fuel. The county furnishes clothing and tobacco. The house was in bad repair and poorly ventilated but the paupers appeared to be reasonably well cared for. The house was reasonably clean; the bedding was clean but the house was infested with vermin. A pauper reported the following bill of fare: *Breakfast*: pancakes, fresh meat (two or three times weekly), potatoes, bread and butter, coffee with sugar and milk, milk on draft. *Dinner*: meat, potatoes, bread and butter, cake or pie, tea, milk. *Supper*: bread and butter, meat, coffee, cake, sauce, etc. The pauper reported plenty of good food.

CHISAGO COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited May 2, 1892. There were eight paupers; three men, three women and two children. One child, three years old, was about to be sent to the state public school at Owatonna. This poorhouse is kept in primitive style. The overseer has no separate apartments; the paupers and the overseer's family sit at the same table. Two paupers had wooden shoes, which they were said to wear from choice. The overseer's wife makes starch and soap, and spins yarn for the paupers stockings.

The house was clean; the beds were furnished with clean sheets, etc. The house is infested with bedbugs, and it is impossible to keep them out in summer on account of the bad condition of the bedsteads and plastering. The overseer receives \$1.85 per week for board, clothing and tobacco for each pauper. This is not enough to permit proper provision for the inmates. The compensation should be increased and the service should be improved.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited May 28th, 1892. There were three male paupers. The largest number at one time during the past year was four. The overseer pays \$60 rent and receives \$3.50 per week for board of paupers. The house was clean and well kept. The beds and bedding were clean and furnished with sheets and pillow cases. The women's department has never been used.

The inmates appeared comfortable and well cared for. A pauper reported the following bill of fare: *Breakfast:* bacon, eggs, potatoes, bread and butter, pancakes, coffee with sugar and milk. *Dinner:* bread and butter, potatoes, salt meat (fresh weekly), pie or cake, tea with sugar and milk. *Supper:* bread and butter, potatoes, meat, sauce. The paupers fare about the same as the overseer's family.

This house is a useless appendage. The paupers could be cared for quite as well in private families at less expense.

CROW WING COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited August 26th, 1892. The house was found in excellent condition; the paupers were well cared for. The administration appeared to be efficient in every particular. The number of paupers is small, making the poorhouse an expensive institution for the county.

DAKOTA COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited August 4th, 1892. Thomas Redican continues in charge as overseer. There were eight inmates, all men. The house was moderately clean. The beds and bedding were clean and there were no signs of vermin. The paupers appeared well cared for; and a pauper reports that they are kindly treated and that their wants were well supplied.

DODGE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited September 30, 1892. Overseer Chris. Schleddy had been in charge only two weeks. The overseer receives a salary of \$600. and furnishes all help. The county furnishes team, machinery and every thing except the overseer's furniture. There were three paupers; two men and one woman. The largest number during the past year was about seven. The house was clean and in good condition. A female pauper spoke well of the treatment and care received. The overseer is a Swiss and both he and his wife seem anxious to do their work faithfully. They were given some suggestions as to the proper method of managing the house and care for the inmates.

FILLMORE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited August 5, 1892. There were only five paupers; the smallest number found in this poorhouse in nine years. The overseer and his wife were absent; but the house was clean and orderly. The beds and bedding were clean. Comfortable chairs have been provided and paupers appeared to be well cared for.

As usual the house was somewhat out of repair, especially the plastering. The commissioners of Fillmore county are negligent about keeping up repairs. On the whole, the impression made by the house was very favorable.

THE FREEBORN COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited February 23, 1892, with County Commissioner Hansen. The poorhouse is four miles north of Albert Lea. There are 160 acres of rather poor land. The overseer is Mr. Hazelton. He receives \$300 per year and furnishes three horses, wagon, all the furniture in the house, except bedsteads and stove. The county furnishes everything else. The county pays the help. Mr. Hazelton ha-

been on the farm since May 1, 1889. There were only three paupers—one woman and two men. The largest number has been five. The county owns about fourteen cows and sends the cream to a neighboring creamery. The house consists of a kitchen 13x18, with hard pine floor; pantry 5x12, dining room 15x21, where the family and the paupers all eat at one table; family bedroom 8x10; a sitting room 14x18; a bedroom for women opens from the family sitting room; store room 7x7; spare room 15x15. The second floor contains six small bed rooms; and a large dormitory. The beds and bedding were very clean. The house was very clean and neat. The floors were painted. The bill of fare was reported as follows: *breakfast*: potatoes and meat, griddle cakes, coffee with sugar and cream. *Dinner*: soup, potatoes and meat (fresh in winter, usually salt pork in summer) coffee, milk if wanted, usually pie. *Supper*: biscuit, sauce, fried potatoes, tea, etc., creamery butter. This house is not very conveniently arranged but there is opportunity for separation of sexes. There is great need of a good range. The administration is very satisfactory.

GOODHUE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited June 5, 1891, with the secretary, and Oct. 8, 1892, by Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D.

The Goodhue county poorhouse is the best poorhouse in the State. It was built on plans provided by the state board of corrections and charities and was opened about Jan. 1, 1891.

The house is finely located in a grove of trees about 200 feet back from the road. It is built of brick. The basement contains janitor's room, furnace room, smoking room, sitting rooms, bath room and closet. The first floor contains the overseer's office, sitting room and dining room, women's apartments, bath room, closets, men's sick room, day room, paupers' dining room and kitchen. The second floor contains sleeping rooms for the overseer's family and dormitory for male paupers. The house is well built and conveniently planned. There is a supply of water from an artesian well which flows nearly to the top of the second story. When the house was first built there were defects in the plumbing and ventilation; singularly enough every room was supplied with ventilation except the smoking room and the water closet. Several cases of typhoid fever occurred in the house which were ascribed to the plumbing. The defects in the plumbing and ventilation have now been remedied.

The poorhouse remains in the care of Alfred Anderson, but the contract plan has been abandoned and the house is now run at county expense.

The administration is satisfactory. The paupers are comfortably clad and well cared for.

HENNEPIN COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited April 20, 1892. There were 45 inmates; 8 women and 37 men. The largest number during the past winter has been 53. The number has usually ranged from 80 to 90. The decrease in numbers is ascribed partly to the work of the "Little Sisters of the Poor."

The house had been renovated and repaired. The broken plaster had been renewed. The halls and dining room were neatly papered. The house was very neat and clean and free from odors. The dinner was inspected. It consisted of pea soup with pork, boiled potatoes, beets, excellent bread pudding, tea with sugar and milk. The food was abundant, well cooked and well served. The administration of the house appeared to be excellent in every respect.

HOUSTON COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited August 6, 1892. There were 11 inmates; 2 men and 9 women. The overseer has no salary but receives only the use of the farm and the board of himself, wife and six children. The overseer furnishes milk and garden stuff for the paupers; the rest of the produce belongs to him. The county pays \$2 per week for one servant girl.

This poorhouse is unfit for use. It was built for a way-side tavern. It has no ventilation, no facilities for bathing, no sitting rooms, no sleeping rooms down stairs, no facilities for separating the sexes; the summer kitchen has a dirt floor. The furniture is poor. The old bedsteads should be replaced by new ones of suitable construction.

The house was clean, the beds and bedding were very clean. The paupers appeared to be comfortably clothed and well cared for. The following bill of fare was reported: *Breakfast*, bread and butter, coffee cake, milk on draught, coffee with milk and sugar. *Dinner*, bread and butter, salt meat, potatoes, beans, apples, tea with sugar. *Supper*, bread and butter, fried potatoes, tea, milk, sometimes coffee cake.

The overseer seems to be doing as well as could be done with the means at his command.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited January 7, 1892 with J. O. Flee, county commissioner. There were three paupers; one old man and his wife and one single man. This was the largest number ever reported up to that time. The overseer receives \$3 weekly for each male pauper and \$5, for the female pauper who is bed-ridden.

The county furnishes the seed and gets half of the crop; the overseer furnishes machinery and twine.

The overseer had one boarder; a single man about 50 years old, who paid \$3 per week. The overseer's wife, the two old people and the male boarder were all sleeping in one room, 10x20 feet. This was said to be necessary in order to care for the bed-ridden woman. The beds were not very clean. There were no sheets used. The paupers slept in blankets. On several of the beds were sheep skin coverlets. The house was not very clean. The administration of this house was not satisfactory. There seemed to be no sufficient excuse for the promiscuous sleeping arrangements. The bill of fare was reported as follows: *Breakfast*; meat, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee with sugar and milk. *Dinner*; about the same; sometimes soup and extra vegetables. *Supper*; bread and butter, sauce, sometimes coffee. *Lunch* at 4 P. M.

LYON COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited June 25, 1891. There were only two paupers, one man and one woman. The largest number reported during the year was five. The overseer receives \$550 per year, with board for himself and family, for the services of himself and wife; the overseer to furnish team and machinery; the county to pay all extra help and furnish everything except as stated. The room of the female pauper was in a filthy condition. The floor was dirty; the bedding consisted of a straw bed and two dirty quilts. The bed was infested with bugs. The rest of the house was reasonably clean and neat. The male pauper was occupying a room in the detached building. He was neat and clean. The bed had clean pillows and pillow cases, clean blankets, and was apparently free from vermin. A pauper reported the food clean and abundant, and that he had good care. The cause for the condition of the room of the female pauper was, that the woman was violently opposed to cleanliness, and would not allow her clothing to be changed or her room to be cleaned without violent resistance. The overseer was notified that it was his duty to govern the house and see that the paupers were kept in a clean and wholesome condition. The overseer's wife was urged to cleanse the room thoroughly, put on clean bedding, and compel the woman to keep herself clean and neat.

MOWER COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited August 5, 1892. There was only one inmate, who has been in the poorhouse sixteen years. The largest number at one time during the past year was four. An excellent barn had just been completed at a cost of \$1,300, with accommodations for six horses, forty head of cattle and sixty ton of hay. The commissioners have considered the advisability of building an addition to the house, but have wisely abandoned it. When anything is done it should be done in the direction of a new building from the foundation. The house was in a clean and wholesome condition—never better. The one pauper appeared neat and comfortable.

NICOLLET COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited June 26, 1891. The main building was clean and well kept. The detached ward for men was not so well kept, the care of the building being left largely to the inmates.

OLMSTED COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited September 30, 1892. There were eight paupers: five men, two women and one baby. The large number during the past year has been nine. The overseer receives \$600.

year, furnishes a team and provides help. The county owns eight milch cows. The house was clean and well kept. The beds and bedding were clean. The paupers appeared to be clean and well cared for.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited March 29, 1892. The house was not in quite as good condition as usual. There was a lack of cleanliness in the rooms of the paupers to which the attention of the matron was called. There was considerable excuse for the condition of the house on account of its overcrowded condition. There are no sitting rooms for the paupers, who are compelled to sit in their sleeping rooms, and under these circumstances thorough cleanliness is not practicable. Having learned that the county commissioners were in session, and that they were considering the advisability of building an addition to the poor house, I went before the board and represented to them the inadvisability of enlarging the present poorhouse.

The following extract from the Fergus Falls Daily Journal of April 1, 1892, will indicate the advice given to the county commissioners:

Secretary H. H. Hart, of the state board of charities and corrections, made a little speech to the county commissioners during their recent session, in regard to the Otter Tail county poorhouse, which contained so many good points that part of it is given below. Speaking of the present poorhouse he said:

"It is altogether inadequate to the needs of the county, and each year will make it more so; today there are sixteen inmates; yesterday there were seventeen. Sometimes there are more than twenty. There is not room for half that number. In one room 6x10 feet I found three men this morning; there is no other place for them and they are forced to sit there in the daytime as well as sleep there at night. There is no bath room, or facilities for bathing, and it is impossible to keep them clean. There is no general sitting room except a hall. The men have to smoke in the bedrooms, where the air should be free from any such taint. The danger of fire is great, as it must be in such crowded quarters. The house is dirty, as it must be. There is no possibility of cleanliness or wholesomeness. There can be no comfort among the inmates. There is no place for the sick to be cared for; they cannot be kept quiet and properly treated. There is no possibility of separating the sexes, and such a condition of things is almost sure, sooner or later, to lead to a scandal. There is among the inmates one simple-minded girl who has had one child; there may be a repetition of this at your poorhouse; you cannot allow such a state of affairs. It costs \$150 per year to support a pauper child, and \$150 is interest on a pretty large sum of money. I found in one room, on my visit, two women sick and in bed; three women sleep in that room. It is not large enough for one. Again, the building was built cheaply and poorly; the floors are bad and the plastering poor; it is almost impossible to keep the rooms at a proper temperature for health and comfort. It is hard to keep such a place in order. I am convinced the present overseer is a faithful man and does all he possibly can, but it is a physical impossibility to have things as they should be. On the walls you will see many marks where the inmates have killed bed-bugs; you can readily imagine what countless thousands have not been killed. In an old house like that it is impossible to eradicate them. The beds and furniture are poor and the bed clothes not what they should be.

"I understand you have under consideration here the town system of caring for the poor. Even if you do that, there will be no doubt about your need of a county house. In Rice county they have the town system. The county cares for many of the poor in a house and the expense is charged back to the township from which they come. The same system is in vogue in Hennepin. Again there are cases which no town can care for because of lack of proper accommodations; there are paupers who have disagreeable diseases; there are bedridden paupers; others whose personal habits are unpleasant. Such as these must be sent to a central house, and let each town pay for its own. You have no hospital in this county. Without a poor house you would find it a crying need to have one. Thus in Polk county where the town system is used, they have bought a building in Crookston and fitted it up for a hospital. It was almost a necessity and you would find it so here.

"I have long known of the unsatisfactory condition of this poorhouse, but I have hesitated to say much about it, for I was afraid you would try to remedy the matter by putting up an addition. I learn that you have in contemplation this spring that very thing. If you do build such an addition I am very certain you will regret it. The commissioners in Winona county and Steele county did it, and wish to-day it had not been done. The trouble is that the building as it stands is inconvenient and unfitted for its purpose. An addition merely gives more room, but does not remedy the unfitness. With it the old house must still be used. As it stands now a fire there would be almost sure to roast some of the inmates; with an addition it would be just as inflammable; it would become as dirty as the present house is; the rooms would be as small as they are now, the overseer would have no suitable accommodations for his family. You might put in a bath room, laundry and bakery—they wash in the kitchen now—and thus cure some of the evils; but the old house is incurable.

"Now I would suggest that you do nothing more than patch up the old house, but appoint committees and go to work on something better. Look ahead at least ten years and get an idea of what Otter Tail county will need then with its fifty or sixty thousand people, and begin planning for that time. A proper poor house needs a central part for the overseer and his family, a wing for the female paupers, a wing for the male paupers and a kitchen and domestic part. It should be built of brick, with brick partitions, have broad staircases made as near fire-proof as possible. In short, it should be a solid, substantial, permanent building. Get plans for such a building and then decide how much of it you need for present requirements, and build that part of it as soon as possible. Perhaps you may decide to keep the present house for the men's quarters, and erect the other part of the new building. You should certainly build new quarters for the overseer. He lives now in an 8x12 apartment and has very little privacy. You certainly need a kitchen, a dining room for both sexes and suitable rooms for laundry, bath room, etc. Find out how much this part of the new building will cost and make your tax levy to pay for it and no more; the rest will come later. What you need ought to be built for \$10,000, I should say. The best poorhouse in the State is in Goodhue county. They began three years ago and now have one that will accommodate thirty paupers at a total cost of \$11,000. I have been fearful for years that something disagreeable would happen at this institution of yours—a fire, a scandal, or something that you would not like. Ultimately the old building must be abandoned; it is now good for nothing better than a barn. As to location it is not necessary that I should advise you. You are the best judges. Your present location is easy of access from the city and all right; it is not the best farm in the county, but it is a pretty fair farm. If you go elsewhere, I would not locate it much further away from the city than the present one.

"Lastly, lest you think it an impertinence for me to come here, an outsider, and talk with you about these matters, I may say that the law requires the state board of charities and corrections to examine all such public institutions as this and report. Now I would much rather report to you than to the public, and that is partly why I am here. I understand fully that you gentlemen are not responsible for the present disgraceful state of things; but I must add that if you should build a frame addition to the present house and rest content with that you would be responsible for it; for the time, I believe, has come when you can do something better than that. The law says, further, that when a new building of public use like this is built our board must confer with and give all the aid and advice to the authorities that we can; and that those who build it must consult our board; but after this is done you are at liberty to take our advice or not as you choose, and no harm done. In case you wish to look into this matter I will gladly go anywhere with you and get any plan that I can for you; you can command my time and services to an extent."

The commissioners were evidently very favorably impressed with Secretary Hart's remarks. Commissioner Pederson inquired about plans of model poorhouses. Mr. Hart assured him that the only one in this State, except the large one in Ramsey county, which could be called a model poorhouse, was the one in Goodhue county. He said Wisconsin had many good ones. He pointed out the fact that the west had too few poor people yet to have made the subject of so much importance as it is further east. In Indianapolis, for instance, the poorhouse contains 300 inmates; while in all Minnesota a year or so ago, there were only 350. After some further discussions of plans and cost the commissioners adjourned to visit the poorhouse in the afternoon in company with Secretary Hart.

POLK COUNTY HOSPITAL was visited March 2, 1893. This hospital had just been opened. The county commissioners purchased a house and lot in the city of Crookston at a cost of \$3,000; the furniture cost about \$800. The hospital has a capacity of 12 beds. The matron is Mrs. A. J. Streeter, who has a salary of \$35 per month. The janitor receives \$15 per month and the servant girl \$15, per month. The house has on the first floor a reception room, dining room, kitchen, matron's sitting room, etc. On the second floor janitor's room, linen closet, girl's room, bath room, operating room, matron's room, and a ward with two beds. On the third floor a single room 10x12, and three wards, containing respectively 2, 3 and 4 beds. The house is convenient and has plenty of air and light. The matron seems intelligent and efficient. Private patients are charged \$6 per week for board and nursing; they to pay for doctor's and washing bills. For pauper patients, the county charges back upon the towns \$6 per week for board and nursing and doctor's bills. There was only one patient, the hospital having been recently opened.

A hospital has long been needed in the northwestern part of the state and the action of the commissioners seems to be wise.

RAMSEY COUNTY ALMHOUSE was visited February 25, 1891, with Overseer Adam Amos of the Washington county poorhouse, and at sundry times. The house was thoroughly inspected and was found in admirable condition, clean, wholesome and well kept. The paupers were clean, comfortably dressed and in good order. The stables were carefully inspected and the stock was found in the best possible condition. The administration of this house is most creditable to overseer John L. Hendry and his efficient wife.

The grand jury at its recent visit, called attention to the defective ventilation in the hospital ward. I think that the only way to remedy this defect, would be to put in an open grate or fireplace, and I think that the ventilating flue, which now does not ventilate, could be utilized for such a fireplace.

The house was again visited October 4, 1892. There were 62 inmates. Formerly the number of inmates of the Hennepin county poorhouse was larger than that of the Ramsey county poorhouse and at the same time the number of inmates of the Minneapolis city workhouse was smaller than the number in the St. Paul city workhouse, now these conditions are reversed. The number of poorhouse inmates is greater in St. Paul and the number of workhouse inmates is greater in Minneapolis.

The house has been greatly improved by enlarging the dining room and putting a steam laundry in the basement with set stone wash tubs, centrifugal wringer, mangle, etc. An electric light plant has been put in. As usual the house was in excellent condition in all departments. A child two years old was found in the almshouse and the attention of the authorities was called to the fact that the child could not legally be kept in the almshouse.

REDWOOD COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited August 14, 1891. There were no inmates. The total number of inmates in two years has been 12. The largest number at one time was 7. The report for 1891, since received, shows that the total number of paupers in the poorhouse for 1891 was 4 and the average number for the year was less than one pauper.

The overseer's contract is as follows: The county pays the overseer \$1.25 per acre for plowing, furnishes seed and gives the overseer half of the crop. The overseer receives \$2.50 per week for boarding each pauper, with

extra pay for extra care. The overseer provides furniture, farm machinery, etc. The farm has about 170 acres of which 70 acres are cultivated and the balance is timber. The land is of fair quality.

The house is an ordinary farm house located in the northeast part of the county, 8 miles from Redwood Falls and 3 miles from Morton. The house has on the first floor, parlor 13x14, bed room 9x10, dining room 12x13, kitchen 10x16, pantry 8x10. The second has four bed rooms; one 10x11 ft. and three 18x11 feet. The house is not adapted for use as a poorhouse. There is no means of separating the sexes and there is no separate sitting room or dining room for paupers. The house was reasonably clean.

RENVILLE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited August 14, 1891. This farm had recently been purchased by the county commissioners at a cost of \$8,000. It consists of 320 acres of good land with a fine grove of trees. There is a large, well built stock barn with room for 75 cows, 25 calves, 18 horses, and storage rooms for large quantities of hay. There is a good machinery barn, hog house and a granary 24x44 feet. There is a one story dwelling house with five rooms, but it is poorly built and of no permanent value. The purchase of the farm included 500 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of wheat and a quantity of farm machinery. The farm is about 10 miles from the nearest railroad station and 8 miles from the centre of the county. It is not conveniently located and is a larger and more valuable farm than is needed for the purpose. It would have been better if a smaller farm had been purchased nearer the county seat.

RICE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited September 8, 1892. There were 11 inmates; 5 men and 6 women. This county has the combined system of county and town care for the poor. The towns distribute outdoor relief and the county maintains a poor farm, charging back the expenses upon the towns at the rate of \$1.50 per week.

There is no proper separation between the sexes, the rooms of the men and the women being on the same hall.

Supper was on the table; bread and butter, dried apple sauce, tea, milk and syrup, making a good meal. The general condition of the house was satisfactory.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited April 26, 1892. There were 26 inmates; 22 men, two women and two children, aged respectively eight and two years. The eight year old boy is paralyzed on one side in consequence of an injury to the skull. He is a bright and amiable child, and it seems a pity to expose him to the atmosphere of the poorhouse. Since the last report, a strong room has been built for incorrigibles, and outside fire escapes have been provided. The overseer could not tell how often the inmates bathed—had no rule about it; said that some bathed very often and some seldom. The bedrooms were reasonably clean; the beds and bedding were fairly clean; on the whole the house was reasonably well kept. Religious services are held in the house by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army.

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL was visited July 18, 1891. The county has a contract with the overseer, who rents a house in the village of Shakopee and receives \$2.25 per week for the board of each adult pauper, and 50 cents per week for each child. This plan has been followed by Scott county for a considerable number of years, and on the whole has worked quite as well as the plan of maintaining a poorhouse on a farm. The county saves the expense of building and maintaining a house, and pays no more for the board of paupers than would be paid under the other plan.

STEELE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited September 9, 1892. There were five inmates: two men and three women. The largest number during the past year was about eight. The overseer's wife was doing all work without help, which accounted for the fact that the house was very clean, and the paupers appeared somewhat ragged. The beds and bedding appeared clean, but the beds needed new straw. The woman department appeared clean, but there was a noticeable poorhouse smell. poor, helpless, crippled man, named Amos Harsh, wore nothing but shirt of gingham, and complained of cold. His feet were dirty, and presented a most wretched appearance. On the whole the condition this house was not satisfactory. The matron is overworked. With f

paupers, none of whom could do any efficient work, two young children, and butter to make, it was impossible to care for the house properly. She needed the services of a capable girl, but the overseer reported that it had been impossible to obtain help.

WABASHA COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited May 19, 1892. There were only 7 paupers; 3 women and 4 men. 5 paupers had died in the house since October, 1891. The upper part of the house was empty; the men and women were occupying rooms opening on the same hall below. This house is so built as to permit separation of the sexes, and there is no excuse for keeping men and women on the same hall. The paupers were in bed and the house was unventilated.

The overseer receives \$2, per week for the board of each pauper and the use of the farm (estimated at \$100, per year); the county furnishes fuel, bedding and clothing.

A hot water heating apparatus has been put in since the last report at a cost of about \$1,400.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited February 29, 1892. There were 25 inmates; 21 men and 4 women. The inmates appeared to be comfortably clothed and contented. They reported the food satisfactory and had no complaints to make. The bill of fare was reported as follows: *Breakfast*; potatoes, fresh meat, bread and butter, coffee with sugar and milk. *Dinner*; about the same, sometimes sauce. *Supper*; about the same except meat, milk on draught when preferred. The matron reported that they had been accustomed to bathe the paupers once in two weeks but were unable to bathe at the time of the visit for lack of water.

A new wing was built in 1891, containing dining room 18x20, kitchen 20x24, paupers' dining room 14x28; bath room 4x10, sitting room 14x32. In my judgment, the building of the new addition was a mistake, it would have been better to have started a new and sufficient building.

WINONA COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited May 19, 1892. Winona county has the mixed system of poor relief. The towns dispense outdoor relief and the county maintains a poorhouse, charging back \$2.75 per week for all inmates to the towns.

There were 17 inmates; 13 men and 4 women, mostly from Winona city. The house is very inconvenient, having no kitchen, no bathroom, no proper separation of the sexes. Three members of the board of county commissioners were present and their attention was called to the needed repairs; especially of the plastering, which is in bad condition.

The house was clean. The beds and bedding were clean. A pauper reported the following bill of fare: *Breakfast*; johnny cake, milk, coffee with sugar and milk, bread and butter, syrup. *Dinner*; salt pork (fresh meat weekly), bread and butter, potatoes and other vegetables, tea with sugar and milk, pie or pudding on Sundays. *Supper*; bread and butter, tea, milk, sauce, ginger-bread or cakes or something similar, eggs two or three times a week. The paupers reported that the food was abundant.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited June 3, 1892. There were 7 paupers: 4 men and three women. The paupers and the overseer's family ate at the same table, and fared alike. The beds had no sheets. One bed had two sheepskin coverlets and one had a feather coverlet. The beds and bedding were reasonably clean and appeared to be free from vermin. The floors were quite clean. The paupers had keys to their rooms and one room could not be seen because the pauper had gone away and taken the key. The overseer's wife said she "could not make them mind." She was informed that it was expected that the overseer and his wife would govern the house. She reported the following bill of fare: *Breakfast*; pancakes, syrup, bread and butter, cake, jelly, potatoes, meat, coffee; in summer fresh meat once or twice a week. *Dinner*; potatoes, bread and butter, sauce, cake, cheese, coffee, fried pork. *Supper*; potatoes, cold meats, jelly. "We give them lunch in the afternoon too, bread and butter and coffee," The paupers appeared clean and comfortable. The overseer has the farm rent free and \$2, per week for each pauper. It appeared the overseer was doing all that he was paid for but there was an apparent lack of order and discipline. On the whole the impression was rather favorable.

REMARKS ON STATISTICS OF COUNTY POORHOUSES.

Table 68 shows the estimated value of Poorfarms and property thereon December 31, 1891. The valuation has increased since the last report from \$418,844 to \$429,616.

Tables 69 and 70 exhibit the current expenses of the county poorhouses during the years 1890 and 1891. The average number of inmates for the years named has been as follows: 1886, 323; 1887, 295; 1888, 297; 1889, 330; 1890, 348; 1891, 387. This indicates a marked increase during the past 3 years; yet the number is very small, for so large a state.

The weekly cost per inmate of maintaining paupers in the poorhouses for the years named, was as follows: 1886, \$2.84; 1887, \$2.97; 1888, \$3.03; 1889, \$3.01; 1890, \$2.88; 1891, \$2.71; indicating a decrease of per capita cost, as the number of inmates increases.

Tables 71 and 72 show the movement of the poorhouse population for the years 1890 and 1891. The total number of paupers cared for in poorhouses during the years named has been as follows: 1886, 727; 1887, 679; 1888, 760; 1889, 790; 1890, 702; 1891, 713. It appears, therefore, that while the average numbers have increased the total numbers have decreased, indicating a more stable condition of the poorhouse population.

Table 73 shows the sex, age and nationality of inmates of poorhouses, and the reported causes of pauperism. The proportion of women out of the whole number is very much less than that of men. The ratio of women in the inmates of the poorhouses for the years named has been as follows: 1886, 25 per cent.; 1887, 21 per cent.; 1888, 19 per cent.; 1889, 24 per cent.; 1890, 26 per cent.; 1891, 25 per cent. The ratio of persons over 60 years of age for the years named has been as follows: 1886, 30 per cent.; 1887, 31 per cent.; 1888, 37 per cent.; 1889, 33 per cent.; 1890, 39 per cent.; 1891, 43 per cent. It appears, therefore, that the proportion of aged paupers is increasing. The ratio of foreign born paupers for the years named has been as follows 1886, 68 per cent.; 1887, 74 per cent.; 1888, 76 per cent.; 1889, 70 per cent.; 1890, 72 per cent. 1891, 72 per cent.

TABLE 88.
Showing Estimated Value of County Poor Farms and Property thereon in Minnesota, Dec. 31, 1891, per Reports of Overseers of Poorhouses and County Auditors.
(See 4th Biennial Report pp. 220-221.)

COUNTIES.	Capacity of poorhouse without overcrowding.	No. of acres in land pr'd.	Value of land.	Value of buildings.	Value of furniture.	Value of machinery.	Value of live stock.	Value of other property.	Total investment Dec. 31, 1891.	Total investment Dec. 31, 1890.
Becker.....	30	27	\$750 6,000	\$600 400	\$600	\$600	\$1,100	.....	\$1,750 14,000	\$7,200 10,800
Brown.....	38	160	75 1,600	40 1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 4,300	1,000 4,300
Chippewa.....	12	160	120	3,200	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500
Chisago.....	10	120	60	1,600	1,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	7,419
Cottonwood.....	12	160	180	1,700	3,800	.....	.....	.....	9,145	9,145
Crow Wing.....	30	240	87	4,000	3,500	200	500	737	900 577	6,917 6,917
Dakota.....	20	20	77	3,500	1,000	400	200	298	1,150 350	10,900 10,900
Dodge.....	12	160	140	5,600	3,450	200	350	50	1,750 900	16,816 8,850
Fillmore.....	12	265	300	8,000	4,350	800	400	1,750	12,620 3,120	8,750 19,000
Freeborn.....	35	820	90	6,400	2,000	.....	150	800	5,087 1,000	60,590 2,000
Goodhue.....	36	200	65	6,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	21,620 5,087	55,482 2,785
Hennepin.....	100	40	30	15,000	38,212	1,116	176	25	100 100	60,590 4,161
Houston.....	20	140	40	4,400	1,200	200	25	.....	.....	5,086 5,086
Lac qui Parle.....	16	160	132	2,081	2,076	25	.....	.....	4,182 4,182	2,000 2,000
Lyon.....	6	160	135	3,000	2,000	50	50	40	.....	.....
Marshall.....	160	160	160	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Martin.....	167	160	140	2,600	800	60	66	645	686	4,765
Mower.....	6	160	160	4,000	2,000	137	150	350	4,000	3,500
Murray.....	16	231	75	6,500	4,680	30	15	250	9,245	7,685
Nicollet.....	16	160	70	3,240	2,000	200	300	650	9,160	10,200
Olmsted.....	25	160	65	30,000	50,000	800	1,200	1,025	400	6,720
Otter Tail.....	14	240	150	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	88,975	86,000
Ramsey.....	120	155	160	3,600	4,680	200	300	600	4,800	4,450
Redwood.....	10	160	80	4,800	4,000	150	450	275	300	3,500
Renville.....	20	320	140	6,400	6,000	400	450	800	9,975	6,000
Rice.....	36	160	86	101	4,800	200	.....	.....	14,050	14,386
Rock.....	2	160	80	41,500	5,000	1,000	1,500	900	4,500	4,200
St. Louis.....	70	120	50	3,000	500	.....	.....	100	50,000	67,200
Ste. Croix.....	13	120	50	1,400	1,400	.....	.....	.....	3,500	4,500
Swift.....	120	160	160	800	800	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,200
Todd.....	27	27	170	1,600	9,000	800	4,000	800	11,100	800
Wabasha.....	50	247	100	8,000	1,200	100	150	100	16,000	11,100
Washington.....	35	240	90	2,000	3,600	150	150	90	9,000	9,000
Winona.....	20	160	90	2,300	2,300	85	90	4,475	4,500	4,500
Totals.....	838	6,076	2,907	\$205,380	\$161,853	\$7,582	\$7,582	\$12,046	\$429,616	\$418,844

c Estimated.

TABLE 69.

Current Expenses of County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1890, Excluding Medical Expenses and Permanent Improvements.

COUNTIES.	Daily average number of inmates.	Current expenses for the year.	Sales of produce from poorfarm.	Net current expenses of poorfarm.	Average annual cost per inmate.	Average weekly cost per inmate.
Anoka	5.6	a \$ 750	.....	\$750	\$134	\$2.57
Becker.....	3.6	a 1,284	.....	1,284	351	6.74
Blue Earth.....	10.4	2,446	8742	1,704	164	3.14
Chippewa.....	4.2	287	.....	287	68	1.30
Chisago.....	5.8	a 681	.....	681	117	2.25
Cottonwood.....	3.4	a 826	43	783	230	4.41
Crow Wing.....	3	1,956	315	1,641	547	10.50
Dakota.....	11.2	1,533	256	1,277	114	2.18
Dodge.....	8.5	1,272	100	1,172	138	2.65
Fillmore.....	9.7	1,625	765	860	89	1.71
Freeborn.....	3.7	1,144	15	1,129	305	5.85
Goodhue.....	11.6	a 2,169	.....	2,169	187	3.59
Hennepin.....	50.3	8,258	.....	8,258	164	3.10
Houston.....	11.	1,055	.....	1,055	96	1.84
Lac qui Parle.....	1.3	685	394	291	224	4.30
Lyon.....	4.4	a 1,837	324	1,513	344	6.60
Mower.....	4.2	912	389	523	124	2.38
Nicollet.....	11.2	1,232	1,006	226	.....	.....
Olmsted.....	9.	1,471	159	1,312	146	2.80
Otter Tail.....	15.5	2,552	107	2,445	158	3.02
Ramsey.....	53.	9,290	978	8,312	157	3.00
Redwood.....	3	590	.....	590	197	3.78
Rice.....	13.5	1,450	.....	1,450	107	2.05
St. Louis.....	21.1	4,520	285	4,235	200	3.84
Steele.....	7.4	1,209	157	1,052	142	2.72
Wabasha.....	12.	1,996	.....	1,996	166	3.20
Washington.....	16.1	1,832	90	1,742	108	2.08
Winona.....	24.3	2,789	50	2,739	113	2.16
Yellow Medicine.....	10.4	a 807	.....	807	78	1.52
Totals	348.4	\$58,438	\$6,175	\$52,263	\$150	\$2.88

aOverseer paid for boarding paupers by the week.

TABLE 70.

Current Expenses of County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, Excluding Medical Expenses and Permanent Improvements

COUNTIES,	Daily average number of inmates.	Current expenses for the year.	Sales of produce from poor farm.	Net current expenses of poorhouse	Average yearly cost per inmate.	Average weekly cost per inmate.
Anoka	6	a \$936	.....	\$936	\$156	\$3.00
Becker	3.5	a 1,213	.....	1,213	346	6.64
Blue Earth	12.4	2,242	\$1,140	1,102	89	1.71
Chippewa	4	142	.....	142	36	.70
Chisago	6	a 850	.....	850	143	2.75
Cottonwood	3.6	a 863	.....	863	240	4.60
Crow Wing	4.4	3,101	550	2,531	580	11.18
Dakota	11.4	1,945	326	1,619	142	2.72
Dodge	7.6	1,221	.....	1,221	161	3.09
Fillmore	7.3	1,721	1,310	411	56	1.07
Freeborn	2	702	367	425	212	4.07
Goodhue	17.2	a 2,144	81	2,063	120	2.30
Hennepin	72.1	9,657	.....	9,657	134	2.57
Houston	9.8	869	.....	869	89	1.71
Lac qui Parle	1.4	183	.....	183	131	2.51
Lyon	3.5	a 1,244	1,107	137	39	.75
Mower	3.6	b .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicollet	11	c 1,279	857	422	38	.74
Olmsted	5.7	1,938	321	1,617	284	5.45
Otter Tail	15	2,301	.....	2,301	153	2.94
Ramsey	65	9,312	750	8,562	139	2.70
Redwood .....	.8	536	.....	536	.....	.....
Renville d .....	.2	637	.....	637	.....	.....
Rice	14.3	1,681	.....	1,681	118	2.26
St. Louis	27	4,813	275	4,538	167	3.20
Scott	7.3	753	.....	753	103	1.98
Steele	e7	1,028	122	906	129	2.47
Wabasha	10	2,102	.....	2,102	210	4.08
Washington	18.6	2,608	81	2,527	136	2.61
Winona	19.5	2,309	65	2,334	120	2.30
Yellow Medicine .....	.6	a 1,297	122	1,175	122	2.34
Totals.....	386.8	\$61,816	\$7,474	\$54,342	\$141	\$2.71

a Overseer paid for boarding paupers by the week. b Receipts from sales of produce exceed the cost of maintenance. c Per overseer's report. d Poorhouse reopened in November, 1891. e Estimated.

TABLE 71.
Showing Movement of Population in County Poorhouses in Minnesota, for the Year Ending December 31st, 1890.
(See 4th Biennial Report pp. 224-225.)

COUNTIES.	Number in poor- house, Jan. 1, 1890.	Number received during the year.	No. born in poor- house during the year.	Total population during the year.	Number discharg- ed dur- ing year.				Number bound out or adopted during the year.				No. ran- away during the year.				No. died during the year.				Total loss of popula- tion during year.				Number in poor- house Dec. 31, 1890.				
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot ¹	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anoka.....	4	4	2	8	2	2	10	8	3	1	10	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Becker.....	2	3	1	5	2	1	5	4	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bemidji.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blue Earth.....	4	4	15	14	15	14	25	5	32	19	23	2	17	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cass.....	4	4	2	1	2	1	5	4	6	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chippewa.....	3	3	8	8	8	8	12	6	18	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Denton.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	20	1	21	1	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dodge.....	13	13	11	11	11	11	17	12	12	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dakota.....	8	8	3	2	1	1	10	9	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diamond.....	8	8	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Douglas.....	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	4	4	1	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dodge.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	17	7	17	16	19	5	19	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dunn.....	13	13	12	12	12	12	17	7	17	16	18	6	18	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Eaton.....	52	52	8	8	8	8	25	8	25	11	8	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fairborn.....	7	7	2	2	2	2	11	2	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hennepin.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	77	16	77	16	34	9	34	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Houston.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lac qui Parle.....	4	4	6	3	4	3	7	7	10	17	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lyon.....	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mower.....	7	7	3	3	1	1	8	6	8	4	12	3	15	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nicollet.....	9	9	2	3	1	1	12	3	12	3	14	6	14	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Olmsted.....	9	9	8	8	8	8	18	7	27	10	37	14	37	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pine.....	45	45	8	29	11	1	74	19	93	22	77	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ramsey.....	4	4	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Redwood.....	8	8	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	10	6	15	6	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rice.....	20	20	6	51	1	1	77	12	83	32	10	6	12	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sibley.....	7	7	2	10	3	1	7	7	10	37	18	7	25	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Louis.....	8	8	4	10	3	1	24	8	26	18	39	9	39	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Washington.....	15	15	10	9	3	2	1	1	1	8	10	13	10	13	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Winnipeg.....	15	15	9	8	6	1	1	1	8	10	13	10	13	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Yellow Medicine.....	3	3	8	8	6	1	1	1	8	10	13	10	13	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	284	284	281	288	2	4	617	185	702	214	98	2	8	2	36	4	284	97	351	268	38	36	4	268	38	36	4		

TABLE 72.
Showing Movement of Population in County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1891.

COUNTIES.	Number received during the year.			Number born in poor-house during the year.			Total population during the year.			Number bound discharged during the year.			Number bound or sent away during the year.			Number ran away during the year.			Total loss of population during the year.			Number in poor-house Jan. 1, 1891.		
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	Tot.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Tot.	M	F	M	F	Tot.	
Anoka.....	5	1	2	12	5	1	7	1	8	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1
Becker.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	13	1	14	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Benton Barn.....	13	2	2	2	2	1	16	3	19	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	17	6	2	1	1	1	1
Blue Earth.....	5	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	6	4	10	6	6	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Chippewa.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	6	4	10	6	6	1	6	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Cottonwood.....	11	2	2	10	9	1	20	1	21	7	16	6	16	6	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dakota.....	14	4	6	8	5	1	10	1	8	4	12	3	12	3	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dodge.....	2	2	10	9	1	1	10	1	11	7	17	3	12	3	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
Douglas.....	9	2	3	1	1	1	77	16	93	32	8	33	6	7	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Faribault.....	11	2	3	1	1	1	12	3	15	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Freeborn.....	8	4	4	2	2	1	10	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Goodhue.....	5	4	4	3	3	1	9	4	13	8	8	8	8	5	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Hennepin.....	9	4	16	3	1	1	25	8	33	8	10	8	10	5	1	1	1	15	6	1	1	1	1	1
Houston.....	11	36	10	4	4	1	87	21	108	30	4	4	3	1	1	1	33	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iao Qui Parie.....	9	4	2	3	3	1	5	3	8	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Le Sueur.....	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
Lyon.....	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Mower.....	18	4	2	2	2	1	10	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nicollet.....	5	4	4	3	3	1	9	4	13	8	8	8	8	5	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Omsted.....	9	4	16	3	1	1	25	8	33	8	10	8	10	5	1	1	1	15	6	1	1	1	1	1
Prairie Tail.....	61	11	36	10	4	1	87	21	108	30	4	4	3	1	1	1	33	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ramsey.....	9	4	2	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Redwood.....	11	4	4	2	2	1	11	3	14	4	11	3	11	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ryanville.....	11	4	4	2	2	1	15	6	21	4	11	6	21	4	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1
St. Louis.....	19	2	61	16	1	8	81	21	102	57	19	19	19	1	1	1	1	19	77	23	6	1	1	1
Scott.....	6	2	11	2	2	1	7	4	11	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	3
Steere.....	11	4	4	2	2	1	15	6	21	4	11	6	21	4	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1
Wabasha.....	14	5	9	1	1	1	23	6	29	6	23	10	33	6	5	1	1	9	7	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	15	7	7	2	1	1	23	1	24	1	17	1	17	1	1	1	1	8	6	5	1	1	1	1
Winona.....	3	7	7	3	4	1	11	1	12	1	17	1	17	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yellow Medicine.....	263	88	266	86	3	7	532	181	713	200	86	2	3	10	237	99	336	295	99	336	295	99	336	295

TABLE 73.

Showing the Sex, Ages and Nationality of the Inmates of County Poorhouses of Minnesota, also the Causes, or Supposed Causes, of Pauperism, for Six Years Ending December 31, 1891.

SEX.	Year 1886.	Year 1887.	Year 1888.	Year 1889.	Year 1890.	Year 1891.
Males.....	547	536	614	599	517	532
Females.....	180	143	146	191	185	181
Totals.....	727	679	760	790	702	713
AGES.						
Number of inmates under five years.....	27	32	22	42	45	41
Number of inmates from five to sixteen....	35	26	35	47	32	31
Number of inmates from sixteen to sixty....	445	413	422	437	354	347
Number of inmates over sixty.....	220	208	281	264	271	301
Totals.....	727	679	760	790	702	713
NATIONALITY.						
Native born.....	233	174	182	240	199	202
Foreign born.....	494	505	578	550	503	511
Totals.....	727	679	760	790	702	713
CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.						
Insanity	8	11	11	12	8	8
Idiocy	11	17	15	15	17	19
Old age	189	138	132	149	155	223
Disease or sickness	184	215	265	288	275	240
Loss of limbs	15	20	10	5	61	51
Deformity	40	15	45	69	14	6
Blindness	14	16	20	32	30	24
Lying-in cases	12	9	9	10	6	14
Not disabled physically.....	254	238	253	210	136	128
Totals (as above).....	727	679	760	790	702	713

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART V.

Private Charitable Institutions and Societies.

In my earlier biennial reports, I went somewhat into detail with reference to private charitable institutions and societies of the state, but, with the increase in the numbers of such institutions, it became necessary to condense the description of such institutions and their operations and at the same time to so arrange the information as to make it more readily accessible. Accordingly a system of tabulation has been adopted which condenses this information to the smallest possible space.

Most of these institutions are maintained by private beneficence; for convenience, however, I have included the city and county hospitals in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Crookston which are maintained from the public treasury.

The list comprises 25 hospitals for the sick; 11 homes for aged persons and young women; 15 orphan asylums, day nurseries and homes for children; 13 industrial schools, free kindergartens, etc.; 6 institutions for reclaiming women, and 29 miscellaneous agencies and societies, making a total of 100 organizations (2 being duplicates). The list does not include a few hospitals maintained as business enterprises in the lumbering regions of the state, and it does not include the benevolent organizations connected with such orders as the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the United Workmen, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, etc., which are supposed to exist for the benefit chiefly of members of those organizations; neither does it include societies connected with the several churches of the state, except those which do charitable work outside of their own immediate congregations.

A few organizations have been omitted because no information could be obtained or because their work is of such a sort as does not admit of detailed information.

A NEW CHARITY NEEDED.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that there is a field for the establishment of one or more institutions for the care of incurables. There are many sad cases of persons who have been completely disabled from disease or accident, and who need more tender and kindly care than can be provided in the almshouses of the state. Such persons are not suitable inmates for hospitals which are intended for the cure of the sick and it is well worth the consideration of the benevolent whether such institutions should not be established.

NEW HOSPITALS.

During the past two years the following new hospitals have been opened: In Minneapolis, the Asbury Methodist hospital, including the Rebecca Harrison deaconess home; in St. Paul, the new building of St. Luke's hospital and Bethesda hospital; in Crookston, the county hospital, (described on page 201); in Mankato, Tourtelotte hospital, and in Little Falls, St. Gabriel's hospital.

The Asbury Methodist Hospital in Minneapolis has refitted the building formerly occupied by the University Medical school, with accommodations for about forty patients. It is the intention to erect a hospital with a capacity for three hundred patients.

St. Luke's Hospital in St. Paul has long suffered for lack of a suitable building. The new building and grounds represent a value of about \$60,000. The building is 60 x 150 feet, fire proof—being constructed of brick, with tile floor, arches and partitions. There are three stories and a basement. The sub-basement contains the boiler, engine and dynamo rooms, coal and storage rooms, morgue and autopsy room.

The basement (10 feet high) has six private wards, accident ward, strong room, custodian's room, male help, steward's room with an adjoining refrigerator, patients' dining room and tea kitchen, together with toilet rooms, linen rooms etc. The first floor (13 feet high) contains apartments for the superintendent, dining room for officers and nurses, diet kitchen and two sick wards. The second floor contains the children's ward, and three other large wards, diet kitchen, locker room for patients' clothing, bath rooms etc. The third floor contains the main kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, housekeeper's room, operating room, amphitheatre, physician's sitting room etc. There is a fire proof stair case at each end of the building and an elevator for patients in bed. The building is lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam. The hospital is admirable in its arrangement and appointments. It has a capacity of 75 beds.

The Elizabeth Haas Deaconess home is located in West St. Paul. The deaconesses do their work by visiting and caring for the sick in their own homes. The property is valued as follows: Land, \$3,000; building and furniture, \$5,000; total, \$8,000.

St. Gabriel's hospital, at Little Falls, was opened in December 1891. The hospital is a brick building (partly completed) 133x60 feet. It is designed to accommodate about 100 persons. The building is heated by steam and supplied with hot and cold water and all the usual conveniences. The building and fixtures are valued at \$25,000.

Tourtelotte hospital, at Mankato, was opened in 1889. The hospital property is valued at \$15,700. The average number of patients for the year ending July 31, 1892, was five. The hospital was founded by the beneficence of the late Col. J. E. Tourtelotte. It receives private patients and also public patients sent by the authorities of Blue Earth county. A hospital has been much needed at Mankato and this hospital promises to fill an important place.

The Newsboys' Home in Minneapolis has been closed up like that in St. Paul, for the reason that there did not seem to be sufficient need of such an institution.

An Associated Charities has been organized in St. Paul by the co-operation of the various charitable societies and organizations with the city authorities. The new organization has made an excellent beginning and is gaining the confidence and good will of the public.

The St. Paul Kindergarten Association has closed up its work for the reason that the city authorities decided to establish free kindergartens in connection with the public schools. This important change is the direct result of this excellent movement.

TABLE 74.
Directory of Private Charitable Institutions and Societies in Minnesota.
 (See 3d Biennial Report pp. 228-231 and 4th Biennial Report pp. 228-236.)

INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	SUPERINTENDENT OR MATERION.	SECRETARY.
I—HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.				
1 City Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 2446 Fourth av. S.....	Mrs. W. W. Rich.....	O. L. Snyder.....	
2 Homeopathic Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 2731 Hennepin av. S.....	Mrs. Nella P. Harned.....	Mrs. Chas. Godley.....	
3 Lutheran Deaconess Institute.....	Minneapolis, Fourth av. S.....	Prof. Geo. Svendrup.....	Jno. J. Howe.....	
4 Maternity Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 2017 Chicago av. S.....	Mrs. R. S. Smith.....	Mrs. A. P. Stacy.....	
5 Northwestern Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 717 Second av. S.....	Mrs. H. G. Waller.....	Mrs. J. E. Bradley.....	
6 St. Anthony Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 901 Sixth st. S.....	Jno. I. Black.....	R. G. Cooke.....	
7 St. Barnabas Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 2416 Sixth st. S.....	Miss L. L. Eastman.....	L. R. Robertson.....	
8 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Minneapolis, Sixth st. and Ninth av. S.....	Rev. J. F. O'haffee.....	W. A. Jones, M. D.	
9 Asbury Methodist Hospital.....	Minneapolis, Sixth st. and Ninth av. S.....	Miss Parker (head nurse)	H. M. Farnham, S. K. Knight.....	
10 Rebecca Harrison Deaconess Home.....	In the Astbury Methodist Hospital, St. Paul.....	Hon. W. R. Marshall.....	O. J. Tong.....	
11 City and County Hospital.....	St. Paul, 800 Agate st.....	Mrs. A. B. Ancker, M. D.	W. S. Briggs, M. D.	
12 Homeopathic Hospital.....	St. Paul, Ninth and Exchange sts.....	Mrs. C. A. Manchester, M. D.	Sister Francis.....	
13 St. Joseph's Hospital.....	St. Paul, 248 E Ninth st.....	Mrs. J. B. Bradbury.....	Mrs. A. J. Gillette.....	
14 St. Luke's Hospital.....	Duluth, 324 Second av. E.....	Rev. P. J. Sward.....	Mrs. M. A. Hultkrans.....	
15 Bethesda Hospital.....	Duluth, Third and Twenty-eighth av. S.....	C. A. Hultkrans.....	C. A. J. Enstam.....	
16 Elizabeth Haas Deaconess Home.....	Little Falls, Second st.....	W. F. Fritze.....	Rev. H. F. Lange.....	
17 Polk County Hospital.....	Crookston, E. Kirsch.....	Rev. W. M. Barker.....	Mrs. A. J. Streetcar.....	
18 St. Luke's Hospital.....	Duluth, Third and Twenty-eighth av. S.....	Ven. Mthr. Mary Francis E. Kirsch.....	Ada L. Taylor.....	
19 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Mankato, Fourth st.....	John C. Wise, Superior.....	Sisters of St. Benedict.....	
20 St. Gabriel's Hospital.....	New Ulm,	The Mother Superior.....	Franciscan Sisters.....	
21 Tourtelotte Hospital.....	Rochester, Zumbro st.....	Mother Aloysia, Bath Mrs. G. M. Seymour.....	E. L. Rosebrook.....	
22 St. Alexander's.....	St. Cloud.....	John C. Wise, Superior.....	Mother Rainards.....	
23 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Stillwater.....	The Mother Superior.....	Sister Hyacintha.....	
24 St. Raphael's Hospital.....	Winnona.....	Mother Aloysia, Bath Mrs. G. M. Seymour.....	Sister M. Placida, C. A. Mullin.....	
25 City Hospital.....				
26 St. John's Hospital.....				
II—HOMES.				
1 Home for the Aged.....	Minneapolis, 1001 Second st. (See Instns for Dependent Children)	Mother Monique Joseph.....	Mother Monique Joseph.....	
2 Home for Children and Aged.....	Minneapolis, Cedar Lake.....	Mrs. O. S. Jones.....	Mrs. P. K. Moon.....	
3 Jones Harrison Home.....	Minneapolis, 409 Sixth st. S.....	Mrs. A. H. Lindley.....	Mrs. Mazie Hall.....	
4 Woman's Boarding Home.....	Minneapolis, 817 Nicollet av. S.....	Mrs. A. T. Hale.....	Mrs. Hanna.....	
5 Woman's Branch Boarding Home.....	St. Paul, Walkin st.....	Mth. Marie Christiansa.....	Frances A. Crocker.....	
6 Home for the Aged.....	St. Paul, 469 Collins st.....	Mrs. Pascal Smith.....	Sister Ange de St. Rose.....	
7 Home for the Friendless.....		Mrs. Ellen Meade.....	Mrs. Wm. Graves.....	

TABLE 74.—Continued.

INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	SUPERINTENDENT OR MATRON.	SECRETARY.
8 Mitford House.....	St. Paul, 677 St. Peter st.....	Mrs. F. B. Clarke.....	Mrs. E. M. Drew.....	Mrs. J. Q. Adams.....
9 St. Mary's Home.....	St. Paul, 318 Somerst st.....	Miss C. Nardin.....	Madame A. Perrono.....	Mrs. W. M. Prindle.....
10 Woman's and Children's Home.....	Duluth, Beach st.....	Mrs. Geo. Spencer.....	.....	Mrs. Kate D. Cole.....
11 Home for Aged Women.....	Fairbault. ....	.....	.....	.....
III.—INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.				
1 Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Minneapolis, 46th st. and Chicago av.....	Rev. P. Kenny.....	Sister M. Xavier.....	T. J. Sinnott.....
2 Church Home for Babes.....	Minneapolis, 3839 Chicago av.....	.....	Sister Annette Reif.....	.....
3 Home for Children and Aged Women.....	Minneapolis, 32d st. and Stevens av.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Plymouth Day Nursery.....	Minneapolis, 1416 Second st. S.....	Mrs. J. S. Pillsbury.....	Mrs. H. Kimball.....	Mrs. W. M. Tenney.....
5 Sheltering Arms.....	Minneapolis, 12th st. and 25th av. N.....	Mrs. A. E. Kingman.....	Mrs. E. W. Shepard.....	.....
6 Washburn Home.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. H. H. Pitts.....	Mrs. A. E. Thomas.....	Mrs. T. D. Barton.....
7 Babes' Home.....	St. Paul, 846 Lincoln av.....	Hon. W. D. Washburn.....	E. I. V. Stewart.....	C. J. Martin.....
8 Catholic Orphan Asylum (girls)	St. Paul, Carroll st.	Mrs. W. D. Cornish.....	Miss Anna McEvoy.....	Mrs. E. S. Hughson.....
9 Catholic Orphan Asylum (Germans).....	St. Paul, 199 W. Ninth st.	Archbishop Ireland.....	Sister Josephine.....	John Twoly, Jr.
10 Day Nursery.....	St. Paul, 141 E. Ninth st.	George Mitsch.....	Mother Benedicta.....	Frank Erling.....
11 Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	St. Paul, Marshall av.	Mrs. C. B. Thurston.....	Mrs. O. L. Taylor.....	.....
12 Catholic Industrial School.....	Clontarf....	Mrs. E. F. Young.....	Miss Emily Hedman.....	.....
13 Home of Sacred Heart (boys).....	Iona st.	Archbishop Ireland.....	Brother Joseph.....	.....
14 St. Benedict's Orphan Asylum.....	St. Joseph.....	Rev. A. Öster.....	Rev. A. McDonell.....	.....
15 Swedish Orphans' Home.....	Vasa.....	.....	Mother Aloysta Bath.....	.....
16 Catholic Industrial School.....	Morris.....	Rev. J. Fremling.....	L. Melin.....	P. A. Peterson.....
IV.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, FREE KINDERGARTENS, ETC.				
1 Hope Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. Geo. H. Miller.....	Mrs. E. F. Pomeroy.....	.....
2 Plymouth Bethel Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. A. E. Kingman.....	.....	Miss M. Richardson.....
3 Plymouth Branch Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Riverside Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. A. E. Kingman.....	Mrs. E. F. Pabody.....	.....
5 Hope Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Mrs. Mary Plum.....	Mrs. E. T. Smith.....
6 Pilgrim Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Mrs. J. H. Wiggate.....	Miss M. Richardson.....
7 Plymouth Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Mrs. A. E. Kingman.....	.....
8 Riverside Kindergarten (1st Presby).....	Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	Mrs. S. K. Morse.....
9 Kindergarten (2nd Presby).....	Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Mary M. Woolley.....
10 Undermore Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	G. E. Beardslee.....

12	Gethsemani Kindergarten	Miss M. P. Chamberlain	Kittie Hayward...
13	Ss. Paul's Kindergarten	Mrs. G. H. Miller	
14	St. Mark's Kindergarten	Mrs. E. P. Adams	
15	Institute for Deaf Mutes	Miss C. Nardis	Madame A. Perrono.
16	Relief Society Industrial School	Mrs. H. C. Burbank	
17	Bethel Industrial School		
V—INSTITUTIONS FOR RECLAIMING WOMEN.			
1	Bethany Home	Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve.	Miss C. A. Rhoades.
2	House of the Good Shepherd	Mrs. R. S. Smith	Sister M. of St. Jean.
3	Maternity Hospital	Mrs. Emily Paddock.	Mrs. A. P. Stacy.
4	House of the Good Shepherd	Mother M. Bernard.	Miss AngesDesMoulins
5	Woman's Christian Home	Mrs. R. M. Rogers	Mrs. G. S. Smith.
6	Home of the Friendless	Rev. J. H. Bowler	Miss Julia Peterson.
7	Bethany Home	Mrs. Marg't Hahn.	
VI—MISCELLANEOUS.		George D. Holt.	George D. Holt.
1	Associated Charities	Robert L. Cox.	Robert L. Cox.
2	Eighth Ward Relief Ass'n	Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor.	Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor.
3	Free Dispensary (homoeopa. Co.)	P. Fontaine.	P. Fontaine.
4	Free Dispensary (university) d	Mrs. Jacob Harpman.	Mrs. Jacob Harpman.
5	Humane Society	Wm. W. Mullien.	Wm. W. Mullien.
6	Hebrew Benev. Soc.	Georgiana Swenson.	Georgiana Swenson.
7	Vincent de Paul Society	Mrs. A. C. Morgan.	Mrs. A. C. Morgan.
8	Vishitha Relief Society	John W. Willis.	John W. Willis.
9	Woman's Christian Ass'n		
10	Associated Charities	Phoebe H. McMillan	Phoebe H. McMillan
11	Children's Home Society	J. P. Jackson.	J. P. Jackson.
12	Hebrew Ladies Benev. Soc.	E. W. Peet.	Rev. E. P. Savage.
13	Hebrew Relief Society	Cyrus Northrop, LL. D.	Mrs. Eva Rose.
14	Newboys' Home Association	E. W. Peet.	H. L. Williams.
15	Society for Relief of the Poor	Henry S. Haas.	Whitney Wall.
16	St. Vincent de Paul Society	E. W. Peet.	Rev. R. Hall.
17	Society for Prevention of Cruelty	Hon. Alexander Ramsey	M. L. Hutchins.
18	The Bethel Home	M. J. O'Connor.	J. W. Crosson.
19	Woman's Free Dispensary	M. L. Hutchins	
20	Young Woman's Friendly Ass'n	Rev. D. Morgan.	
21	Knines' Daughters Aid Society	Mrs. A. D. Lichtenberger	
22	Colored Women's Philanthropic Society		
23	Philanthropic Society	Mrs. E. A. Gaies.	
24	Needle Work Guild	Mrs. Edmund Rice.	
25	Humane Society	R. A. Costello.	
26	Ladies' Relief Society	Duluth.	Henry Haskins.
27	Bethel Association	Duluth.	G. H. Kemp.
28	Margaret Simpson Home	Lake av. S.	Miss Julia Hubbard.
	Northfield Relief Association.	Winona, 73 E. Third.	L. A. Marvin.
		Northfield	Jennie V. Doud.
			Prof. Geo. Huntington.
			Mrs. W. C. Kinsey.

a Connected with Asbury Methodist Hospital.

TABLE 75.
Statistics of Private Charitable Institutions and Societies in Minnesota.
(See Fourth Biennial Report, page 234.)

NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	When organized.	Classes cared for.	Report for year ending.	Total No. cared for.	Avg'ge No. cared for.	Current expense for year.	Value of property.
					Dec. 31, 1891..	40		
I.—HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.								
1 City Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1887	City patients.....	539	539	10,760	....	....
2 Homeopathic Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1881	Private and charity patients.....	222	222	6,612	\$75,000	....
3 Lutheren Beaconess Institute.....	Minneapolis.	1886	Pay and charity patients.....	7	7	2,402	....	....
4 Maternity Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1886	Poor women and unfortunate girls.....	63	63	1,770	12,000	....
5 N.W. Hospital for Women & Children	Minneapolis.	1882	Women and children.....	193	193	11,371	60,000	....
6 St. Anthony Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1884	All classes.....	250	a 33	....	....	....
7 St. Barnabas Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1887	All classes.....	464	29	10,621	30,000	....
8 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1892	All classes.....	400	30	8,000	a 100,000	....
9 Ashbury Methodist Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1892	Charity and pay patients.....	b 188	b 25	....	....	....
10 Rebecca Harrison Deaconess Home	Minneapolis.	1873	City and county patients.....	1,019	81	21,331	250,000	....
11 City and County Hospital.....	St. Paul.....	1887	All classes.....	91	a 7	4,000	18,000	....
12 Homeopathic Hospital.....	St. Paul.....	1854	All classes.....	688	50	26,474	160,000	....
13 St. Joseph's Hospital.....	St. Paul.....	1873	All classes.....	203	a 14	....	60,000	....
14 St. Luke's Hospital.....	St. Paul.....	1892	....	300	....	8,000	....	....
15 Bethesda Hospital.....	St. Paul.....	1890	....	84	....	775	....	8,000
16 Elizabeth Hans Deaconess Home.....	Crookston.	1892	Private county and marine patients.....	58	9	....	5,300	....
17 Polk County Hospital.....	Duluth.....	1881	....	350	20	7,968	....	....
18 St. Luke's Hospital.....	Little Falls.	1888	....	1,500	70	....	37,500	....
19 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Mankato.	1889	....	70	....	25,000	....	....
20 St. Gabriel's Hospital.....	New Ulm.	1883	All classes.....	52	5	2,300	15,700	....
21 Tourtellotte Hospital.....	Rochester.	1890	....	60	....	2,665	20,000	....
22 St. Alexander's Hospital.....	St. Cloud.	1885	All classes.....	200	a 23	3,634	65,000	....
23 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Stillwater.	1879	Private charity and county patients.....	....	....	4,900	35,000	....
24 St. Raphael's Hospital.....	Winona.	1888	All classes.....	....	....	....	....	....
II.—HOMES.								
1 Home for the Aged.....	Minneapolis.	1880	Aged poor people.....	Sept. 30, 1892.	45	a 40	4,500	....
2 Home for Children and Aged Women	Minneapolis.	1888	(See Inst'ns for dependent children)	Jan. 1, 1892.	....	....	....	....
3 Jones Harrison Home.....	Minneapolis.	1888	Aged women and aged ministers.....	Jan. 1, 1892.	10	1,557	32,000	....
4 Woman's Boarding Home.....	Minneapolis.	1868	Young working women.....	Feb., 1892.	142	62	11,055	....
5 Woman's Branch Boarding Home.....	Minneapolis.	1885	Young working women.....	Feb., 1892.	150	36	2,522	....
6 Home for the Aged.....	St. Paul.....	1883	Aged poor people.....	Sept. 30, 1892.	a 100	10,000	119,000	....
7 Home for the Friendless.....	St. Paul.....	1867	Lestiate women and children.....	1891.	206	67	4,355	26,500
8 Mitford House.....	St. Paul.....	1883	Working women.....	Nov. 1891.	....	27	3,600	....
9 St. Mary's Home.....	St. Paul.....	1885	Working girls and shop girls.....	Dec. 1892.	280	30	....	....
10 Home for Women and Children.....	Faribault.	1887	All classes needy women & children.....	May 1, 1892.	131	26	1,381	3,000
11 Home for Aged and Infirm Women.....			Ince opening Sept. 1st, 1892.					

III.—INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

1	Catholic Orphan Asylum, (boys) ...	Minneapolis.	1885	Orphans and destitute children.....	Dec. 31, 1891.	95	76	8,500	60,000
2	Church Home for Babies, ...	Minneapolis.	1885	Infants.....	May 1, 1892.	38	7	597	5,500
3	Home for Children & Aged Women.	Minneapolis.	1891	Orphans and friendless old ladies.....	Oct. 1891.	119	70	6,865	51,000
4	Plymouth Day Nursery ...	Minneapolis.	1896	Babies of working women.....	Mar. 31, 1892.	48	7	.....	.....
5	Sheltering Arms, ...	Minneapolis.	1883	Orphans and destitute children.....	Sept. 1891.	57	30	.....	.....
6	Washburn Home ...	Minneapolis.	1896	Orphans, half orphans & destit. chd in	April 1892.	90	.....	145,000	.....
7	Babies Home Asylum, (girls) ...	St. Paul.	1890	Babies of poor working women.....	Dec. 1891.	93	115	50	2,322
8	Catholic Orphan Asylum, (German) ...	St. Paul.	1876	Orphans and destitute girls.....	Dec. 1891.	59	25	5,000	52,000
9	Day Nursery, ...	St. Paul.	1888	Children without means of support.....	Dec. 31, 1891.	120	70	6,138	18,000
10	Protestant Orphan Asylum, ...	St. Paul.	1885	Babies of working women.....	Dec. 1891.	92	12	500	.....
11	Catholic Industrial School, ...	Clonlara.	1881	Orphans and destitute children.....	May 1892.	97	52	.....	.....
12	Home of Sacred Heart, (boys) ...	Iona.	1881	Homeless boys and Indian children.....	Dec. 1892.	98	78	.....	6,1950
13	St. Benedict's Orphan Asylum ...	St. Joseph.	1884	Homeless and destitute orphans.....	May 11, 1891.	76	56	.....	3,350
14	Swedish Orphans Home, ...	Vasa.	1865	All classes.....	Jan. 2, 1891.	36	36	1,800	12,500
15	Catholic Industrial School, ...	Morris.	.....	All classes except the vicious.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IV.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, FREE,

1	Westminster Hope Industrial School c.	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.	189	103	.....	.....
2	Plymouth Bethel Industrial School d.	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	April 1, 1892.	a 250	a 97	1,124	.....
3	Plymouth Branch Industrial School d.	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.	140	96	.....	.....
4	Riverside Industrial School e.	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.	135	50	.....	.....
5	Hope Kindergarten c.	Minneapolis.	1887	Poor children.....	May 1, 1892.	39	26	450	.....
6	Platrim Kindergarten ...	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	April 1, 1892.	51	51	1,200	.....
7	Plymouth Kindergarten d.	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.	100	60	.....	.....
8	Riverside Kindergarten c.	Minneapolis.	1892	Poor children.....	April, 1893.	64	22	600	.....
9	Kindergarten (First Presbyterian). ...	Minneapolis.	1892	Poor children.....	July 30, 1892.	43	17	140	.....
10	Emerson Avenue Kindergarten. ...	Minneapolis.	1892	Poor children.....	Aug. 2, 1892.	35	200	.....	.....
11	Taboracle (Baptist) Kindergarten. ...	Minneapolis.	1885	Poor children.....	.....	50	1,200	.....	.....
12	Gehsemiane Kindergarten. ...	Minneapolis.	1892	Poor children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	St. Paul's Kindergarten. ...	Minneapolis.	1892	Poor children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	St. Marks' Kindergarten. ...	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	July, 1890.	40	40	2,400	.....
15	Institute for Deaf Mutes, ...	St. Paul.	1866	Poor children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Relief Society Industrial School. ...	St. Paul.	.....	Poor children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Bethel Industrial School.	Duluth.	.....	Poor children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

V.—INSTITUTIONS FOR REGCLAIMING WOMEN.

1	Bethany Home ...	Minneapolis.	1875	Tempted and fallen women.....	Sept. 30, 1892.	146	a 90	6,783	.....
2	House of the Good Shepherd ...	Minneapolis.	1888	Wayward girls and their children.....	Dec. 1891.	93	.....	7,911	40,700
3	Maternity Hospital.	Minneapolis.	.....	(See hospitals for the sick).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	House of the Good Shepherd ...	St. Paul.	.....	Wayward girls and their children.....	Dec. 31, 1891.	200	150	14,600	267,000
5	Woman's Christian Home ...	St. Paul.	1873	Fallen women and their children	Sept. 30, 1891.	48	20	1,604	11,200
6	Home of the Friendless ...	Minneapolis.	1891	Girls who wish to reform.....	Feb. 16, 1892.	30	11	602	602
7	Bethany Home ...	Duluth.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

aEstimated. bThree months report. cUnder charge of ladies of Westminister church. dMaintained by the Plymouth Kindergarten and Industrial Association. eReport for six months.

TABLE 75.—Continued.
Statistics of Miscellaneous Charitable Agencies and Societies.

NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY.	LOCATION.	ORGANIZED OR ESTABLISHED.	OBJECTS AND PLANS.	REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING.	TOTAL NO. CASED FOR.	AM'T EXPENDED.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
1 Associated Charities.....	Minneapolis.....	1884	Co-operation in helping poor.....	Sept. 22, 1892	61,748	
2 Eighth Ward Relief Association.....	Minneapolis.....	1888	Aid the poor of the ward.....	May 5, 1892	61,825	
3 Free Dispensary, Homoeopathic.....	Minneapolis.....	1888	Free medical relief.....	Sept., 1890	1,500	
4 Free Dispensary, University B.....	Minneapolis.....	1884	Free medical relief.....	1892	2,500	
5 Humane Society.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Protect children and animals.....	Dec. 31, 1892	4,267.9	
6 Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Aid the Jewish poor.....	Dec., 1891	150	1,290
7 St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Charitable relief.....	Dec., 1891	1,080	2,745
8 Tabitha Relief Society.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Relieves Danes and Norwegians.....	Dec. 31, 1889	.....
9 Woman's Christian Association.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	Relief and religious care.....	Feb. 26, 1892	227	1,828
10 Associated Charities.....	St. Paul.....	1892	Aid deserving poor, etc.....	June 10, 1892	.....
11 Childrens' Home Society.....	St. Paul.....	1889	Place homeless children in Christian families.....	June 10, 1892	158	6,604
12 Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	St. Paul.....	.....	Aid the Jewish poor.....	Dec. 31, 1891	154	
13 Hebrew Relief Society.....	St. Paul.....	.....	Assist needy Hebrews.....	June, 1892	245	730
14 Newsboy's Home Association.....	St. Paul.....	1887	Aid homeless boys and newsboys.....	Dec., 1892	2,500	
15 Society for Relief of the Poor.....	St. Paul.....	.....	Relief of poor and destitute.....	Jan. 12, 1892	2,821	7,408
16 St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	St. Paul.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1892	736	2,304
17 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.....	St. Paul.....	1870	Protection of children and animals.....	Dec. 31, 1890	9,204	
18 The Floating Bethel.....	St. Paul.....	.....	Adding river and railroad men.....	Dec. 31, 1892	2,000	1,000
19 Woman's Free Dispensary.....	St. Paul.....	1888	Free medical relief.....	Dec., 1892	5,000	
20 Young Women's Friendly Association.....	St. Paul.....	1888	Benefit young women.....	Dec., 1892	2,875	
21 King's Daughters Aid Society.....	St. Paul.....	.....	Aid deserving poor.....	Dec. 31, 1892	290	634
22 Colored Women's Philanthropic Society.....	N. St. Paul.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Philanthropic Society.....	St. Paul.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Needwork Guild.....	Duluth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Humane Society.....	Duluth.....	.....	Protection of children and animals.....	1892	900	
26 Ladies' Relief Society.....	Duluth.....	.....	Aid deserving poor.....	Dec. 31, 1892	h 218	700
27 Bethel Association.....	Duluth.....	.....	Help the poor.....	May 25, 1891	h 600	1,067
28 Northfield Relief Association.....	Northfield.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1892	6	20
29 Margaret Simpson Home.....	Winona.....	.....	Administer private charities systematically.....	April, 1892	147	717

a Applications 740 new, 1,098 recurrent.
b Connected with Ashbury Methodist Hospital.
c An average of 50 patients per day.
d Children, 200; animals, 2,370.

e Applications, 1,127 new, 1,094 recurrent.
f Includes \$3,386 donations of clothing, provisions, etc.
g Children, 60; animals, 144.
h Adults, 12; children, 47; animals, 159.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART VI.

TABLE 76.—DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE BOARD FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.		1891.
TRAVELING EXPENSES OF C. AMUNDSON.		
1890.		
July 28.	St. Paul	\$6.10
July 28.	Stillwater	4.25
July 28.	Fergus Falls	8.52
July 29.	St. Cloud	8.12
July 30.	St. Peter	2.34
July 31.	Rochester	4.41
Aug. 1.	Owatonna	2.36
Aug. 2.	Faribault	5.27
Oct. 7.	St. Paul	6.20
Nov. 20.	St. Paul	6.20
1891.		
April 7.	St. Paul	6.60
July 7.	St. Paul	6.60
Oct. 20.	St. Paul	6.20
	Total	\$73.47
TRAVELING EXPENSES OF H. J. BOYD.		
1891.		
June 17.	Fergus Falls	88.65
June 17.	Moorhead, livery .....	.75
	Total	\$9.40
TRAVELING EXPENSES OF G. A. BRACKETT.		
1890.		
July 28.	Stillwater	81.95
1891.		
Jan. 21.	Hopkins .....	.62
May 3.	Stillwater	1.37
	Total	\$3.04
TRAVELING EXPENSES OF S. G. SMITH.		
1890.		
Aug.	Rochester	\$7.00
Aug.	Stillwater .....	.95
Sept. 5.	Stillwater and return ..	2.33
1891.		
Jan. 6.	Faribault	3.59
May 3.	Stillwater	1.53
May 3.	St. Peter	8.29
May 13-20	Indianapolis National Conf. of Charities	78.40
1892.		
Jun. 23-29	Denver National Conference of Charities	116.50
	St. Cloud	7.20
	Total	\$226.79
TRAVELING EXPENSES OF DR. VIVIAN.		
1890.		
July 15.	St. Paul and return	\$14.50
TRAVELING EXPENSES OF JOHN W. WILLIS.		
1890.		
July 28.	Stillwater	\$2.45
July 28.	Fergus Falls	8.52
July 29.	St. Cloud	8.12
July 30.	St. Peter	2.34
July 31.	Rochester	4.41
Aug. 1.	Owatonna	2.36
Aug. 2.	Faribault	3.57
Jan. 6.	Faribault	5.49
May 3.	Stillwater	1.32
May 13-20	Indianapolis National Conf. of Charities	86.45
June 10.	Rochester	5.80
Sept.	Rochester	5.50
Nov.	National Prison Association, Pittsburgh	110.65
	Total	\$247.98
TRAVELING EXPENSES OF W. C. WILLISTON.		
1890.		
April 1.	St. Paul	\$3.21
July 15.	St. Paul	4.61
July 28.	Stillwater	3.63
July 28.	Fergus Falls	8.51
July 29.	St. Cloud	8.12
July 30.	St. Peter	3.34
July 31.	Rochester	4.41
Aug. 1.	Owatonna	2.36
Aug. 2.	Faribault	3.82
Nov. 22.	Red Wing	7.13
	Total	\$49.14
SECRETARY'S TRAVELING EXPENSES.		
1890.		
April 4.	Minneapolis	\$.42
April 9.	Minneapolis	26
April 17.	Stillwater	1.16
April 18.	Stillwater .....	.56
April 28.	Minneapolis	1.00
May 1.	Faribault	2.58
May 5.	Minneapolis .....	.30
May 6.	Redwood Falls	5.25
May 7.	Beaver Falls	6.10
May 14.	Minneapolis .....	.32
May 15.	Minneapolis .....	.51
	Red Wing	2.77
May 16.	St. Peter	2.39
May 17.	Stillwater .....	.61
May 20.	Red Wing	1.22
May 21.	Minneapolis .....	.26
May 27.	Wabasha	1.86
	Mazeppa	1.12
June 3.	Faribault	1.64
June 4.	St. Cloud	8.45
	Little Falls	4.14
June 9.	Dakota Co. poorhouse livery	2.00
	Faribault	2.58
June 20.	Duluth	6.00
July 5.	Jackson, Michigan	10.40
July 14.	Winona	7.56
July 23.	Minneapolis .....	.30
July 23.	Livery Washburn Home, Minneapolis	1.50
July 25.	Red Wing	2.32
July 28.	Stillwater .....	.71
	Fergus Falls	6.29
July 29.	St. Cloud	4.62
July 30.	St. Peter	2.48
July 31.	Rochester	3.08
Aug. 1.	Owatonna	1.83
Aug. 2.	Faribault	1.99
Aug. 4.	Minneapolis .....	.30
Aug. 5.	Newport, livery	1.00
Aug. 5.	Minneapolis	1.06

Aug.	6.	Reform School, livery ..	3.00	July	24.	Car fare .....	.15
		Appleton	7.01	July	24.	Stillwater .....	.56
Aug.	7.	Montevideo	5.09	July	25.	Bald Eagle	1.18	
Aug.	13.	Hokah	3.67	July	25.	St. Paul, car fare .....	.15
Aug.	13.	Caledonia, livery poor- house	2.00	July	27.	Minneapolis, fare .....	.15
Aug.	14.	Preston	4.00	July	28.	Owatonna	3.76	
Aug.	14.	Austin	3.41	July	29.	Rochester	1.35	
Aug.	15.	Rochester	2.98	Aug.	1.	Red Wing	3.54	
Aug.	27.	St. Peter	2.04	Aug.	4.	Minneapolis	1.00	
Sept.	3.	Minneapolis .....	.30	Ang.	5.	Owatonna	3.26
Sept.	5.	Minneapolis .....	.28	Ang.	6.	Faribault	1.04
Sept.	5.	Stillwater .....	.81	Ang.	8.	Sioux Falls	7.41
Sept.	12.	Hastings	1.00	Aug.	14.	Luverne	7.30	
Sept.	16.	Stillwater .....	.56	Aug.	15.	Redwood	4.15
Sept.	18.	Minneapolis .....	.30	Aug.	19.	Beaver Falls .....	.25
Sept.	23.	Cincinnati	47.45	Aug.	19.	Rochester	2.76	
Sept.	23.	Berea, Ky.	7.00	A'g. 25-27	Stillwater .....	.56	
Oct.	6.	Minneapolis, fare and cab .....	.76	Sept.	3.	Rochester	2.76
Oct.	27.	Worthington	5.40	Sept.	18.	Minneapolis .....	.25
Oct.	28.	Duluth	6.15	Sept.	19.	Stillwater .....	.56
Nov.	22.	Duluth	14.55	Sept.	21.	Boston, Mass.	32.79	
Nov.	28.	St. Peter	3.39	Sept.	22.	New York	14.30	
Nov.	29.	St. Cloud	6.33	Sept.	23.	Jamesburg, N. J.	2.00	
Dec.	1.	Minneapolis .....	.30	Sept.	23.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.11
Dec.	4.	Duluth	10.60	Sept.	23.	Media, Pa. ....	.95
Dec.	6.	Minneapolis .....	.45	Sept.	24.	Albany, N. Y.	1.00
Dec.	8.	Minneapolis .....	.20			Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.	5.47
Dec.	10.	Faribault	4.09			Westboro, Mass.	6.74	
Dec.	21.	N. P. Junction	6.83			Cleveland, Ohio	11.40	
		Cloquet .....	.40			Cincinnati	1.45
						Columbus	2.60	
						Lancaster	4.40	
						Delaware	2.00	
						Ana Arbor, Mich.	5.35	
1891.	Jan.	5.	Faribault	5.47		To St. Paul, fare, etc.	13.95	
Jan.	15.	Minneapolis .....	.20			Ohio	2.00
Jan.	21.	Hopkins	1.19			Delaware, Ohio	2.00	
Jan.	31.	Hastings	1.44			Stillwater .....	.28
Feb.	16.	Mankato	7.25			Stillwater .....	.28
Feb.	21.	Minneapolis .....	.20			Wheaton	14.47
Feb.	25.	Minneapolis .....	.20			Red Wing	4.35
		St. Paul, livery to alms- house	2.50			Minneapolis, livery	3.00	
Feb.	26.	Minneapolis .....	.20			Faribault	1.88
Feb.	27.	Minneapolis .....	.10			Fergus Falls	11.77
Mar.	7.	Minneapolis .....	.25			Chicago, Ill.	21.00
Mar.	10.	Stillwater .....	.66			Plainfield, Ind.	12.80
Mar.	11.	St. Paul, livery, alms'h'se	2.00			Car fare .....	.10
April	3.	Minneapolis .....	.25				
April	7.	St. Paul, livery, alms'h'se	2.00	1892.	Jan.	7.	Madison, Minn.	4.00
April	22.	Minneapolis20		Jan.	8.	Dawson	6.48
April	23.	Stillwater95		Jan.	13.	Stillwater	1.20
April	28.	Stillwater61		Jan.	27.	Red Wing	3.11
April	29.	St. Paul, car fare10		Jan.	28.	Rochester	5.16
April	30.	Stillwater56		Jan.	28.	Watsonna	2.65
May	5.	Stillwater81		Feb.	1.	Minneapolis20
May	8.	Minneapolis20		Feb.	5.	Stillwater91
May	12.	Indianapolis, National Conf'rnce of Charities	43.60		Feb.	15.	Minneapolis60
May	27.	Lansing, Michigan	3.90		Feb.	19.	Stillwater50
May	29.	Jackson	1.10		Feb.	20.	Jackson	4.97
		Michigan City	6.60		Feb.	22.	Fairmont90
		Chicago to St. Paul	5.20		Feb.	22.	Blue Earth City	4.75
June	4.	Red Wing	3.27		Feb.	23.	Albert Lea	4.80
June	5.	Rochester	2.54		Feb.	29.	Stillwater	2.58
June	10.	Rochester	3.21		Mar.	2.	Crookston	8.24
June	16.	Minneapolis85		Mar.	4.	Moorhead	10.60
June	17.	Fergus Falls	5.82		Mar.	7.	Moorhead	14.24
		Moorhead	2.85		Mar.	9.	St. Peter	5.70
June	18.	St. Cloud	6.95		Mar.	15.	St. Paul, livery work- house	2.00
June	22.	Waseca	3.50		Mar.	15.	St. Cloud	1.13
June	24.	Marshall	5.46		Mar.	16.	Long Prairie	1.42
June	25.	New Ulm	2.68		Mar.	16.	Sauk Center	5.50
June	26.	St. Peter	5.27		Mar.	17.	Alexandria	4.76
July	1.	St. Paul, livery	1.50		Mar.	23.	Minneapolis75
July	3.	Windom	6.30		Mar.	24.	Stillwater94
July	5.	Worthington	6.20		Mar.	28.	Fergus Falls	7.10
July	8.	Stillwater90		Mar.	29.	Breckenridge	2.54
July	10.	Newport45		Mar.	30.	Morris	1.30
July	14.	Stillwater	1.06			Hancock .....	.24
		Windom	7.49			Willmar	2.44	
July	17.	Stillwater	1.46			Litchfield	2.04	
July	18.	Shakopee .....	.45			Stillwater .....	.36
		Chaska, livery	1.00			Chicago	8.75	
		Elysian	2.60			Ap. 14-16 Stillwater (thrice)	1.13	
July	21.	Stillwater .....	.74				

April 20.	Hopkins.....	.56	July 8.	Telegram, Wheaton... .	.25
April 21.	Mankato.....	4.50	July 21.	Postage stamps	25.00
	St. Peter.....	1.20	July 25.	Telegram, Stillwater....	.25
April 22.	Lamberton.....	6.08	July 29.	Telegrams, Rochester and Mankato .....	.50
April 23.	Stillwater.....	.61	July 13.	1. Telegram, Stillwater..	.25
April 27.	Duluth.....	13.80	July 14.	1. Telegram, Minneapolis..	.20
April 28.	Rochester.....	4.56	July 25.	25. Telegram, Minneapolis..	.20
May 2.	Sunrise City.....	5.50	July 27.	27. Telegram, Kasota.....	.25
May 12.	Chicago.....	.72	Aug. 6.	Postage stamps.....	114.00
May 19.	Winona.....	6.35	Aug. 7.	7. Telegram, Luverne.....	.25
	Wabasha.....	5.60	Aug. 15.	15. Telegram.....	.25
May 23.	Minneapolis.....	.60	Aug. 25.	25. Telegram, Rochester.....	.25
May 27.	Windom.....	6.62	Sept. 15.	15. Telegram, St. Cloud....	.35
May 28.	Worthington.....	5.81	Sept. 21.	Telephone message.....	.20
May 31.	Stillwater.....	.56	Sept. 24.	24. Telegram, New York..	.25
June 1.	Minneapolis.....	.65	Oct. 6.	6. Telegram, Columbus, O.	.40
June 2.	Appleton.....	2.81	Oct. 8.	8. Telegram, Indianapolis..	.49
	Montevideo.....	2.35	Oct. 13.	13. Telegram, Boston, Mass.	.40
June 3.	Granite Falls.....	2.65	Oct. 24.	24. Telegram, Wheaton....	.37
	Sacred Heart.....	.84	Nov. 2.	2. Telegram, (2) Wheaton..	.50
	Glencoe.....	2.27	Nov. 20.	20. Telegram, Faribault.....	.25
	Minneapolis.....	.95	Dec.	Postage stamp and pos- tal cards.....	100.00
June 12.	Chicago, Ill.....	8.00	Dec. 27.	27. Telegram .....	.45
June 17.	Chicago, Ill.....	4.25			
June 21.	Denver, National Con- ference of Charities...	69.75			
	Total	\$915.88			

POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

1890.					
Mar. 14.	Telegram, St. Peter.....	\$.25	Feb. 28.	28. Telegram, Faribault....	.55
April 30.	Postage stamps	1.25	Mar. 5.	5. Telegram, Cleveland, O.	.80
April 30.	Postage stamps	35.00	Mar. 7.	7. Telegram, Moorhead....	.25
July 18.	Postage stamps	5.73	Mar. 9.	9. Telegram, St. Peter.....	.25
July 18.	Telegram, Rochester.....	.55	Mar. 16.	16. Telegram, Sauk Centre..	.25
Sept. 24.	Postal cards.....	10.00	Mar. 22.	22. Telegram, Minneapolis..	.30
Sept. 24.	Postage stamps	20.00	Mar. 24.	24. Postage stamps.....	40.00
Sept. 24.	Postage stamps	20.00	April 1.	1. Telegram, Springfield, Ill	.50
Oct. 1.	Telegram, Chicago.....	.25	April 18.	18. Telegram, Alexandria..	.25
Oct. 1.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.20	April 22.	22. Telegram, (2) St. Peter..	.52
Oct. 22.	Telegram, St. Cloud.....	.35	May 6.	6. Telegram, Indianapolis..	.35
Oct. 22.	Telegram, Duluth.....	.41	May 10.	10. Telegram, (2) Lansing..	.50
Oct. 23.	Telegram, Duluth.....	.25	May 19.	19. Telegram, Wabasha....	.25
Nov. 12.	Telegram, Benson.....	.25		Telephone m e s s a g e, Minneapolis .....	.15
Nov. 19.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.20			
Nov. 19.	Telegram, Red Wing.....	.25			
Nov. 19.	Telegrams, (2) St. Peter	.60			
Nov. 20.	Telegram, Red Wing....	.25			
Nov. 20.	Telegram, Duluth.....	.50			
Nov. 26.	Telegram, St. Peter.....	.25			
Nov. 28.	Telegram, St. Peter.....	.40			
Dec. 1.	Telegram, St. Cloud.....	.25			
Dec. 4.	Postage stamps.....	3.00			
Dec. 4.	Stamps (postage on Bi- ennial Report).....	90.00			
Dec. 4.	Telegrams, (3) Duluth...	.75			
Dec. 4.	Postal cards	1.00			
Dec. 10.	Telegram Faribault ....	.25			
1891.					
Mar.	Postage stamps	20.00	1890.		
April 6.	Telegram .....	.88	Mar. 31.	Note book	\$ 1.10
April 22.	Telegram, Minneapolis..	.20	May 22.	Clerk's expense at Mpls.	.70
April 29.	Telegram, Minneapolis..	.20	June 3.	Clerk's expense at Mpls.	.75
April 30.	Telegrams, Hastings and		June 10.	10. Carbon paper.....	.50
	Stillwater.....		June 13.	13. Expressage .....	.20
May 1.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.50	July 18.	18. Subscription to "Lend a Hand".....	2.00
May 4.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.50	Aug. 1.	1. Washing office towels..	2.80
May 6.	Postage stamps	15.00	Aug. 1.	1. City Directory	5.00
May 14.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.30	Aug. 20.	1. Typewriter supplies....	4.10
May 16.	Telegram, Marshall.....	.25	Aug. 21.	Expressage on reports..	.94
May 16.	Telegram, Indianapolis.....	.40	Aug. 21.	Expressage on reports..	.30
May 19.	Telegram, Marshall.....	.90	Aug. 27.	Expressage, Duluth....	.50
May 21.	Telegram, Norwood.....	.25	Sept. 3.	3. Clerk's fare, Mpls.....	.50
June 1.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.20	Sept. 6.	6. Typewriter ribbons....	4.50
June 4.	Telegram, Rochester.....	.25	Sept. 14.	14. Expressage .....	.35
June 10.	Telegram, Red Wing ...	.40	Sept. 23.	23. Office mirror.....	3.00
June 10.	Telegram, Rochester.....	.25	Sept. 23.	Combination step ladder for office.....	1.68
June 12.	Telegrams, (2) Alexan- dria.....	.55	Sept. 23.	23. Pamphlets on "Prison Sunday" for distribu- tion	5.50
June 13.	Postage stamps.....	32.00	Sept. 23.	Paper boxes for filing...	5.70
June 20.	Telegram, Marshall....	.57			
June 29.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.25			
July 8.	Telegram Redwood Falls	.25			
July 8.	Telegram, Minneapolis..	.23			

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

1890.					
Mar. 31.	Note book				
May 22.	Clerk's expense at Mpls.				
June 3.	Clerk's expense at Mpls.				
June 10.	Carbon paper.....				
June 13.	Expressage				
July 18.	Subscription to "Lend a Hand".....				
Aug. 1.	1. Washing office towels..				
Aug. 1.	1. City Directory				
Aug. 20.	1. Typewriter supplies....				
Aug. 21.	Expressage on reports..				
Aug. 21.	Expressage on reports..				
Aug. 27.	Expressage, Duluth....				
Sept. 3.	3. Clerk's fare, Mpls.....				
Sept. 6.	6. Typewriter ribbons....				
Sept. 14.	14. Expressage				
Sept. 23.	23. Office mirror.....				
Sept. 23.	23. Combination step ladder for office.....				
Sept. 23.	23. Pamphlets on "Prison Sunday" for distribu- tion				
Sept. 23.	Paper boxes for filing...				

Oct.	1.	Expressage .....	.15		Expense procuring affidavits (prison investigation).....	3.50
Oct.	14.	Exp., Lansing, Mich....	3.40		Express charges on packages to county auditors, with reports for county officers, (75 counties).....	34.98
Oct.	14.	Exp., Cleveland, Ohio..	3.25		Paid for rugs for office..	7.20
Oct.	14.	Exp., St. Anthony Park.	.30		Polk & Co., city direct'y	5.00
Oct.	23.	Five hundred pamphlets "Prison Sunday".....	15.00		Expressage, Rochester..	.40
Oct.	23.	Pamphlets "Prison Sunday".....	6.94		Messenger delivering reports .....	.50
Oct.	29.	Exp. on Conf. Reports..	3.62	Aug. 4.	Note book, flexible cover	.60
Oct.	29.	Exp., reports from Ohio	.60	Sept. 1.	Fountain pen.....	1.70
Nov.	1.	Exp., Hartford, Conn..	.45	Sept. 5.	Clerk's expenses to Far- ibault	5.74
Nov.	1.	Expressage, Rochester	.45		Express, Lansing, Mich. Street car fare (sundry times) .....	.65
Nov.	21.	Newspapers.....	.20		Clerk's fare, Mpls.....	.35
Nov.	21.	Typewriter oil.....	.20		Clerk's fare, Mpls.....	.77
Nov.	28.	Clerk's fare, Mpls.....	.60		Expressage, Duluth.....	.55
Dec.	2.	Clerk's fare, Mpls.....	.59		Paid mail carrier.....	1.00
Dec.	3.	One hundred sheets carbon.....	3.00		Key for post-office box .....	.25
Dec.	3.	Note book.....	.10		Repairs to typewriter .....	.35
Dec.	5.	Set movable types	2.20	Nov. 23.	Pamphlets "Prison Sun- day".....	3.00
Dec.	11.	Expressage .....	.30		Expressage	1.50
Dec.	12.	Clerk's expense to Far- ibault and return.....	5.39		Type writer supply	1.00
Dec.	12.	Boxes for filing.....	6.00	Nov. 24.	Ol'k's fare to Owatonna Street car fare.....	4.04
Dec.	12.	Washing office towels..	1.85		Expressage .....	.50
Dec.	26.	Expressage, Mpls.....	.30		Exp., Allegheny, Pa.....	1.10
1891.					Exp., Elmira, N. Y.....	1.60
Jan.	5.	Repairing office chair..	.60		Clerk's fare, (twice) Mpls	.70
Jan.	6.	Messenger.....	.15		Washing office towels..	2.50
Jan.	12.	Duplicate key.....	.30	Dec. 20.	Repairing postal scale..	.10
Feb.	9.	Expressage, Duluth.....	.14		Expressage, Oberlin, O.....	.75
Feb.	18.	Expressage on reports..	.30			
Feb.	19.	Fare, Minneapolis.....	.30	1892.	Jan. 4. Exp., Hartford, Conn .....	.90
Feb.	26.	Expressage, Duluth.....	.30		Expressage from Indian- apolis.....	.75
Feb.	28.	Street car fare sundry times .....	.60	Jan. 27.	Expressage from Wash- ington, D. C.....	.30
Feb.	28.	Repairing typewriter.....	.75		Car fare .....	.60
Mar.	9.	Expressage, Alexandria	.60	Feb. 1.	Messenger to Mpls.....	.25
Mar.	9.	Expressage, Fairmont..	.28		Railroad guide	1.00
Mar.	17.	Clerk's fare, Mpls.....	.20	Feb. 17.	Subscription eight cop- ies Charities Review..	8.00
Mar.	20.	Special delivery stamps.	.60	Feb. 19.	Freight on books from Boston	3.62
April	4.	Towels for office.....	.37		Membership fee (2 yrs.)	4.00
April	4.	Typewriter oil.....	.20		Am. Statistical Assn.	
April	23.	Repairs typewriter .....	.65		E. P. Bassford, archi- tect for plans of lock- up	7.50
May	11.	Daily Globe, 3 months ..	2.65	Mar. 5.	Mar. 5. Polk & Co., city dir'ct'y	5.00
May	14.	Daily Tribune, 3 months	2.25		Flexible ruler .....	.50
May	20.	Daily Dispatch, 3 mos ..	1.20		Messenger delivering	
					reports .....	.68
				April 12.	Expressage, Red Wing .....	.25
					Expressage, Alexandria	.45
					Exp., Fergus Falls .....	.15
					Typewriter supplies .....	.70
					One copy "State of Prisons"	5.31
				June 22.	Conference reports	1.00
					Mimeograph supplies ..	2.55
					Total.....	\$511.36

SUPPLEMENT I.

A CONDITIONAL PARDON SYSTEM.

His Excellency, Gov. Wm. R. Merriam established a conditional pardon system, which was in effect a parole system, March 22, 1892, by the following executive order. The board of state prison managers complied with the conditions prescribed by the governor, and the system went into operation June 1, 1892, and has operated thus far in a very satisfactory manner.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL MINN., March 22, 1892.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Minnesota State Prison.

GENTLEMEN: The committee of the State Board of Corrections and Charities appointed by me to investigate the matter of punishments at the State Prison, in their report made the following recommendation:

"This committee is further of the opinion that the Governor can improve the discipline of the prison and at the same time obtain partial relief from one of the most trying ordeals of his executive work, namely, the consideration of applicants for pardons.

"The legislature of 1889, enacted a law, (General laws 1889, Chapter 256, Sec. 1), providing that the Board of Managers may cause any prisoner or prisoners confined in the state prison, who is serving out his first sentence in the state prison, to be moved to the reformatory under such rules and regulations as the Board of Managers of the said state reformatory and the Board of Managers of the state prison, in joint session, shall prescribe. Such convicts when transferred to the state reformatory are eligible for parole like other inmates of the state reformatory.

"Seventy-five convicts were transferred from the state prison at Stillwater to the state reformatory, at St. Cloud, in October, 1889. Ten of these were subsequently returned to Stillwater.

"The law has since remained inoperative because of the lack of room at the St. Cloud Reformatory, although it was clearly the intention of the legislature to extend the benefits of the parole system to the state prison convicts, as is now done in the States of Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

"The state reformatory is now full and cannot possibly have additional accommodations before the fall of 1893.

"We respectfully recommend, therefore, that the Governor make this law operative by adopting a system of conditional pardons for state prison convicts of the class included in the law, such pardons to carry conditions similar to those attached to paroles from the St. Cloud Reformatory, and to be issued only to such first term men as comply fully with such regulations as the Governor shall lay down, the Governor to prescribe regulations similar to those laid down by the parole laws of Ohio and New York, as to marks earned, grade attained, etc., and to require in addition, the certificate of the warden and four managers, that they believe that the convict, if discharged, will lead an upright and honorable life; no such convict to be released until honorable employment is found for him outside.

"We recommend that the Governor, in the said regulations, prohibit the Board of Managers from entertaining any petition or hearing any argument from outside parties for the parole of any convict, and that he himself refuse thereafter to entertain any petition for the pardon of any first term convict, except on the ground of innocence of the crime for which he may have been convicted.

"There will be no need of petition for pardon for first term convicts, since they can earn their way out on their merits.

"The experience of prisons where the parole system prevails, leads us to believe that the adoption of this plan will promote good discipline and minimize prison punishments. It will also give opportunity to test the parole system under the most favorable circumstances, since the Governor can modify or abandon it at any moment, when it is seen to operate badly."

I have carefully considered the recommendation of the committee and am inclined to regard it favorably, and I have decided to make a trial of the proposed system, provided that your honorable Board is disposed to co-operate in such a trial, with the understanding that if, after a reasonable time, the system does not prove satisfactory, it shall be discontinued.

I propose putting this plan into operation under the following regulations:

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDITIONAL PARDON OF STATE PRISON CONVICTS FROM THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Minnesota, in 1889, enacted that the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory, "may cause to be transferred any person or prisoner confined in the state prison and who is serving out his first sentence therein, to the reformatory, under such rules and regulations as the Board of Managers of said state reformatory and the Board of Managers of the state prison in joint session shall prescribe," and provided for the parole of such prisoners under like regulations to those governing other prisoners in said reformatory.

AND WHEREAS, The provisions for the parole of state prison convicts under such legislation are inoperative for lack of room at the state reformatory; therefore

THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA, By virtue of the prerogative vested in him by the constitution, wishing to secure to the prisoners of the State those privileges which the State Legislature intended to bestow, and believing that such action will conduce to the reformation of convicts, good discipline and the public welfare, hereby establishes the following regulations for conditional pardons:

1. These regulations shall apply only to convicts who are serving their first sentence in the Minnesota State Prison and are not known to have served time for a felony in any other prison; and it shall be the duty of the prison warden to inform himself as far as practicable as to the previous prison record of convicts under his charge.
2. No prisoner shall be eligible for a conditional pardon who has not served at least the minimum time prescribed by law for the punishment of his offense, unless his sentence be for one year or less.
3. No prisoner sentenced for one year or less shall receive a conditional pardon before he has served at least two-thirds of his sentence.
4. The Board of Managers shall establish three grades with a system of marks under such regulations as they may prescribe, and only first grade men shall be eligible for a conditional pardon.
5. The Board of Managers shall not entertain any petition, receive any written communication, or hear any argument from any attorney or other person not connected with the prison, in favor of the conditional pardon of any convict.
6. All applications for conditional pardons shall be made to the Board of Managers through the warden, but no such application shall be considered by the Board of Managers until the warden shall file a written statement comprising:
 - a. The fact that the convict has served the minimum time prescribed by law for his offense, or, if sentenced for one year or less, that he has served two-thirds of his time.
 - b. The fact that the convict has not, so far as ascertainable, served sentence previously in any prison for a felony.
 - c. A full statement of his prison record showing that he is in the first grade and has had a clear record for at least three months preceding.

d. The warden's statement that in his opinion the convict, if released, will lead an honorable and upright life, and that his release would be for the public welfare; this opinion to be based, not simply upon the convict's prison record, but also upon the warden's judgment as to his actual purposes and character.

7. No convict shall receive a conditional pardon unless four members of the Board of Managers shall recommend the same in writing, stating that in their opinion, if released, he will lead an upright and honorable life, and that his conditional release will be for the public welfare.

8. The Board of Managers, before passing upon an application for conditional pardon, shall call the applicant before them and examine him with a view to forming an independent impression as to his fitness for release, they shall also question one or more of the subordinate prison officers to the same end; and they may, if they deem proper, institute inquiries by correspondence or otherwise, as to his previous history or character.

9. No conditional pardon shall take effect until the warden shall certify in writing that suitable employment has been secured for such convict, with some responsible party.

10. Every prisoner released on a conditional pardon shall be liable to be retaken and returned to the state prison, in case he shall violate the conditions of said pardon, the same as if he had escaped from the prison walls.

11. The governor reserves the right to refuse a conditional pardon, notwithstanding the recommendations of the Board of Managers, in any case where he may deem it necessary for the public welfare.

12. Conditional pardons will be issued in the following form:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS..... was, at the general term of the District Court, in and for the County of..... A. D., 18.... sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for the period of.....

AND WHEREAS, the Warden and the Board of Managers of the Minnesota State Prison have certified in writing their opinion that the said if released, would lead an upright and honorable life, and that his release would be for the public welfare,

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, Governor of the State of Minnesota, for good and sufficient reasons, as well as those appearing in said application, and by virtue of the authority vested in the Executive by the constitution and the law, do hereby grant a CONDITIONAL PARDON to the said..... for the crime of which he was convicted, and from the penalties which he thereby incurred by reason of the Law, and the conviction and sentence aforesaid, subject, however, to the following conditions:

I. He shall proceed at once to the place of employment provided for him, and there report forthwith to his employer. In case he finds it desirable to change his employment or residence, he shall first obtain the written consent of the Prison Warden.

II. He shall upon the first day of each month until his final release according to law, forward by mail to the prison warden at Stillwater, a report of himself, stating whether he has been constantly under pay during the last month, and if not, why not; how much he has earned, and how much he has expended, together with a general statement of his surroundings and prospects; and this report must be endorsed by his employer.

III. He shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board of managers until the expiration of his full sentence, unless the Governor shall sooner issue an unconditional pardon.

IV. He shall be liable to be retaken and again confined in the state prison if he violates any of the conditions of this pardon. In case he loses his situation, or becomes unable to labor by reason of sickness or otherwise, he will communicate at once with the prison warden, who will assist him.

V. The Governor and the Board of Managers have a lively and friendly interest in the holder of this pardon and he need not hesitate to communicate freely with the prison warden at Stillwater in case he loses his situation or becomes unable to work by reason of sickness or otherwise.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the capitol in the City of St. Paul, this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.....

By the Governor.

Secretary of State.

From and after this date and until further notice the Governor will not receive or entertain any application for a pardon for any convict who is made eligible for a conditional pardon under the foregoing regulations, except in cases where it is claimed that the convict is innocent of the crime for which he was convicted, believing that every deserving case can receive due and prompt consideration, and that the results will be more satisfactory to all concerned than the immediate consideration of such application by the executive.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Governor.

In accordance with section 4 of the foregoing executive order the board of managers of the state prison established the following regulations for the establishment of a system of grades in the Minnesota state prison:

First. There are hereby established in the Minnesota state prison three grades to be known as the first, second and third grades.

Second. All convicts upon commitment to the state prison shall be entered in the second grade to be promoted or degraded according to their record.

Third. Convicts shall be marked: first, upon their conduct; second, upon their labor; and third, upon school or literary work, and it shall be possible to earn three marks for conduct, three for labor, and three for school or literary work.

Promotion from the second grade to the first shall be conditioned upon earning fifty marks out of possibly fifty-four marks within six consecutive months and loss of more than two marks in one month shall cause the convict to be dropped from the first grade to the second, but the first grade may be regained by a clear record and the gaining of nine marks in one month.

Fourth. Convicts may lose their grade. First, for such a violation of the rules as shall subject the convict to solitary confinement; second, for "crookedness", stubbornness, or such conduct as indicates an incorrigible disposition; third, for laziness, gross negligence or destruction of property.

DISTINCTION OF THE GRADES.

Fifth. First grade men shall wear a gray suit and shall have the privilege of writing and receiving letters weekly, and shall be permitted to receive visits from friends monthly. Second grade men shall wear a blue suit and shall have the privilege of receiving letters weekly and writing letters once in two weeks, and shall be permitted to receive visits from friends once in six weeks. Third grade men shall wear stripes; they shall not be permitted to write letters or receive visits from friends, and shall receive no tobacco ration.

Sixth. Second grade men and third grade men shall be allowed eight cents per day good conduct money. An equal number of first grade men shall be allowed twelve cents per day, and the remainder of first grade men shall be allowed ten cents per day in accordance with the statute.

Seventh. Convicts now in the prison who have maintained a perfect record for the past six months may be placed in the first grade.

Eighth. The system of marks shall be under the direction of the prison warden.

SUPPLEMENT II.

THE PRISON AGENT.

By the joint action of the boards of managers of the state prison and the state reformatory, under authority of chapter 256 of the general laws of 1889, an agent was appointed in March, 1892, to assist discharged prisoners to find employment. A committee appointed by the two boards of managers jointly established the following rules and regulations for the government of the state agent of the Minnesota state prison and state reformatory:

SECTION I. The Agent in the performance of his duties shall be under the direction of the Warden of the Prison and the Superintendent of the Reformatory.

SECTION II. It shall be his duty to procure suitable situations for all discharged and paroled prisoners from the State Prison and Reformatory, who cannot obtain suitable situations for themselves or through their friends. It shall also be his duty to make careful investigation of all situations procured by prisoners or their friends, and ascertain whether they are suitable.

SECTION III. In procuring or investigating situations, the Agent shall at all times have in view the morals of the community and the surroundings to which the men will be subjected.

SECTION IV. He shall at the end of each month report in writing to the Warden of the State Prison and Superintendent of the Reformatory, the number of prisoners for whom he has found employment, discharged from each institution. In this report shall be given in detail the name of each prisoner for whom work is obtained, the name of the party employing him, the kind of labor the prisoner is engaged in, the amount of compensation he is receiving, and what his surroundings are, whether or not he is keeping away from saloons and bad company and such other facts as may be thought of value for the guidance of each board in the management of those under their custody. In order to make such a report as is hereby required it shall be the duty of the said Agent to require a written report from each prisoner for whom he finds employment, certified to by his employers, setting forth the aforementioned facts, which report shall be filed, together with the report of said Agent, with the said Warden and Superintendent by the 28th of each month.

SECTION V. The Agent shall investigate all grievances of discharged or paroled prisoners pertaining to their discharge from, or inability to fill situations procured for them, and shall see that they are protected and that they get what is justly their due.

SECTION VI. The Warden of the Prison and the Superintendent of the Reformatory shall furnish the Agent with the names of all prisoners for whom employment is wanted, their record, physical and mental condition, trade, and any other information which might aid the Agent in procuring situations, a reasonable length of time before their release.

SECTION VII. The Agent shall have access to the State Prison and Reformatory and shall see each prisoner before his release and ascertain personally from him his wishes and desires as to his future occupation.

SECTION VIII. The Agent shall maintain supervision over discharged and paroled prisoners for whom he has found employment, until their final discharge, and shall maintain temporary supervision, as far as practicable over all prisoners aided by him, and shall embody the results of such supervisions in his monthly reports.

SECTION IX. In order to supply himself with the necessary assistance to successfully forward the work placed in his charge, the said Agent shall organize a prisoners' aid society at St. Paul and Minneapolis and at such other places as shall be designated by the joint suggestion of the Warden of the State Prison and the Superintendent of the Reformatory, and to this end shall call a public meeting to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before the first day of May, 1892. He shall invite to said meeting, the public generally, and especially invite the co-operation of the public press and the clergymen of the two cities and such other persons as are espe-

cially interested in the reformation of prisoners. He shall state to the meeting the object he has in view and request those assembled to organize a prisoners' aid society from their numbers, to aid him in his work.

SECTION X. The Agent shall be subject to suspension by the Warden and Superintendent for misconduct and inefficiency, pending action by the Board of Managers.

Dated St. Paul, Minn.,
March 2, 1892.

JOHN F. NORRISH,
CHARLES KEITH,
ALBERT GARVIN,
D. E. MYERS.

SUPPLEMENT III.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, appointed by the Governor, to investigate the matter of the punishment of convicts at the Minnesota State Prison.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 25th, 1891.

Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, Governor of Minnesota:

SIR: The undersigned having been appointed by you on the 21st day of April, 1891, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of the State of Minnesota to investigate the matter of the punishment of convicts in the Minnesota State prison, respectfully submit the following report:

The committee has worked under the following letter of instructions.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, April 21st, 1891.

Hon. Geo. A. Brackett, Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D., Hon. John W. Willis:

GENTLEMEN: On the twentieth day of April, 1891, a special committee of the House of Representatives made a report to the House relating to the punishment of convicts at the state prison, of which a copy is hereto attached for your information.

The House of Representatives adopt the following joint resolutions which are transmitted with the report to the Senate:

I. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Minnesota, the Senate concurring:

SECTION 1. That the board of managers of the State prison at Stillwater be and they are hereby directed and required to immediately cause the removal of Deputy Warden Lemon and Assistant Glennon from their positions at Stillwater, as said deputy warden and assistant deputy warden at said prison.

SEC. 2. This resolution is intended to and shall have the effect of directive law, and shall take effect from and after its passage.

II. WHEREAS, from a report made by a special committee appointed by the speaker of this house, it appears that for trivial offences, inhuman punishment is meted out to convicts confined in the penitentiary at Stillwater, and

WHEREAS, such punishment is a blot on the progressive ideas which at this age, should characterize the management of penal and reformatory institutions, therefore: Be it resolved by the house, the senate concurring, that the present warden of the penitentiary is hereby directed to institute a different and more humane system of punishment, to the end, and that the convicts may reform and not be driven to desperation by mental and physical torture.

The senate voted "to refer the joint resolutions to the State Board of Corrections and Charities, they to make an investigation and report the same to the governor."

In accordance with the resolution of the senate, you are hereby directed to act as a committee of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, for the investigation of the matters referred to in the said resolutions and report.

You will proceed to the prison at your earliest convenience, and will investigate not only the particular cases of punishment referred to in said documents, but also into the whole system of punishment employed at the state prison.

1. What punishments are employed?
2. Under what regulations and restrictions and by whose authority?
3. Are brutal and cruel punishments inflicted?
4. If not brutal or cruel, are unnecessarily severe punishments inflicted?
5. What is the effect of the system of punishment upon the discipline of the prison?
6. What is its effect upon the mental and physical health of the prisoners?
7. Furnish such information as you can obtain relative to the system of punishment employed in other prisons.

Please add such information as you deem proper, and report the same as soon as you shall have completed the inquiry.

The secretary of the Board of Corrections and Charities will act as secretary of the committee. Very Respectfully,

WM. R. MERRIAM, Governor.

The following is a copy of the report of the committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, transmitted to the committee with the foregoing letter of instructions:

"To Hon. E. T. Champlin, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"Your committee acting under the directions of the resolution adopted April 17, 1891, directing an investigation of the reported assaults on convicts in the state prison at Stillwater, after investigating the same as thoroughly as our limited time would permit, we beg leave to submit the following report:

"We examined Fred Douglas, Frank Anderson and J. C. Davis, the three persons who attempted to escape, and numerous other witnesses, both at Minneapolis and St. Paul. All witnesses were examined alone, and the fullest opportunity for statement given to all sides, as this was the only way we could arrive at such conclusions.

"The escape was made from the main machine shop, known as the safety shop, for the reason that to reach it one has to pass into one shop by a guard, up a flight of stairs, thence along the entire length of another shop, where there is another guard, so that, to effect an escape, a convict would have to elude his own guard, travel all this distance and pass the two other guards before he could get outside the buildings.

"In this shop there are employed thirty-three convicts and twenty-four men and boys. The convicts are the most desperate of any in the prison. From all the statements as to how the escape was made no blame can be attached to R. G. Rhoades, the guard in charge of this shop, but the fault is almost entirely due to the system of working citizens and convicts together in the same shop, and the large number employed; and from this and a very large amount of machinery no one man can promptly and safely oversee it.

"It does seem that the guard in the shop adjoining should and could have stopped these men.

"After the men left the building they ran through the yard and to the gate, where Douglas and Davis passed through behind the shavings cart. Anderson turned back and was stopped in the wagon shop. Davis was stopped when a few feet outside the gates, and Douglas ran toward the river and hid under a building, where he was discovered a few minutes afterwards. There is no claim that Davis was assaulted by any one. Douglas was ordered to come out from under the building, and on refusing to do so F. H. Lemon, the deputy warden, fired a shot to intimidate him. Lemon claims he fired into the ground, and by other witnesses that

it was fired at Douglas: anyway no one was hit. It was admitted by Lemon that he struck Douglas a severe blow over the head with the butt of his revolver, as he claims in self-defense, but other witnesses claim that it was done after they started for the prison and when he was held by one of the guard. The blow was a very severe one, and the wound had never been dressed when your committee saw him. There is no evidence to support any other assault or blows, though others claim he was again struck by Lemon with a cane.

"In the case of Anderson, it is clearly established that Lemon struck him with a heavy cane a good many blows, and when Anderson tried to escape from these blows and run, Lemon followed him up, striking him again and again. Lemon's heavy cane was broken, in some way unexplained, during this time of putting Anderson in the solitary.

"All these men were treated to ball and chain and placed in a solitary about 3 p. m. on Wednesday, April 15. They were fastened to the iron doors, their hands passed through the grating and handcuffed on the outside, a perfectly helpless condition. In this suspended condition they were continued until seven o'clock the following morning, an interval of sixteen hours. Thursday they were let down twice for half an hour, but were suspended until midnight, when they were allowed to sleep until six o'clock Friday morning. From six o'clock Friday morning until midnight they were again suspended, excepting half an hour at noon. They slept on a stone floor from midnight to about seven Saturday morning, when they were again hung up, in which condition your committee found them on visiting the prison. During the time intervening between Wednesday at three p. m. and Saturday at ten a. m., about sixty-seven hours, they had been suspended fifty-one hours, and during this time they had received but two slices of bread each to eat. In this solitary are some six or seven cells. Two men had been taken out Saturday morning after a confinement of two or three days. One of these two, George Tressler, was punished for swearing at the Thresher Company's foreman, and the other a convict named Karmes, for passing a newspaper to another convict.

"The solitary was in a very filthy and ill-smelling condition, the waste from the inmates falling to the floor and remaining there. It was not fit to put cattle in, much less human beings.

"Warden Garvin was asked how long men could be confined in this way and retain their life and reason, and he said he did not know, but knew of one case where a man had been suspended and confined for thirty-two days in the state prison at Joliet, Ill., and many instances of briefer periods. He claimed that he could show instances of punishment in the Stillwater prison, under preceding wardens, extending over a week, but on a written statement compiled by himself, he found one case under Warden Reed of solitary confinement, without, suspension, however, for five days and, two other cases of two days each.

"It is now common to punish men by solitary confinement with the suspension for periods of two or five days, and may be longer. One case of Lynch, referred to in a previous report by this committee, extended over five days.

"All the oldest and best guards have been discharged, and their places are being rapidly filled with a class of men more obedient and subservient to the present arrangement. This method of punishment is cruel, brutal and inhuman, and should be discontinued at once, and more humane and modern methods introduced. It is a relic of barbarism, and should not be tolerated in a progressive state.

"The discipline at Stillwater, and the direct care and supervision of convicts and guards is under the deputy warden and his assistant. The deputy warden is F. H. Lemon, a son-in-law of George M. Seymour. This man is wholly unfit for the place. He punished for trivial offenses in the hardest manner. He is cruel, brutal and inhuman in his methods and manners, and should have no control over convicts or any men who are helpless and in his power. In the interest of humanity the board of managers should discharge him at once, and should insist on Warden Garvin introducing more humane methods of punishing convicts, and in case he does not do so at once, get a warden who will.

"This new evidence only confirms and strengthens our previous report, and we again wish to call your attention to that report and reiterate the recommendations therein made.

"We therefore recommend that the legislature pass a resolution requesting the board of managers to at once discharge F. H. Lemon, deputy warden, and to make a thorough investigation of the best modern prison methods with a view of supplanting the present way of punishing convicts.

"In accordance with its instructions, this committee has made a thorough and careful inquiry into the matter of punishments at the state prison. We have had two all-day sessions at the state prison, and one all-day and one half-day session at the office of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and we herewith submit a copy of the testimony taken by us.

"We have examined every witness of whom we could learn who was supposed to have any information on the subject. The secretary of the committee, by our direction, has corresponded with the wardens and superintendents of the convict prisons of the United States and Canada, to obtain information as to the methods of punishment in vogue.

"We have examined thirty-seven witnesses as follows: Warden Albert Garvin; Deputy Warden F. H. Lemon; Assistant Deputy Warden John Glennon; Edwin Dunn, president of the board of managers; managers John F. Norrish and J. S. O'Brien; Prison Physician B. J. Merrill; Chaplain J. H. Albert; guards T. W. Alexander, Patrick Flannery, Benj. Cayou and John S. May; Foreman E. McKellar; ex-Warden J. A. Reed; ex-guards Matthew F. Butler, O. B. Johnson and R. C. Rhoades; ex-Prison Physician W. H. Pratt; ex-Hospital Steward T. C. Clark, M. D.; convicts Frank Anderson, Frank Douglas, John C. Davis, John Lynch and George Tressler; ex-convict Charles Gleason; Warden Thomas McTague, of the Montana state prison; Supt. John Fitzgerald, of the St. Paul city workhouse; Assistant Supt. Michael Whelan, of the Minneapolis city workhouse; Hon. J. A. Keyes and Hon. Wm. H. Tripp, of the prison investigating committee of the legislature of 1891; Hon. Henry Feig, member of the legislature; Hon. G. M. Seymour, ex-contractor; N. A. Nelson, a reporter of the St. Paul Daily Globe; Miss Ada E. Osborne and Miss Kitty Keyes, employes of the Minnesota Thresher Co."

Under our instructions we were required to investigate the particular cases of punishment referred to in the report of the legislative committee previously referred to.

THE CASES OF CONVICTS ANDERSON, DAVIS AND DOUGLAS.

The testimony shows that on the 15th day of April, 1891, convicts Frank Anderson, John C. Davis and Frank Douglas eluded their shop guard and passing through the prison yard attempted to escape through the prison gate, under the shadow of an outgoing wagon.

Anderson and Davis were driven back into the yard by the gate-keeper and returned to their shop. Douglas ran a short distance from the prison and crept under a building. Deputy Warden Lemon fired his revolver in the direction of the convict. He testifies: "I shot about five feet from him." He then pursued him and ordered him out. As the convict did not come, Lemon crept under the building and brought him out. As they came out on their hands and knees, Lemon testified that he felt Douglas reaching as he thought for his (Lemon's) revolver, and he struck Douglas on the side of the head with his revolver, making a slight cut, but not inflicting any serious injury.

This testimony is confirmed by that of N. A. Nelson, a reporter of the St. Paul Globe, who saw the blow struck; Prison Physician B. J. Merrill and convict Douglas himself, all of whom testified that the injury was slight, and there is no contrary evidence.

Convict Anderson testified that after attempting to escape he went back to the shop; that when deputy warden Lemon came to take him to the solitary he did not submit himself but seized a piece of iron and stood at bay. He said: "I ran to my machine and took up a block or a piece of iron, and I raised it up, and I saw him coming with a cane or club. Of course I would not let the man kill me."

Both the deputy warden and guard John S. May testified that Anderson stood at bay and defied the deputy warden. The deputy warden then struck Anderson several blows on the legs or hips with his heavy cane. Anderson then yielded and started for the solitary cells, but on the way seized an iron railing and refused to proceed, when the deputy warden again struck him across the legs.

Convict Anderson testified, "I was hit but it did not hurt me very much; I felt awful sore for about a week."

Hon. Henry Feig testified that he made a careful examination of Anderson's person April 17, (two days after the occurrence) and he could find no marks of violence.

The committee is of the opinion that the force used in the case was justifiable under the circumstances, and not cruel or inhuman. The testimony of the officers and the convicts agreed that the three convicts were placed in cells in the "solitary" at 5:45 p. m., April 14, 1891. Their hands were put through the gratings of the cell doors at a height of about 5 feet 2 inches from the floor, (their weight resting entirely on their feet) and they were left standing until 5 a. m. the next day, when they were allowed to rest until about 7 a. m. During the remainder of the punishment, which lasted three and three-fourths days, they were fastened up about 7 a. m., and remained up until noon, when they rested for about half an hour, then fastened up until about 6 p. m., when they rested about an hour, then fastened up until midnight, when they rested until 7 a. m. Each convict received three ounces of bread once a day, and all the water he wanted.

This punishment continued until April 19, at 11:45 a. m., when the men were released from the solitary and sent back to their own cells. Each of the three men had a ball and chain attached to his ankle, which was worn until May 16, 1891. The balls weighed about 21 pounds each, and the chain was about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

As required by law, the convicts were visited daily by the prison physician, and his record shows that they were, in each case, found in good condition. The prison physician, the prison officers and convicts themselves all testified that no serious physical injury, except weariness, ensued. Convict Anderson testified that he suffered from faintness the second night of his confinement.

Each convict was supplied with a cell bucket and the testimony showed that the men had abundant opportunity to use them.

Convict Douglas claimed that he had been obliged to void excrement upon the floor; but on being asked why he did not use the bucket replied: "I didn't want to use it, probably."

The punishment of these men was severe, but, in the judgment of the committee it was justifiable, under the circumstances. It was in evidence that Anderson had resisted the deputy warden and Davis and Douglas had tried to escape before, and that the men were noisy and unruly, when first put into the "solitary."

THE CASES OF JOHN LYNCH AND GEORGE W. TRESSLER.

The committee made special inquiry into the punishments which have been inflicted upon John Lynch and George W. Tressler.

These two men belong to the class of convicts known as "cranks," of whom a limited number is found in every prison—men who occupy the uncertain ground between sanity and insanity, whose abnormal mental and moral development makes them of doubtful accountability.

The testimony shows that John Lynch is a man of the most violent temper, lawless and ungovernable. He has been repeatedly punished under the last two administrations and he himself testified that his violations of the rules had often been overlooked. He testified that he had on one occasion thrown the contents of his cell bucket into the face of a prison guard. Sheriff A. I. Amundson, of Chippewa county, makes the following statement: "John Lynch was confined in the Chippewa county jail from Sept. 11, 1889, to April 16, 1890. In his fits of anger he destroyed clothes to the amount of about \$30 and abused every one who came in contact with him. He often took his hands full of his night bucket and threw after me and others."

Lynch has a large tumor on his right leg and a sore on his left leg. He testified that he had refused to allow the prison physician to remove the tumor.

Lynch was sent to the "solitary" February 25, 1891, for "refusing to work, etc." The testimony shows that after being handcuffed to the cell door as previously described, he began to shout and use vile and abusive language; that Deputy Warden Lemon after trying vainly to quiet him ordered a gag to be put on, which was done by the assistant deputy warden and the cell guard; that in gagging him it was necessary to loosen one of his hands; that he resisted violently, kicking and striking, calling the deputy warden vile names, spitting in his face and trying to bite him; that during the struggle, Deputy Warden Lemon struck him on the head with a "billy" inflicting two quite deep scalp wounds. Both Lynch and the prison physician testified that after his release from the "solitary" he was unwilling to have the wounds dressed, and it was necessary to compel him to go to the doctor for that purpose.

In our judgment, the injury was no greater than is frequently inflicted by police officers in arresting refractory prisoners outside of prison. The deputy warden appears to have been somewhat excited and may have used more force than was absolutely necessary, but in view of the circumstances we are not disposed to censure him, as Lynch himself testified that he called the deputy warden vile names and resisted violently.

The evidence showed that Lynch had complained of being unable to do the work required of him (which was light work, sweeping, etc.) on account of the condition of his legs, and that he had been excused from work on that ground; but Lynch himself testified that on the fourth of July, he kicked foot ball for two or three hours with the other convicts, "as lively as any one of them," and he added: "The officers said myself away."

George W. Tressler has been an inmate of the prison since 1885. He belongs to the "crank" class. He is talkative, turbulent and unruly. He himself testified that he had been punished 36 times and had been engaged in more than 20 fights in the prison, but that in every case the other man was the one to blame though he himself had frequently made the assault. The testimony showed that the officers had often overlooked his offenses and had endeavored to avoid punishing him, but that they considered his punishment necessary in order to maintain discipline in the prison. Tressler was frequently punished under the two preceding wardens and has been punished five times under the present warden: February 6 and February 14, for "refusing to work." March 23, for "neglect of work and abuse." April 15, for "abusing the foreman." July 16, for "profane and abusive language to the night guard."

The legislative committee, in their report on the punishment of Anderson, Davis and Douglas say: "The solitary was in a very filthy and ill-smelling condition, the waste from the inmates falling to the floor and remaining." This committee finds from the testimony of the members of the house investigating committee, the officers and the convicts, that at the time of the visit of the committee the floor of the cell occupied by Fred Douglas was in the condition stated; but the testimony of Warden Garvin, Deputy Warden Lemon, Assistant Deputy Warden Glennon, Guard Alexander and the three convicts, shows that the convicts had abundant opportunity to attend to the calls of nature. Convict Douglas testified that he emptied his bowels on the floor, but he did not claim that his clothing was soiled and the committee believes that the Warden's explanation that Douglas' cell bucket was accidentally overturned, is a true one. There is no evidence of a filthy condition of the floor of the other cells or of his cell at any other time.

The report of the legislative committee says: "Two men had been taken out on Saturday morning, after a confinement for two or three days. One of these two, George Tressler, was punished for swearing at the threshers company's foreman, and the other, a convict named Kearnes, for passing a newspaper to another convict."

The preamble of the joint resolution referred to this committee based apparently upon this clause of the report reads:

"WHEREAS, from a report made by the special committee appointed by the Speaker of this House, it appears that for trivial offenses, inhuman

punishment is meted out to convicts confined in the penitentiary at Stillwater."

The committee finds that the offenses of these two convicts were not trivial. The use of profane and insolent language toward the foreman in charge of the work is a grave breach of discipline, and the testimony shows that Tressler had repeatedly committed a similar offense.

Passing a newspaper to a fellow convict is also a serious breach of discipline, because a note may be folded in the newspaper or the newspaper may contain a message in cipher.

We are of the opinion that the punishment of such offenses is right and proper.

The report of the legislative committee states as follows:

"All of the oldest and best guards have been discharged."

Warden Garvin testifies that only one guard has been discharged and that five have resigned voluntarily, which have been the only changes out of 30 guards, and we find no evidence to the contrary.

The report of the legislative committee states as follows:

"The discipline at Stillwater and the direct care and supervision of the convicts and guards is under the deputy warden and his assistant. The deputy warden is F. H. Lemon, a son-in-law of George M. Seymour. This man is wholly unfit for the place. He punished for trivial offenses in the hardest manner. He is cruel, brutal and inhuman in his methods and manners and should have no control over men who are helpless and in his power."

The committee made careful investigation into these charges against deputy warden Lemon. Ex-wardan John A. Reed testified that when Mr. Lemon was employed as a foreman he was inclined to be rough with convicts and that it was difficult to keep a guard with him. On the other hand, ex-guards, Matthew F. Butler and O. B. Johnson, testified that they had acted as guards with Mr. Lemon and as foreman and that they had had no difficulty with him and that he had been kind and humane in his treatment of convicts.

Without expressing any opinion as to Mr. Lemon's conduct as foreman or as to the wisdom of his appointment as deputy warden, this committee finds nothing to sustain the charge that "he is cruel, brutal and inhuman in his methods and manners."

This committee finds that the testimony discloses no official conduct on his part worthy of censure.

The committee makes the same finding with reference to assistant deputy warden Glennon.

Under our instructions the committee is required to report:

I. WHAT PUNISHMENTS ARE EMPLOYED?

We find that the most useful and effective punishments employed at the state prison are those prescribed by the good conduct law. The legislature of 1867 enacted a "good time law" providing for a diminution of sentence six days in each month for good conduct, but to be forfeited by bad conduct. This diminution of sentence has since been increased to seven days after the first year, nine days after the second year and ten days after the third year. It is also provided that convicts having a clear record, shall be entitled to a restoration of citizenship, after their discharge.

The legislature of 1874, made provision that each convict should receive compensation at the rate paid by the prison labor contractor for each day's diminution of sentence earned. This gratuity amounted to about \$2.70 per month. The legislature of 1889 amended this law so that each convict should receive an average compensation of 10 cents per day, for each working day, graded from 8 to 12 cents according to willingness and fidelity in work.

Convicts guilty of misconduct are subject to a fine of 50 cents per day. The loss of good time and good conduct money are the most effective punishments in use.

Formerly corporal punishment by a strap was occasionally administered by the deputy warden, but it has been entirely discontinued for several years past.

Solitary confinement has always been employed as a punishment. At the end of the old cell block are three dungeons, lined with iron, with double iron doors, and entirely dark, and imperfectly ventilated. In the cells is an iron ring, about 44 feet from the floor, to which very refractory convicts were sometimes handcuffed, but ordinarily, the punishment consisted simply in confinement in the dark cell on bread and water until the convict gave evidence of repentance.

About 1887, five or six cells in the south wing of the prison were partitioned off and used as punishment cells. These are ordinary cells, light and well ventilated. In 1888 a separate building known as the "solitary" was built with cells, intended for punishment cells, but this building was only used for a short time and was closed as a matter of economy.

In 1889, the practice was adopted of handcuffing the prisoners with the wrists through the grating of the cell door, 5 feet 2 inches from the cell floor while in solitary confinement. In some cases the prisoners were simply confined without irons, and in some cases the testimony shows that prisoners were kept standing in this position continuously without being released for any purpose, for twenty-four hours or more. Deputy Warden Glennon testified that two prisoners were kept standing continuously, without being once let loose for any purpose, for more than forty-eight hours each.

Since the present warden was appointed, this method of punishment has been continued, except that openings have been made in the cell doors at a height of 4 feet 4 inches from the floor, to be used for short prisoners. Prisoners are kept standing handcuffed to the cell doors during working hours. During the first three months, the majority of the men punished were kept standing about 15 hours out of 24; being kept up five hours after supper, but the testimony shows that since the work of the committee began, the practice of keeping men standing out of work hours has ceased, except in a few aggravated cases.

In this connection the committee would state that we find from the evidence that no convict in the state prison, at least during the past twelve years, has ever been suspended for punishment in such a manner that his weight did not rest fairly upon his feet.

It has been customary for many years to use a ball and chain as punishment for attempted escapes.

Carelessness, inefficiency and lack of interest in work are punished by reducing the cash allowance below 10 cents per day. In case of minor offences, and sometimes more serious ones, if a first offense, the offender is often simply admonished or reprimanded.

II. BY WHOSE AUTHORITY AND UNDER WHAT REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ARE PUNISHMENTS INFILCTED?

The general laws of Minnesota for 1889, chapter 254, sec. 2, provide that "the government and control of the Minnesota state prison and of the prisoners sentenced thereto shall be invested in a board of managers."

Section 4 provides that "the board of managers shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the direction and government of all officers of the prison; they shall make such rules and regulations for the government of the prisoners as shall best promote their reformation; and generally, as may from time to time be promotive of the purpose of this act."

Section 9 provides that: "It shall be the duty of the warden to exercise a general superintendence over the government, discipline and police of the prison, and generally to have charge of all the departments of the prison and its officers, as its executive head. To examine daily into the state of the prison, and inquire into the justice of any complaints made by any of the convicts relative to their provisions, clothing or treatment. To keep a daily journal of the prison, in which he shall note every infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison by any prisoner, naming him and specifying the offences, and also what punishment and the extent thereof, if any was awarded; which journal shall be laid before the board of managers at every stated meeting."

Section 10 provides that "the deputy warden shall have special charge of the discipline of the convicts and their assignment to labor, under the direction of the warden."

Section 13 provides that "it shall be the duty of the prison physician to visit daily all convicts undergoing punishment, and to see that their health is not made to suffer unnecessarily thereby."

Section 41 provides that "for a violation of the rules and discipline or for a want of fidelity and care in the performance of work, he (the convict) shall not only forfeit all time gained for the month in which the delinquency occurred, but according to the aggravated nature or the frequency of his offenses, the board may deduct a portion of his time previously gained."

Section 42 provides that "whenever any convict shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violations of the rules and regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section 50 cents for each day of good time so forfeited."

The rules and regulations of the prison approved May 2, 1890, provide: Section 28: "If it becomes necessary to punish a prisoner, he loses all privileges of letter writing and will not be permitted to see his friends except by the special permission of the warden;" and section 30: "All willful violations of these rules will be surely and adequately punished."

As far as the committee can learn, the board of managers has never laid down any rules to govern the warden in the infliction of punishments. The law, as quoted above, is not explicit and we think that the board of managers should adopt suitable regulations, defining the duties of the warden and deputy warden in the matter of punishment and directing them in the performance of these duties.

III. ARE BRUTAL AND CRUEL PUNISHMENTS INFILCTED?

The committee finds that brutal and cruel punishments are not inflicted. The punishments inflicted under the present warden, as already described are severe; but in the opinion of this committee are neither brutal nor cruel.

IV. IF NOT BRUTAL OR CRUEL, ARE UNNECESSARILY SEVERE PUNISHMENTS INFILCTED?

The committee finds that the punishments inflicted were not unnecessarily severe under the circumstances. When the new warden came in, there was a disposition on the part of some of the convicts to test the new administration. Investigations were in progress by two separate legislative committees and there was much restlessness among the convicts. It was necessary for the warden to establish discipline and, in our judgment, severe measures were necessary and justifiable.

The punishments used by Warden Garvin were similar in kind to those used by his predecessor, but were in some respects more severely administered. The records show that during the last three months of Warden Randall's administration 23 different men were punished (six in their own cells, 17 in the "solitary"). During the first three months of Warden Garvin's administration 29 different men were punished; all in the "solitary". Of the 23 men, nine were not handcuffed; of the 29 men all were handcuffed, in confinement. The time of the 23 men for each punishment averaged 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; of the 29 men, 63.8 hours. The men handcuffed under Warden Randall averaged 13 hours each in irons. Those handcuffed under Warden Garvin averaged 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours each in irons.

The physician's records show that he has visited prisoners in punishment in the prison daily as required by law, and that in one case since February 1st he ordered the man out of punishment on account of his health. Dr. Merrill testified that he had sometimes caused the handcuffs to be loosened when they seemed to impede the circulation at the wrist.

During the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months since Warden Garvin came in, out of a total of 399 convicts 47 have been punished, or 11.8 per cent.

We are of the opinion that while these severe punishments were justifiable to secure discipline at the opening of the new warden's administration, they ought to be and can be safely modified in the directions recommended by Warden Garvin in his testimony, and we recommend that they be so modified.

1. That the chaining of men to the door be continued only during working hours.

2. That when men are chained to the cell door the hands be placed not more than breast high, instead of the height of the chin.

3. That a plank be provided about 14x78 inches, raised on cleats an inch thick for men to sleep on when in punishment, to prevent injury from sleeping on the floor.

4. That punishment be inflicted hereafter in the separate building known as the "solitary" and built for that purpose, instead of being in the cell room as at present. This arrangement will prevent communication between punished convicts and others, and will remove the temptation to be noisy in order to disturb others or attract attention, and at the same time obviate the necessity of using a gag in cases of noisy men.

5. That a portion of the prison and the yard be set apart for keeping the "crank" class separate from the other prisoners in order that their vagaries may be indulged and their eccentricities may be overlooked without demoralizing the rest of the prisoners. In this way we think that the punishment of such men as Tressler, Lynch and others may often be modified without injuring the *morale* of the institution.

We are of the opinion that the number and severity of punishments could be further diminished if the recommendation of the state board of corrections and charities in its fourth biennial report, page 24, for a separate provision for insane convicts, were carried out.

Under the present system, persons of doubtful mental condition have to be retained at the prison until they are clearly insane, and it has frequently happened that such convicts have had to be kept in a cell for several months. On the other hand, sane convicts are under temptation to sham insanity, hoping to be sent to the insane hospital and to escape therefrom, and several cases have occurred where such convicts have caused suffering to themselves and trouble to the officers before their condition could be discovered.

The committee is of the opinion that in many cases of minor offenses, where there is no positive insubordination, the ends of discipline can be secured by the use of other punishments than solitary confinement. For example: By taking away the good time and fining, or by reducing the daily cash allowance, as provided by law; by taking away the tobacco allowance; abridging library privileges, etc.

The committee is of the opinion that the use of severe punishment can be diminished and the discipline improved by the adoption of the recommendation made by the state board of corrections and charities to the board of prison managers at its quarterly meeting, July 7, 1891, namely: The adoption of a system of marks and grades in the prison and the discarding of striped clothing for the first grade man.

A CONDITIONAL PARDON SYSTEM.

The committee is further of the opinion that the Governor can improve the discipline and at the same time obtain partial relief from one of the most trying ordeals of his executive work; namely, the consideration of applications for pardons.

The legislature of 1889, enacted a law. (General laws of 1889, Chap. 256, Sec. 1), providing that the board of managers "may cause any prisoner or prisoners confined in the state prison, who is serving out his first sentence in the state prison, to be removed to the reformatory under such rules and regulations as the board of managers of said state reformatory and the board of managers of the state prison, in joint session, shall prescribe." Such convicts when transferred to the state reformatory are eligible for parole like other inmates of the state reformatory.

Seventy-five convicts were transferred from the state prison at Stillwater to the state reformatory at St. Cloud in October, 1889. Ten of these were subsequently returned to Stillwater.

The law has since remained inoperative because of the lack of room at the St. Cloud reformatory; although it was clearly the intention of the legislature to extend the benefits of the parole system to the state prison convicts, as is now done in the states of Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

The state reformatory is now full and cannot possibly have additional accommodations before the fall of 1893.

We respectfully recommend, therefore, that the Governor make this law operative by adopting a system of conditional pardons for state prison convicts of the class included in the law; such pardons to carry conditions similar to those attached to paroles from the St. Cloud reformatory; and to be issued only to such first term men as comply fully with such regulations as the Governor shall lay down, the Governor to prescribe regulations similar to those laid down by the parole laws of Ohio and New York, as to marks earned, grade attained, etc., and to require in addition the certificate of the warden and four managers, that they believe that the convict, if discharged, will lead an upright and honorable life; no such convict to be released until honorable employment is found for him outside.

We recommend that the governor in the said regulations prohibit the board of managers from entertaining any petition or hearing any argument from outside parties for the parole of any convict; and that he himself refuse thereafter to entertain any petition for the pardon of any first term convict, except on the ground of innocence of the crime for which he may have been convicted.

There will be no need of petition for pardon for first term convicts, since they can earn their way out on their merits.

The experience of prisons where the parole system prevails, leads us to believe that the adoption of this plan will promote good discipline and minimize prison punishments. It will also give opportunity to test the parole system under the most favorable circumstances, since the governor can modify or abandon it at any moment when it is seen to operate badly.

V. WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF THE SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT UPON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON?

From our personal observation there has been a great improvement in the discipline of the prison during the past six months.

The committee has made inquiry into the effect of the punishments used upon the disposition and the moral attitude of the convicts and we find that the tendency has been to make the convicts punished more obedient, more tractable and better disposed. We find also that the effect has been to improve the *morale* of the whole prison. There is better order, better work, a general toning up of the behavior and attitude of the convicts. The prison officers testify that this improvement is due, in part, to the system of punishments employed.

VI. WHAT IS THE EFFECT UPON THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS?

The testimony of the witnesses examined by us is practically unanimous that there is no bad effect upon the mental and physical health of the convicts punished. Doctors Pratt, Clark and Merrill were examined on this point, all having had much experience with prisoners. Several of the convicts who had been punished testified to the same effect.

The only doubtful cases were those of convicts Anderson, Tressler and Lynch, and the committee were unable to discover any evidence that their punishment had produced any evil effect upon their mental or physical health.

VII. INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT EMPLOYED IN OTHER PRISONS.

Acting under the direction of the committee, our secretary sent out circulars to the convict prisons of the United States and Canada, and received replies from the wardens of 65 prisons. The information received is of great interest and, so far as we are aware, has never before been collected. Our secretary has tabulated it and we have appended to this report, together with an abstract of the general remarks of the wardens and superintendents on the subject.

Thirty-seven state prisons reported. Of these 36 report the use of solitary confinement as a punishment. In 18 prisons dark cells are used; in 8 light cells are used; in 4 both light and dark cells are used and 6 do not report whether the punishment cells are light or dark. In 25 prisons the reports show that convicts are released from punishment on submission and promise of good behavior; others report the same with qualifications and a few report solitary confinement for fixed periods of one or more days.

Twenty prisons report the practice of handcuffing the prisoner while in confinement. In most cases he is fastened to the wall or the cell floor. Two say at natural height; four, breast high; two, at five feet and one at four and a half feet high. The others do not report.

Nine prisons report the use of the gag in case of necessity. Several do not report whether they use it or not.

The following named prisons report the use of corporal punishment: Alabama, not exceeding twenty-one blows by a strap 1x14 inches Kentucky, by a strap 1½x30 inches; Michigan reformatory and house of correction, by a strap 2x24 inches, "in physician's presence and under his instructions; Mississippi, by a strap, under the "general manager's direction;" Missouri, by a switch raw hide, by a deputy warden; New York, (Elmira reformatory) reports: "Corporal punishment is not inflicted; indeed no punishment properly so-called * * * but physical treatment is sometimes applied, to stimulate to reformative effort and activity a low type of youth and those who are so completely under the sway of their instincts that nothing but physical contact will arrest their attention and arouse them to earnest effort at manly conduct. This treatment is always applied by the general superintendent in person, after notes of proof and warning, etc."

Pennsylvania (Huntington reformatory) reports punishment by a strap in the shape of a sole; the prisons at St. Johns, N. B., Kingston, Ont., and St. Johns, N. F. report punishment by a cat-o'-nine-tails. The prisons at Concord, N. H. and Sing Sing, N. Y., report punishment by a slide or stretcher, consisting of a piece of wood sliding up and down like a window, a large harness-snap is attached to the center of the slide. The convict is handcuffed, the handcuffs are attached to the snap and the slide is gradually raised until the weight of the convict is partly or wholly supported by his hands. This treatment impedes the circulation and produces such torture that the convict quickly yields.

Ten prisons report the use of a ball and chain or leg-irons, usually in cases of attempted escape.

In 31 of the 37 state prisons reporting, convicts are punished by the loss of good time or the delay of their parole. In the penitentiaries of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Eastern Pennsylvania, and three Canadian prisons, no good time is allowed. In seven prisons (including two in Minnesota) convicts are punished by loss of earnings or cash allowance; in 15 prisons by change of work and in seven by change of grade.

Convicts are punished by taking away privileges as follows: Visits of friends in 22 prisons; writing letters in 25; freedom of the yard in 16; use of library in 14; literary societies in 6; religious meetings in 3.

CONCLUSION.

As a conclusion of their inquiry, your committee finds that kind and humane treatment should be extended to all convicts and that patient and discreet officers can generally secure good discipline without resorting to severe punishments. When punishments are necessary they should be administered kindly and, as nearly as possible, with absolute justice; but promptly and firmly. Temporizing and half way expedients give the convicts the impression of weakness, and lead to fresh violations of the rules and multiplied punishments.

It is important that convicts should be protected from inhumanity and brutality on the part of the prison officers because, in the nature of the case they are shut in and debarred from the ordinary protections which the law affords to free citizens. It is also important to protect prison officers in the discharge of their difficult duties and the maintenance of good and wholesome discipline.

We submit herewith a report of statistics of prison punishments, with a summary of the accompanying remarks of the superintendents and wardens on prison punishments, and the stenographic notes of the testimony taken by the committee; all of which are made a part of this report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL G. SMITH,
GEO. A. BRACKETT,
JOHN W. WILLIS,
Committee.

TABLE A.

Summary of Reports of Prison Wardens.-

STATE PRISONS.	Refusal to Work.	Refusal to Obey Order.	Assaulting Officer.
1. Ariz., Yuma.....	a	a	a
2. Cal., San Quentin.....	a	a	a
3. Ill., Chester	a	a	a b
4. Ill., Joliet.....	a	a	a
5. Ind., Michigan City.....	a	a	a
6. Kan., Lansing.....	a		
7. Ky., Frankfort.....	Strap.	Strap.	a, str'p, gag, sus-p'nd'g by wrists.
8. Mass., Charlestown.....	a	a	a
9. Mich., Iona.....	a	a, strap.	a, strap.
10. Mich., Jackson.....	Good time lost.	Good time lost.	a
11. Minn., St. Cloud.....	a		
12. Minn., Stillwater	a	a	
13. Miss., Jackson.....	a	a	
14. Mo., Jefferson City	a	a	b, "5 to 20 stripes."
15. Mont., Deer Lodge	"Never refuse."	a	a, 30 days.
16. Neb., Lincoln.....	a, 24 hours.	a, 24 hours.	a, until doctor re-leases.
17. Nev., Carson City.....	a		
18. N. H., Concord.....	Slide.	Slide.	a, slide.
19. N. Y., Elmira.....			
20. N. Y., Sing Sing.....	a		
21. Penn., Huntingdon.....	a, sometimes strap	a, sometimes strap	a
22. Penn., Philadelphia.....	"Short diet,"	"Short diet,"	"No fixed punish-ment."
23. R. I., Howard.....	a	a	a, court trial.
24. S. Dak., Sioux Falls.....	a, day or two.	a, day or two.	a
25. Texas, Huntsville.....	a	a	Whipping.
26. Texas, Rusk.....	a	a	Strap.
27. Wash., Walla Walla.....	a		Court trial.
28. Wis., Waupun.....	a	a	Court martial.
29. U. S., Ft. Leavenworth.....	a	Court martial.	Court trial.
30. U. S., McNeil's Island.....	a, 5 days.	a	
31. N. B., St. Johns.....	a	a	a, flogging.
32. Ont., Kingston.....	a	a	a, "cats."
33. Ont., Toronto	Food cut off.	Food cut off.	Cat.
34. Que., Quebec	a	a	Court trial.
35. N. F., St. Johns.....	a	a	a, "cat."

a. Solitary confinement.

b. Ball and chain.

c. Board of Pardons considers conduct record.

TABLE A.

Punishments for Certain Offenses.

Assaulting Convict.	Attempted Escape.	Destroying Prop- erty.	Rewards, Etc.
1. a	a	a	.....
2. a	a	a	.....
3. a	a, b	a	.....
4. a	a	a	Special writing permit
5. a	a	a	.....
6. ....	.....	.....	.....
7. Strap.	Punished by courts.	Strap.	Parole (life men after 10 years).
8. a	a	Addition'l sentence.	.....
9. a	Loss of grade.	a, strap.	Higher grade, better food privileges.
10. a	a	a	Clerkships and better cell.
11. ....	.....	.....	Better wages, parole, privileges.
12. a	a, b	a	"Good conduct fund."
13. a	b	a	Freedom of yard.
14. Varies.	b, half head shaved.	Varies.	.....
15. a	a, 30 days.	a, 30 days.	.....
16. a, 3 days.	a, extreme limit.	a, first offense 24 hours.	.....
17. ....	.....	.....	c
18. Slide.	b	Slide.	Parole and privileges.
19. ....	.....	.....	.....
20. ....	.....	.....	.....
21. a	b	Bad marks.	Parole and privileges.
22. "No fixed pun- ishment."	"No punishment."	Lose earnings, no work.	.....
23. a, court trial.	a, court trial.	a, court trial.	Privileges.
24. a	.....	a, varies.	"Soft snaps."
25. Whipping.	Whipping.	a	.....
26. Strap.	Strap.	a	.....
27. ....	.....	.....	.....
28. a	a b	a	.....
29. 10 days good time.	Court martial.	Good time.	Privileges.
30. a, 10 days.	b	a, 10 days.	.....
31. a	a, leg iron	a	Grading.
32. a, "cats."	Court trial.	a	Privileges.
33. Varies.	b.	"Strapped."	Easy work.
34. Court trial.	a	Court trial.	Marks.
35. a	a, 25 lashes.	a	.....

The foregoing table exhibit the practice of the prisons named in the matter of punishments for the various offenses. The following is a

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF WARDENS AND SUPERINTENDENTS AS TO PUNISHMENTS.

DEPRIVATION OF PRIVILEGES.

Punishments by taking away privileges are used only to a limited extent.

Prisoners are punished by withholding the privilege of receiving visits from friends in twenty-two state prisons, out of thirty-eight reporting, namely those of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts (Charlestown), Minnesota (St. Cloud Reformatory), Montana, Nebraska, New York (Sing Sing and Elmira Reformatory), Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary and Huntingdon Reformatory), Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, United States prison at McNeil's Island, and in the prisons of Ontario and Quebec.

Prisoners are punished by withholding the privilege of writing letters in twenty-five state prisons, out of thirty-eight reporting, namely those of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts (Charlestown), Minnesota (St. Cloud Reformatory), Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York (Sing Sing and Elmira Reformatory), North Dakota, Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary and Huntingdon Reformatory), Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, United States prison at McNeil's Island and in the prisons of Ontario and Quebec.

Prisoners are punished by loss of library privileges in fourteen state prisons, out of thirty-eight reporting, namely those of Connecticut, Illinois (Joliet), Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota (St. Cloud Reformatory), Montana, New York (Elmira Reformatory), North Dakota, Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary and Huntingdon Reformatory), Rhode Island, Wisconsin, United States prison at McNeil's Island and the prisons of Ontario and Quebec.

Prisoners are punished by being kept from religious meetings in four state prisons, out of thirty-eight reporting, namely those of Connecticut, Michigan, Montana, and Washington; and by being kept from school or literary societies in the prisons of Illinois, Michigan (Ionia Reformatory), Pennsylvania (Huntingdon Reformatory) Wisconsin, United States prison at McNeil's Island, and the prisons of Ontario.

Prisoners are punished by loss of cash earnings or allowances in nine state prisons, out of the thirty-eight reporting, namely those of Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New York (Sing Sing), Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary), Wisconsin, the United States prison at McNeil's Island, and the prison of Toronto, Ontario; and by losing the privilege of liberty in the yard in seventeen, namely those of Arizona, California (San Quentin), Kentucky, Massachusetts (Charlestown), Michigan (Ionia Reformatory), Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary), South Dakota, Texas, Washington, the United States prisons at Ft. Leavenworth and McNeil's Island, and the prison of Quebec.

Other privileges withdrawn as a punishment are as follows: Tobacco in ten prisons; those of Illinois (Joliet), Montana, Nebraska, New York (Sing Sing), North Dakota, Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary), Rhode Island, South Dakota and the Ontario prison at Kingston; cell-lights in eight prisons: those of Iowa (Anamosa), Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary and Huntingdon Reformatory), Rhode Island, Texas and the Ontario prison at Kingston; social privileges in four prisons: those of Rhode Island, Texas and Washington.

The loss of "good time," i. e. the failure to obtain a diminution of sentence for good conduct, is reported as a punishment from all of the thirty-eight prisons except those of Alabama, Mississippi, Pennsylvania (Eastern Penitentiary), the prisons of New Brunswick, Ontario (Toronto), and Quebec, also the reformatories of Minnesota and Pennsylvania, where the parole system takes the place of the good conduct system.

Change of grade is a punishment in the prisons of Michigan, Minnesota (St. Cloud reformatory), New York (Elmira reformatory), Pennsylvania (Huntington reformatory), the United States prisons at Ft. Leavenworth and McNeil's Island, and the prison at Kingston, Ontario.

Change of work is a punishment in seventeen prisons: those of California, Illinois (Chester), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan (Ionia reformatory), Minnesota (Stillwater), Nevada, New York (Sing Sing), North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, the United States prisons at Ft. Leavenworth and McNeil's Island, and the Quebec prison.

Prisoners are punished by the use of a ball and chain or iron shackles, (usually in cases of attempted escape), in twelve prisons: those of Arizona, Illinois, Iowa (Anamosa), Massachusetts (Charlestown), Minnesota (Stillwater), North Dakota, Pennsylvania (Huntington reformatory), Wisconsin, the United States prison at McNeil's Island, and the prisons of New Brunswick and Toronto, Ontario.

In a few prisons convicts are punished by a change of clothing.

LOSS OF PRIVILEGES IN CITY WORKHOUSES.

In city and county workhouses and houses of correction the discipline is less elaborate and punishment by loss of privileges is not so much used. Out of twenty-nine city workhouses reporting, fourteen do not punish by taking away privileges, viz: The workhouses of Peoria, Ill.; Dedham, Deer Island, Nantucket, New Bedford, Northampton, Salem and Worcester, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; Chester county, Penn., and Rutland, Vt.

Prisoners are punished by losing visits from friends in nine workhouses, viz: Those of East Cambridge and South Boston, Mass.; Hudson county, N. Y.; Erie county, N. Y.; Toledo, O.; Allegheny county, Lancaster county, Northampton county and Northumberland county, Penn., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Prisoners are punished by loss of the privilege of writing letters in ten workhouses, viz: Those of Bridgewater, East Cambridge and South Boston, Mass.; Essex county and Hudson county, N. J.; Hart's Island, N. Y.; Allegheny county, Lancaster county and Northampton county, Penn., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Prisoners are punished by loss of library privileges in six workhouses, viz: Those of East Cambridge and South Boston, Mass.; Hudson county, N. J.; Allegheny county and Lancaster county, Penn., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Prisoners are punished by the loss of cash earnings or allowances in four workhouses, viz: Those of East Cambridge, Mass.; Chester county, Lancaster county and Northampton county, Penn.; and by loss of freedom of the yard in five workhouses, viz: Those Barnstable, East Cambridge and South Boston, Mass.; Hudson county, N. J.; and Northumberland county, Penn.

Prisoners are punished by loss of tobacco in four workhouses, viz: Those of Bridgewater, Mass.; Allegheny county and Philadelphia, Penn., and Providence, R. I.

Loss of "good time" is a punishment in seventeen of the twenty-nine workhouses reporting, viz: Those of Peoria, Ill.; Barnstable, Bridgewater, Deer Island, New Bedford, Northampton, Salem, South Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Essex county and Hudson county, N. J.; Erie county, N. Y.; Toledo, O.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Providence, R. I., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Change of work is a punishment in five workhouses, viz: Those of South Boston, Mass.; Essex county, N. J.; Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; Chester county, N. Y., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Ball and chain or shackles are sometimes used in five workhouses: Those of Essex county and Hudson county, N. J.; Erie county and Hart's Island, N. Y., and Milwaukee, Wis.

PHYSICAL PUNISHMENTS.

For convenience of comparison the information under this head has been tabulated as follows:

TABLE B.

Summary of Reports of Prison Wardens

STATE Prisons.	FOOD.	SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.		When Released.
		Withheld.	Bread and Water.	
1. Alab., Wetumpka.....	X	d 6x8x10	.....
2. Ariz., Yuma.....	X	d 12x14	d 30 to 90 days.
3. Cal., San Quentin.....	X	a 5x7	Discretion Capt. of yard.
4. Conn., Wethersfield.....	X	.....	a 3½x7	d "First time."
5. Ill., Chester.....	No.	b 5½x7x8	Upon "absolute surrender"
6. Ill., Joliet.....	X	b 7x17x12½	Varies 2 to 15 days.
7. Ind., Michigan City.....	X	b 6x10x7	d If penitent.
8. Iowa, Anamosa.....	X	a 4½x8x7	d If plainly sincere.
9. Kan., Lansing.....	X	a 4x8x8	.....
10. Ky., Frankfort.....	X	Regular.	d
11. Mass., Charlestown.....	X	X	b 9x6	Dark.
12. Mass., Concord.....	d
13. Mich., Iona.....	X	a "Ordinary."	Dark. Varies.
14. Mich., Jackson.....	X	b 6x9	Light.
15. Minn., St. Cloud.....	X	b 4x6	Dark.
16. Minn., Stillwater.....	X	Regular.	Light.
17. Miss., Jackson.....	X	X	a 4x9	Dark.
18. Mo., Jefferson City.....	X	7x4x7	Light
19. Mont., Deer Lodge.....	X	a 6x8	Dark.
20. Neb., Lincoln.....	X	a 4x7	Dark.
21. Nev., Carson City.....	X	a 4x8	Dark.
22. N. H., Concord.....	X	.....	b 8x8	Nearly d'r.k. d 30 day limit.
23. N. J., Trenton.....
24. N. Y., Elmira.....	7x9	Light.	.....
25. N. Y., Sing Sing.....	b 6x8	Dark.	d
26. N. Dak., Bismarck.....	X	a 7x8	Light. 60 day limit.
27. Ohio, Columbus.....
28. Penn., Allegheny.....
29. Penn., Huntingdon.....	a 8x10	Light.	d
30. Penn., Philadelphia.....	X	.....	None.	.....
31. R. I., Howard.....	X	a 6	Dark.
32. S. D., Sioux Falls.....	X	X	b 5x7	.....
33. Texas, Huntsville.....	6x8x8	Both.
34. Texas, Rusk.....
35. Vt., Rutland.....
36. Wash., Walla Walla.....	X	a 6x8x7	Dark. According to offense 20 day limit.
37. Wis., Waupun.....	X	a 4x7	.....
38. U. S., Ft. Leavenworth.....	a 6½x3½x6	d
39. U. S., McNeil's Island.....	X	X	a b 6x7	Sometimes.
40. N. B., St. John's.....	a b 4x10x8	d 20 day limit.
41. Ont., Kingston.....	X	a b 4x8x11	Both. d Not fixed by rule.
42. Ont., Toronto.....	X	X	Abolished.	.....
43. Que., Quebec.....	a 12x6x10	Light. d Generally.
44. N. F., St. John's.....	a	Both. d

a. Punishment cells inside cell-house.

b. Punishment cells in separate building.

TABLE B.
on Prison Punishments—Physical Punishments.

Handcuffing, etc.—Height.	Gagging.	Corporal Punishm'nt	Instrument	Other Punish- ments.
1. By day to wall, "natural"	.....	Not exceeding 21 blows	Strap 1x14 inches.	No.
2.	No.	No.	.....	No.
3. No.	No.	No.	.....	No.
4. No.	No.	No.	.....	No.
5. To cell door—breast high	Seldom.	Forbidden by law.	.....	No.
6. To cell door—breast high	Seldom.	Forbidden by law.	.....	No.
7. No.	No.	No.	.....	No.
8. To wall—4½ feet high.	If very noisy.	No.	.....	No.
9. No.	No.	No.	.....	No.
10. Hung up by wrist.	.....	By deputy.	Strap 2½x1½	.....
11. No.	No.	No.	.....	No.
12. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. To ceiling—breast high.	No.	Under phys- icians order	Strap 2x24 inches.	No.
14. To door—5 feet high.	No.	No.	.....	No.
15. To wall—natural.	No.	No.	.....	No.
16. To wall—chin high.	When noisy.	No.	.....	.....
17. No.	.....	Und'r m'grs direction.	Strap.	.....
18. No.	No.	By deputy.	Switch raw hide.	No.
19. Yes, in extreme cases, hands tied behind back	When noisy.	No.	.....	None.
20. Behind back, not fastened to wall.	When noisy.	No.	.....	No.
21. To cell door—5 feet high.	.....	.....	.....	Occasionally hung up by wrists.
22. No.	.....	No.	.....	Slide or stretcher.
23. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. ....	.....	.....	Strap.	.....
25. To sliding panel and wall	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. To celldoor should'r high	No.	No.	.....	Stretchers twice in 4 years.
27. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. To wall—waist high.	.....	.....	Leather shape sole.	.....
30. No.	.....	No.	.....	No.
31. No.	.....	No.	.....	No.
32. No.	.....	No.	.....	No.
33. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. No.	In extreme cases.	No.	.....	No.
37. No.	No.	No.	.....	No.
38. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. No.	No.	No.	.....	No.
40. Simply handcuffed.	No.	Prescribed by law.	Cat.	No.
41. No.	No.	Cat-9-tails.	Cat.	.....
42. To wall—shoulder high.	No.	By "order of court."	Cat-9-tails.	No.
43. To cell door.	.....	"Never been used."	Cat.	.....
44. In the ordinary way.	No.	Prescribed by law.	Cat-9-tails.	.....

c. "Extra tasks." (No such punishment reported.)

d. Released on submission and promise of good behavior

TABLE C.

Summary of Reports of Workhouse

	FOOD.		SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.		
	With-held.	Bread and water.	Size of cell.	Light or dark.	When released.
1. Ill., Peoria.....			a 6x8	Dark.	
2. Mass., Barnstable.....		X	a 8x8	Partly.	3 to 10 days.
3. Mass., Bridgewater.....		X	a 9x5	Light.	d
4. Mass., Dedham.....					
5. Mass., Deer Island.....				Both.	3
6. Mass., E. Cambridge.....					
7. Mass., Nantucket.....					
8. Mass., New Bedford.....	X	X	a 6x6	Dark.	
9. Mass., Northampton.....	X	X	4½x8 6x8	Dark.	10 days limit.
10. Mass., Salem.....				Dark.	d 10 days limit.
11. Mass., So. Boston.....	X		a 7x4x7	Dark.	3 to 10 days.
12. Mass., Worcester.....			a	Dark.	d 3 to 10 days.
13. Mich., Detroit.....			a Ordinasy	Dark.	d
14. Minn., Minneapolis.....	X	X	a 6x4x7	Dark.	d usually 48 hours
15. Minn., St. Paul.....		X	a 7x4x9	Dark.	d
16. N. J. Essex Co.....	X	X	a 5x8	Dark.	d 5 days limit.
17. N. J., Hudson Co.....	X		a	Dark.	d 1st offense 5 d's.
18. N. Y., Blackwell's Island.....	X		a 15x8x8	Dark.	d varies.
19. N. Y., Erie Co.....	X		a 7x4½	Dark.	d
20. N. Y., Hart's Island.....	No.	X	a 6x4x9	Dark.	d 10 days limit.
21. Ohio, Toledo.....		X	b 8½x3½	Dark.	
22. Penn., Allegheny Co.....	X	X	b 4½x7x8½	Nearly Dk	d 20 days.
23. Penn., Chester Co.....	X	X	a 8x12	Dark.	d
24. Penn., Lancaster Co.....	X	X	"Usual"	Light.	d
25. Penn., Northampton Co.....	X		a 8x10	Dark.	d 24 to 72 h'rs limit
26. Penn., Northumberland Co.....	X			Dark.	d
27. Penn., Philadelphia.....		X	a 8x4	Semi-dark	d usually 5 days.
28. R. I., Providence.....	X	X	a & b 8x4	Medium.	d time unlimited.
29. Vt., Rutland.....		X		Dark.	
30. Wis., Milwaukee.....	X	X	a 8x8	Dark.	

a Punishment cells inside cell house. b Punishment cells in separate building.

TABLE C.

Superintendents—Physical Punishments.

Handcuffing, etc.	Gagging.	Corporal punishment.	Instrument.	Other punishments.
1. To wall and door, breast high.	No.			
2.				
3. To door 4 ft. high.	No.	No.		No.
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8. To wall, 3 feet so as to sit:	No.	No.		No.
9. No.	No.	No.		No.
10. No (unless violent):	No.			No.
11. Only if noisy or destructive.	No (illegal)	No.		No.
12.	No.			
13. To wall breast high.	No.	Strap by dpty	4 in wide	No.
14. To wall shoulder high.				
15. To wall shoulder high.	No.	No.		No.
16. To wall 5 feet high.	If noisy or whistling	El'tr'c batt'ry by physician		Chain & ball or shackles
17. To wall 6 feet.	No.	No.		No leg sh'k'l
18. No.	No.	No.		No.
19. To cell door "uniform."	No.			
20. No.	No.	No.		
21.	No.			
22. No.	If noisy.	No.		No.
23. "In extreme cases" not tied.	No.	No.		
24. If noisy.	If extreme ly noisy.	No.		No.
25.				
26.		Yes byward'n		
27. No.	No.	No.		
28. No.	No.	No.		
29. To brick wall ordinary height.				
30. When disorderly,				

c Extra tasks; no such punishment reported. d Released on submission and promise of good behavior.

**REMARKS OF WARDENS AND SUPERINTENDENTS ON PRISON
PUNISHMENTS.**

Alabama Convict Bureau, Montgomery. *R. H. Dawson, President.*

No remarks.

Arizona Territorial Prison, Yuma. *Murray McInernay, Supt.*

"Three-fourths of our inmates are Mexicans and Indians of the lowest mental order; it is a very rare case where confinement in a dark cell is necessary. Out of 144 convicts, only two were placed in solitary confinement, and only four lost their credits in the last twelve months."

California State Prison, San Quentin. *W. E. Hale, Warden,*

"In cases of second offence we shave them clean. We have 'solitary punishment,' but very seldom resort to it. My opinion is to be strict and kind. I don't believe in any punishment that will affect body or mind or disposition. In most cases the dungeon is sufficient."

Illinois Penitentiary, Chester.

"Some men do not seem to care for punishment and are repeated offenders; while others one time is '*quantum sufficit*'. Only about ten per cent. of our convicts are punished. The prison physician visits the solitary daily and as much oftener as required. When he finds a man sick and suffering he orders his release, which is invariably done. Some doubtless injure their health by repeated visits to the solitary (not many). *Never turn a mad man out of punishment.* Get him in good humor, show him the folly of his course and if he is a man of sense and not a 'crank' or obstinate 'bull-head' he will not return. Let him go out with a good taste in his mouth."

Illinois Penitentiary, Joliet. *Henry D. Dement, Warden.*

"The present mode of punishment was adopted in 1874, after professional opinion of an eminent physician had been solicited and obtained."

Indiana State Prison, Michigan City. *J. W. French, Warden.*

"I know that the less harshness there is in prison discipline, the more easily the convicts are governed and the better their mental, moral and physical condition while in prison and the more probability that they will behave themselves when they are released. Firmness and kindness will do the work."

Iowa Penitentiary Anamosa. *Marquis Barr, Warden.*

"It seems that it is not possible to conduct a penitentiary without using some severe punishment; but all punishments should be with a view to correct and not to avenge. Justice should be tempered with mercy."

Kansas Penitentiary, Lansing. *Geo. H. Case, Warden.*

"We give our prisoners, when they come in, a ticket that entitles them to tobacco, to library privileges, and to receive visits from friends. When a prisoner commits a violation and his tickets are taken up or he goes to dark cell, he loses good time. The duration of his punishment rests with him and the deputy warden, and nine days is the longest he has ever had to keep a prisoner in dark cell. They generally come to time in from two to five days. The officer in charge of the prison makes a report of the violation and it goes on record in the clerk's office. The deputy warden assesses the punishment, the duration of which is also recorded."

Kentucky Penitentiary, Frankfort. *M. P. Bolan, Warden.*

"I consider that strict rules are more humane than lax rules for the reason that prisoners know that when they violate the rules they will be punished and do not violate them so often."

Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown.

No remarks.

Michigan Reformatory, Ionia. *E. Parsell, Warden.*

"In my judgment, it depends entirely upon the nature of the recalcitrant what punishment is best adapted in each particular case. I find the majority of cases that two hours in the dungeon is sufficient to maintain discipline; while with a few solitary confinement is necessary; and with a very few we have recourse to the strap, but only after all other means have failed to produce the desired effect. Regarding effects on health, etc., would say that no punishments are inflicted here, that in the physician's opinion, would impair health. I find that good and generous treatment are the greatest incentives for good behavior."

Minnesota State Reformatory, St. Cloud. D. E. Myers, Supt.

No remarks.

Michigan State Prison, Jackson. Geo. N. Davis, Warden.

"Judicious punishment has a healthy effect upon body and mind."

Mississippi State Prison, Jackson. M. L. Jenkens, Gen'l Manager.

"My experience is that punishment without discretion is the greatest drawback in controlling convicts. While there are some instances in which immediate punishment must be inflicted (these instances though are very few) and excepting such, an investigation should always be had by some one not directly controlling the convicts."

Missouri Penitentiary, Jefferson. J. L. Morrison, Warden.

The question as to general suggestions as to prison punishments "can only be answered by indulging in 'glittering generalities.'"

Montana Penitentiary, Deer Lodge. Conley & McTague, Keepers.

"There being no work for the prisoners here, we have seldom occasion for punishment; the most potent factor in maintaining discipline is the loss of good time allowance, for any offense."

Nebraska Penitentiary, Lincoln.

No remarks.

Nevada State Prison, Carson. T. J. McCullough, Warden.

No remarks.

New Hampshire State Prison, Concord. George W. Colbach, Warden.

"I am of the opinion that the slide is our best mode of punishment, as it does the desired work quickly and does not injure the prisoner."

New York Reformatory, Elmira. Z. R. Brockway, Gen'l Supt.

"The deprivations enforced upon inmates of this reformatory are not in any ordinary sense, indeed, not in any proper sense, intended to be punishments, but rather as means of improvement. Men must want something in order to make effort to procure it, and, if a man has everything he desires, and some desire only an animal existence of a very low order, there is no motive moving a man of this type to self-control and irksome exertion essential to his progress of improvement.

"Corporal punishment is not inflicted in this institution; indeed, no punishment, properly so called, as I stated at the beginning of this letter; but physical treatment is sometimes applied to stimulate effort and activity in the directions planned, upon a low type of youth and those who are so completely under the sway of their instincts that nothing but physical contact will arrest their attention, and arouse them to earnest effort at manly conduct. This treatment is always applied by the Gen'l Superintendent in person, after notes of reproof and warning, grade reduction, and a previous notification that in the absence of improvement of conduct the treatment will be applied. No other treatment, physically, for disciplinary ends is used here."

New York State Prison, Sing Sing. W. R. Brown, Warden.

No remarks.

Pennsylvania Penitentiary, Philadelphia. Michael J. Cassidy, Warden.

"There cannot be a definite punishment for prisoners violating prison rules; what would be disagreeable for one would be pleasant for another. Taking all work from the majority of prisoners is the heaviest punishment that can be inflicted. The nature and temperament of the individual must be considered; also the character of the offense and the circumstances connected with it. A physician might as well treat all his patients with the same remedies, as for a prison administration to award the same penalties for like offense. The individual must be considered, not the offense committed. All prisoners should be treated fairly and justly, as men without any sentimental humanitarian sympathy."

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon.

"The men, while in punishment, are visited by the physician twice a day and are under his care."

Rhode Island State Prison, Cranston.

No remarks.

Texas Penitentiary, Rusk.

No remarks.

Texas Penitentiary Huntsville.

No remarks.

Washington State Prison, Walla Walla. John McClees, Warden.

"In my opinion the manner of administering punishment, insuring adequate inflictions for every offense, yet in nowise injuring either the mental or bodily health of the offender, is of highest importance among the warden's duties. The system of punishments, any one of which among the many now in use, is good, depends entirely for its efficiency upon the warden himself, who should be a man of firm and even temper, and should, at all times, be absolutely without personal feeling, endeavoring to make the men feel that justice will be done them, and that administered discipline is for their own good rather than for temporary injury."

Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun.

No remarks.

U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. J. W. Rose, Commandant.

"I do not believe in corporal punishment. While it is difficult and sometimes even impossible to conquer insubordinates without it, the evil effect of this punishment upon the prison officers is too great to make it allowable to use it."

"Large discretion in punishment should be given to the warden *who alone should have the power to punish*. Strict responsibility should be exacted of the punishing power enforced by *real* inspections. I find long confinement in light cells under limited diet with no reading matter, that is absolute monotony, often better for violent cases than dark cell punishment. Of course the labor is in either case lost, but the cure is more likely to be permanent."

U. S. Penitentiary, McNeill's Island, Washington. Arthur Perry, Warden.

"While five minutes' punishment for one man is sufficient, another would require ten or fifteen days before being conquered."

Kingston Penitentiary, Canada. M. Lovell, Warden.

"When judiciously administered and with fairness, have a good influence. As to other convicts, they are, to a large extent deterrent."

Central Prison, Toronto, Canada. James Massie, Warden.

"Eleven years' experience with criminals of all grades of character and many nationalities, my views upon correctives have been confirmed; they should be promptly and effectively administered, sufficient to secure submission and no more. Dark cell confinement is wrong in principle from every point of view; solitary confinement, with few exceptions, ineffectual. What is of first importance in the management of prisons, is to secure the services of officers in all their departments of the highest standard of morality, who by their deportment shall exercise an elevating influence on the convicts. Where such are, very few punishments will be required and the highest order of discipline maintained."

Workhouse, Peoria, Ill. Jos. Brodman, Supt.

"The quickest, the best, as in most cases this mode, chaining to an iron ring 6½ feet from floor in dark cell, is very severe, and when prisoners expect it they are more apt to obey rules. Strict but kind treatment goes a long ways toward keeping prisoners in discipline."

House of Correction, East Cambridge, Mass. John M. Fisk, Master.

"No changes, except that officers are not allowed to strike prisoners except in self defense. When a prisoner thinks he is punished to gratify some one, that the management is *down on him*, he generally gets ugly, surly, morose, revengeful and eventually crazy. If there is doubt of his guilt, he should not be punished; it spoils the disposition and usefulness of a man to deal with him otherwise than fairly, humanely and justly. Seven years ago I commenced this kind of treatment; the result has been we have doubled the amount of labor by same number of men and punishments are very seldom necessary. My word is law and I think the men respect me more for dealing out the punishments myself *after a hearing*, in each case; at any rate they quietly submit always and they all try hard to please me. We usually have about 500 prisoners."

House of Correction Dedham, Mass. A. B. Endicott, Sheriff.

"I think as a general rule the better the prisoners are used, the better they behave. Our legislature has done the worst thing they could do for us, when they say we can't make contracts for labor of the prisons, and in consequence our prisoners are idle, sometimes, which is the worst thing than can befall the prisoners."

House of Correction, New Bedford, Mass. J. A. Hunt, Master.

"I think our system of punishment a good one, the only defect I see is that we are not allowed to use a gag. When a man persists in yelling and disturbing everybody with his noise, there ought to be some way to prevent him from so doing."

House of Correction, Northampton, Mass. J. E. Clark, Sheriff.

"That prisoners cannot be properly managed without punishment for disorderly conduct."

House of Correction, South Boston, Mass. John Whiton, Master.

"Solitary is our lawful punishment for minor offenses and generally well disposed subjects. May deprive him of bed and breakfast for, say three days. Think much depends upon the individual. Solitary is effective, but if followed too often is detrimental to health. Have in few cases kept men in cells on full diet, but without privileges, until they ask to go to work, rather than subject them to a long term of solitary."

City Workhouse, Minneapolis, Minn. John West, Supt.

"In the past four years, we have discontinued the practice of indiscriminate smooth shaving and hair clipping; it is now done strictly as a sanitary measure and I find the results good. Short sentence men should not upon their reception be treated as felons; for that reason the change was made.

"In my opinion, punishment limited to solitary confinement and deprivation of food is, in the majority of cases all that is necessary; except where the inmate is very refractory, then handcuff him to a ring in the dark cell in such a manner as to make him very tired, the wrists not higher than the head; always let them down at night for rest; in the morning, unless he is tired of it, make him stand again. This mode is very successful with us, none holding out over four days. Corporal punishment I do not believe in, unless in self defense; when a prisoner loses self control, seclude him until he gets over it and he will see the foolishness of resistance to law and order when humanely enforced. Cruel, inhuman treatment does a thousand times more harm than good. One thing more, before you punish a man be sure he is guilty and that he deserves it."

Essex County Penitentiary, Caldwell, N. J. John Murrey, Warden.

"I find that putting a prisoner in a dark cell and 'cuffing' him with both hands to the wall, during the working part of the day, and giving him bread and water twice a day, will bring most any sane man to his senses before a few days are over, and should he be headstrong and obstinate then, by applying the electric battery to his spine lightly, he will, in my opinion, do anything you ask of him; it has always been so here and we have had some bad cases; and without any trouble or bad effect on their health."

Hudson County Penitentiary, Snake Hill, N. J.

"Punishment in prison should be resorted to only in extreme cases; only had one case to handcuff to the wall in eight years."

Erie County Penitentiary, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Prisoners are allowed for overtime, get tobacco; allowed weekly papers; entertainments occur more frequent, such as concerts and recitations.

"Our punishments are very few; we attribute this to kind treatment, consoling words and not being too severe in discipline; we don't punish severe enough to have any effect on the mind or the body.

Allegheny County, Workhouse, Hoboken, Pa. Henry Warner, Supt.

"Dark and unhealthy dungeons abandoned. Punishment has a beneficial effect on the prisoner; it should be prompt, effective and certain—I rarely accept an excuse. I take into account provocation and mental and physical condition. If the prisoner promises better behavior for the future and repentance for his act, I kindly inform him that I am glad to know it, and will not punish him on his own account, but only now for warning to the other prisoners. My discipline is strict. My prisoners are unusually well behaved; punishments are infrequent."

Chester County, Prison, West Chester, Pa.

"We find that any kind of punishment is very hard upon prisoners and should be omitted when possible."

House of Correction, Philadelphia, Pa.

"We have the physician to visit each prisoner daily."

House of Correction, Rutland, Vt., Geo. N. Gayres, Supt.

"At first if we have to punish we *take away their bed*. Occasionally we punish by *confinement* in a dark cell for a short time, feeding on *bread and water*. We also punish by standing beside a brick wall with outstretched arms, held out by hand-cuffs fastened to rings in the wall, the feet on the floor. We do not find it necessary to draw the arms up so much but that they stand full weight on the feet; we find this the best where severe punishment is called for, as it brings them to terms quick, and there is no sulkiness and they are good natured and go to work right away; no lost time. As I said, we do not find it necessary to punish often, and do not until after the failure of every appeal to their reason and honor as men, fail. When we punish we always subdue."

House of Correction, Milwaukee, Wis.

"It is now about twelve years since the buck and gag, club, and other methods of punishment have been done away with."

Workhouse of the Washington Asylum, Washington, D. C.

"Abolition of tying up, and except in extreme cases of dark dungeon. I find that a lighted, ventilated room above ground, from which the prisoner can look out upon his associates at work (with a dark dungeon in reserve), answers better than a dark room for my purposes—prisoners seem to tire of the light room sooner—I think it is caused by being able to see others going about their avocation and coming to meals.

Our prisoners under punishment are fed at twelve o'clock each day—five ounces of corn bread and a pint of water for each twenty-four hours."

Jail, Georgetown, Delaware. A. B. Robinson, Sheriff.

"I do not remember an instance of punishment to a prisoner in ten years at this jail; those that steal are sentenced by the court for a term and pilloried for one hour, and are whipped with from five to sixty lashes, according to the deed. Those that commit a rape or murder, hang most surely.

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